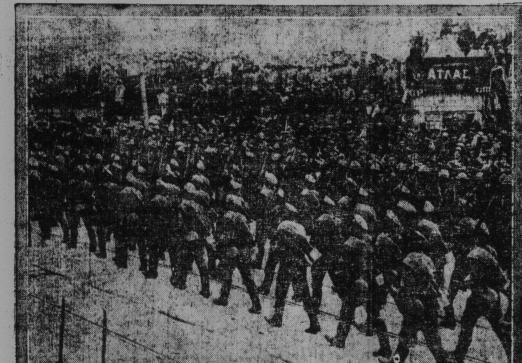
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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N., B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1916

GENERAL SARRAIL GREETS RUSSIAN TROOPS AT SALONIKI



From the Caucasus to Champagne, in every area of the allied operations, save one, Russian uniforms are to be The Czar's troops are already punishing the Bulgars for betraying their liberators. The photo shows them ing through a thronged street of Saloniki.



Sir Wilfrid Appeals To Men Of His Race To Fight For Empire

Montreal, Sept. 27—About 15,000 people gathered in the open space on St. Joseph boulevard, between Fabre and Garnier streets, Maisonneuve, tonight to hear the Liberal chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Alphonse Verville, M. P., and others in an open air meeting arranged by Mr. Verville, the well known labor representative in Parliament. Sir Wilfrid's address was partially political and strongly patriotic. He made it clear that he still strongly favored the cause of Great Britain and her Allies in the war, and that he caused of the cause of Great Britain and her Allies in the war, and that he regarded it as the duty of French-Canadians to assist therein.

Sir Wilfrid, at the outset, claimed that the Tiberals fell from power in 1911 because of their devotion to duty, and the Conservatives had won because the public mind had been blinded by appeals to came frightened and obtained authority

To Surprise

the lord of the household—

SERVE him a dish of the newest food creation, NEW POST TOASTIES, for breakfast tomorrow.

It may be he hasn't cared for corn flakes; and you, too, may share in that belief from experience with the old-style, paper-thin kind.

But these new flakes are different. They don't depend on sugar and cream for their flavor. And they don't mush down when cream or milk is added.

NEW POST TOASTIES are made by a wonderful new process which brings out the true corn flavor. They bring you a new taste and a new breakfast delight.

The grocer sells

(New)

Post Toasties

For Breakfast Tomorrow

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Win dsor, Ont.

"I admire the young Canadians who are today fighting on the soil of France." said Sir Wilfrid, "and I do not want it said that we left the deliverance of France to the citizens of British origin. The honor of the French-Canadians must not tolerate the statement that we have not done what our co-citizens of the English race have done."

No Militarism After War.

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Sir Wilfrid expressed the fear that after the war militarism would be expanded in England, and he declared that if the military party in England prepared a system to include Canada he would fight against it.

"I am anti-militarist, like the radicals of France, like the clericals of France," he said, "who today are fighting to keep France alive and integral. There is Major Asselin, who has gone to the front. He is anti-militarist, but did not hesitate to don the uniform, because he believed that he should make the sacrifice for the triumph of civilization. After this war there are men who will want to drag us into militarism, and I will fight that in the future, as in the past. It is not in this direction that we Liberals want to put our efforts. We think that after the war there will be a transformation, but we want it to be directed to the best interests of civilization, and to the economic and social problems, and to establish the dignity of labor."

PARKS AND STREETS

Editor Times:

Sir:—I would draw the citizens attention to the lack of good taste displayed in the flower beds on King Square. The money used for the purpose of beautifying our public squares is not wisely spent. The people in charge know little of gardening and flowers, the result is a poor display, poorly arranged and disappointing to one with any knowledge of flowers. This is the result of careless administration. A man is not chosen of flowers. This is the result of careless administration. A man is not chosen because he is suited to fill the position for which he is wanted. This goes on all through our civic government. The result is apparent everywhere one looks. This last few windy days we are carting away the horse manure in our lungs. I would like to know what other city would stand for it. If we take into consideration the stock destroyed in our stores, the clothing of people as they walk along, the sickness caused by germs breeding in such filth, and then swallowed by us, can we wonder our death rate is higher than it should be, and the white plague got quite a footing in our city.

Yours respectfully, PETER SHARKEY. UNDER THE MARKET Instead of increasing the price of milk one North End merchant is selling it for seven cents a quart and as a result

TURKS UNLUCKY IN ARAB ALLIES

Offered to Sell Ottomans To British at \$5 Each

Back From Mesopotamia

Lieut. Lighthall Was With Relieving Force Which Got Within Sight of Townshend's Encamp-

(Toronto Mail.) Lieutenant W. W. S. Lighthall, son of W. D. Lighthall, K.C., who has just returned home on sick leave till November, had an interesting experience in Mesopotamia, and is probably the first Canadian officer to return from that particular zone. He was within twelve miles of the scene of General Townshend's surrender to the Turks. Lieutenant Lighthall, who left Canada early in the war, passed through the intense fighting at Festubert and Givenchy, and then obtained a commission in the famous Dorsets, which regiment was with Clive at the great battle which finally ensured India to the British crown. Landing at the British base at Busra, on the Persian Gulf, the force, amounting to about fifty thousand men, proceeded up the Tigris, through a very flat country, the heavy rains of the season making the movement of troops and supplies exceedingly difficult. Lt. Lighthall met with many Turks, and comes home with the impression that they are good fighters on the defensive, but inferior to the British in the open. They are, however, fair fighters and those with whom Lt. Lighthall conversed bear not the slightest resentment towards Great Britain in the present war, evidently feeling that they were dragged into it by Germany and that even this will not preclude them from entertaining the pro-British sentiment of other days. He has very little use for the Arabs, who are no more them from entertaining the pro-British sentiment of other days. He has very little use for the Arabs, who are no more loyal to the Turks than to anyone else. In one of the fights it was noticed by the British outposts that the Arabs who had been in front of the Turkish battle line had for some unexplained reason been transferred to the rear. Little was thought of this until smoke was seen ascending from the enemy's lines, and upon investigation it was discovered that the Arabs had set fire to the Turkish camp and were burning the supplies just by way of pastime. As this is not exactly the conduct of friendly troops it is apparent that the Turkish army does not present an effective front to the enemy.

JAS. H. FRINK, TREASURER On the prevails in the Dobrudja region.

Paris, Sept. 27—Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, of the aviation service, whose exploits have made him the best known of the French aerial fighters, outdid his previous down two German aeroplanes and a captive balloon. This brings up to seventeen the number of afteraft destroyed Downs Three

to buy two submarines to defend themselves against possible attack.

Sir Wilfrid reiterated his declaration of some months ago: "When Great Britain is at war we are at war." Further he said, "it is our duty to defend it is beyond the frontiers of our country."

As to the Nationalist view that Canada should not take part in the wars of the Baglish, Sir Wilfrid refered to the fact that Great Britain is fighting for France and Belgium, and, said he, "if "a will not fight for England or France, I say to you, will you not light for yourselves."

He spoke of the German military policy to terrify civilian populations and justified the claim that the Allies are fighting for civilization against barbar-ism.

Lieutenant Lighthall was asked if the enemy.

Made Gallant Stand.

As for the surrender of General Townshend selectly say that a gallant defence was made by the British commander, who is described by the Townshend had been obliged to give up the game.

An amusing thing told about the Arab then the meantime Townshend had been obliged to give up the game.

An amusing thing told about the Arab then we offer made overver the early and the best place to defend it is beyond the frontiers of our country."

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on his farm.

Lieutenant Lighthall was asked if the colonial officers were treated well by their British conferes. 'He replied in the affirmative, adding that when a man does his duty, there is nothing to complain of.

Allies Gain More Ground

Enemy, With Weakened Resistance, Forced to Fall Back; How Lives Have Changed

The twenty-mile battle arc running from the Ancre to the Somme is rapidly being transformed by the great offensive of the Entente Allies into an irregular triangular wedge in the German line with bases respectively in front of Thiepval and west of Peronne and the point projecting across the Bethune road and into the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

On the British end of the line in the region of Thiepval and eastward, to the north of Flers, the British in Wednesday's lighting gained further successes over the Germans, and likewise the French east and southeast of Rancourt drove their troops forward and entered the St. Pierre St. Vaast Wood.

To the south of this region from Bouchavesnes to the southern edge of the Bois L'Abbe Farm the French were compelled to face a violent attack by the Germans, which was beaten off, the Germans being thrown back in disorder, according to Paris. The British gains included German trenches on a front of 2,000 yards north of Flers and a strong redoubt on a hill 2,000 yards northeast of Thiepval. To the northwest, across the Ancre, successful raids were carried out by the British opposite Beaumont-Hamel. Ten thousand prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British in the last fortnight's fighting on the Somme front, according to London.

There is still little news coming from the Russian and Austro-German war offices concerning the fighting on the eastern front. Petrograd asserts that aside from skirmishes at various points there is nothing to report. Berlin, however, records the repulse of a Russian attack in Galicia, near Ludova, with heavy casualties to the Russians.

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alties to the Russians.
On the Roumanian front battles are taking place at various points near the Transylvanian border. Berlin reports progress for the Teutonic alites near Hermannstadt, while Bucharest chronicles the defeat of the Austro-Germans in the Jiu Valley and their hasty retreat north and

If YOUR family were living in Belgium NOW

You'd Look on the Belgian Relief Fund As the Finest Thing in the World,

King Albert's war-worn soldiers, holding the line at the British left, certainly look on it in that light. It gives them courage for the fight, and hope for the future, for it is saving the lives of their

The work which the Belgian Relief Commission is doing for humanity has never been equalled. For nearly two years now, from two to three million destitute Belgians have been fed, and horrible wholesale starvation averted. While the Relief Fund has only been sufficient to provide the barest necessities, these people, who have absolutely nothing else, have been saved by the three slices of bread and the pint of cound dealt out to each one daily soup dealt out to each one daily.

Can it be kept up, on a steadily growing scale, That depends largely on Canada, and partly

The demands on the Fund are steadily growing, as more and more Belgian families reach the end of their resources. More money must be given to keep up even the slender rations now possible. But the end of the war does not seem as far off now, and if we can keep up and even increase our givings for a little while longer, we shall be able to save the heroic Belgian people for a new and regenerated Belgium.

Will you do your part? Will you undertake to feed one—or several—Belgian families till the war is ever, by contributing \$2.50 per family per month?

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer

\$2.50 FEEDS A BELGIAN FAMILY ONE MONTH.

AN AUTO AND A BEAR





