

ALLIES IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE GERMANS

WILL ATTEND MEETING OF OFFICIALS

J. J. MacKinnon and J. McLaughlin on way to Sovereign Grand Lodge at Atlantic City.

Messrs. J. J. MacKinnon and J. McLaughlin of Charlottetown, P. E. I., passed through the city last night on their way to Atlantic City where they will attend a meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, to be held September 21 to 26.

The meeting will be probably one of the largest ever held and matters of special interest will be brought up for consideration, including the question of the erection of a new constitution, the admission of candidates at the age of 18 and the election of officers. The Order has made great strides during the past year and its membership number about two and a half million. The representatives from the Maritime Provinces are Messrs H. F. Messervey, Halifax; D. L. Fraser, Bridgewater, N. S.; A. G. Kent, Truro, N. S.; and J. McLaughlin, Charlottetown, P. E. I. J. J. MacKinnon, who will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, goes in the capacity of Grand Secretary for the Maritime Provinces to attend a meeting of the Grand Secretaries which will be held at the same time as the Lodges. That the Order is expanding apace is patent from the last Report of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which is a massive and comprehensive volume. It shows the total revenue of last year at \$13,923,738, an increase of \$16,847,32 over that of the previous year. During last year 143,601 brothers and 7,652 widowed families shared the distribution of relief which amounted to very nearly four million dollars. The increase in the subordinate and Robeck Lodges has been substantial and speaks well for the energy and enthusiasm of the members. At the end of 1911 there were over one and a half million subordinate lodge members; two hundred and twenty-seven thousand equipment members, and a total membership of 2,980,884. The following year saw an increase in total membership of fifty thousand. Some idea of the power and influence of the Order may be gleaned from the above facts, and to be in a position to attend such a meeting as Messrs. MacKinnon and McLaughlin will be an honor and a privilege. Besides Atlantic City they will visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia, where, on Saturday afternoon, they will be present at the unveiling of a tablet to the Grand Treasurer Richard Mackie.

WEDDINGS.

Hurley-Stanton.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock Captain William Gregory Hurley, of the steam tug Neptune, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stanton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton of this city. The ceremony was performed in the Cathedral by Rev. Wm. Duke at a nuptial mass and was witnessed by a large number of friends. The bride was given away by her brother, William J. Stanton, and was attended by Miss Nettie Hurley, sister of the groom, while John Stanton, brother of the bride, was best man. The bride was attired in a costume of midnight blue satin with lace trimmings and wore a Paris hat. The bridesmaid wore a pretty white costume with satin trimmings and a white hat to correspond. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the bride's home, Peter's Wharf, where a wedding breakfast was served. The groom's present to the bride was a gold pocket watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a gold watch, and to the groomsmen a gold stick pin. The flags on the harbor craft were down during the day in honor of the event as Captain Hurley is highly esteemed by a very wide circle of friends, especially along the harbor front.

Mrs. Hurley was the recipient of a large number of costly and useful presents among which was a substantial cheque from Wm. Thomson and Co., and a handsome Morris chair from the office staff of the company. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley left last night on the steamer Governor Cobb on their honeymoon trip to Boston and New York, and on their return will reside at No. 6 Peter's Wharf.

ASQUITH'S BILL PASSED BY COMMONS

London, Sept. 15, 7.30 p. m.—After the Unionists had made a formal protest and had left the chamber, the House of Commons this afternoon passed through all its stages the bill introduced by Premier Asquith to suspend the operation of the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment bills. In the House of Lords the motion for a second reading of the Home Rule bill was adjourned on a vote of 93 to 10.

Introducing his bill Premier Asquith strongly repudiated the assertion that

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINUES TO BE PROSPEROUS

Canada's Trade Commissioner well satisfied with the conditions.

"Business conditions in Newfoundland are very good, all things considered," said N. B. Nicholson, Canadian trade commissioner to Newfoundland, who was at the Royal yesterday. "Newfoundland is quite an important customer of Canada; its trade with Canada is over \$5,000,000 a year, though that is but a small proportion of its foreign trade."

The pulp making industry in Newfoundland is assuming big proportions. Lord Northcliffe's mills at Grand Falls are said to be the second best in the world, and there are other companies carrying on pulp making on an extensive scale. Speaking of the fishing industry, Mr. Nicholson said the catch in the northern parts of the island had not been up to the average this year, but that the fishermen in the southern parts had done very well. Prices dropped at the outbreak of the war, but have since come up from \$4 to \$6 Newfoundland sold a large part of its fish catch in South America and along the Mediterranean. Newfoundland is a fine country with a fine people, according to the trade commissioner. Its people are very patriotic. Although a very small place it has organized a contingent of 600 soldiers for foreign service, besides a large contingent of naval reserve men. The people of the island are also raising a patriotic fund, some firms contributing as high as \$5,000.

MANY FRENCH CANADIANS IN CONTINGENT

Special of The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 15.—In reply to statements which have been made chiefly by French Canadian newspapers to the effect that there are not as many French Canadians at Valenciennes as there should be, it is pointed out by the militia department that another many French Canadians from other provinces in the first contingent. The contribution from Ottawa alone is notable. The sons of four prominent judges are either going or are already at the front. The late Judge Groulx has two sons in the fighting force, the late Sir Elzer Taschereau, chief justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Justice of the Exchequer Court, while the son of Judge Brodeur of the Supreme Court is in the navy.

It is remarked that in districts of Quebec where the voices of Armand Lavergne and others of that class have not been heard, the enlistment of French Canadians is notable. In Rimouski for instance there are 29 volunteers out of a population of 2,000. No fewer than four cabinet ministers will have sons at the front in the contingent. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. Robert Rogers. A good instance of loyal French Canadian families is that of Col. Fiset, Deputy Minister of Militia. He, himself, is a South African veteran. Two of his brothers and two brothers-in-law are going with the first contingent as well as about a dozen conscripts.

It is expected that the nurses who are to go to the front will be chosen tomorrow. There are six hundred applications but only one hundred are required. Forty of the applicants have had training with army service corps and will all be taken, leaving sixty to be selected from the rest.

The government had violated any of its assurances not to proceed with controversial legislation. To have postponed the passage of the bills until after the termination of the war, he said, would have had a deplorable effect on the Irish race all over the world, and on Irish recruiting. The premier promised that before the Home Rule bill came into operation the government would introduce an entirely new amending bill.

Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader, during whose speech the Liberals left the chamber, entered his protest against the bill introduced by Mr. Asquith. Mr. Bonar Law charged the government with trading upon the loyalty of the Unionists to their country, and said that Mr. Redmond had made a greater mistake than he had in insisting upon this victory.

At the conclusion of Mr. Law's speech all the Unionists left the house, the opposition leader declaring that they would allow the government to do what it liked with the suspensory bill.

MAY FIGHT BATTLE OVER THE RIVER AISNE

Armies Supposed to be About Equal in Numbers, but Allies Have Advantage of Prestige—Allies Have Control of Railways, While Germans Will be Unable to Bring in Reinforcements.

Paris, Sept. 15, 3.50 p. m.—An attempt to stem the tide of their rapid retreat was generally expected to be made by the Germans, after the battle to the east of Paris, where they had fought stubbornly for seven days, and had suffered enormous losses.

The British and French aviators ran daring risks following the movements of the German army, but they succeeded in gathering the information that the Germans had erected field works at various places along the northern plateau beyond Rheims. These works were intended by the Germans for the event of the possibility of meeting superior forces, and of being obliged to retire and to reform. It is understood they left several corps on their western wing and on their centre, with the desperate task of holding these lines so as to prevent their pursuers from harassing the bulk of the German army, which in the meantime, was making quickly for the frontier. Many detached parties of German troops have been captured wandering about the woods, where they found themselves with little ammunition and no food supplies and deserted by their comrades, who were making for Marches.

There has been no cessation in the preparations at Paris for defence, and the likelihood of their return is regarded as remote, thousands of men are being enrolled daily for the formation of new forces, and since the beginning of the war. Some military critics are of the opinion that the stand now being made by the Germans along the River Aisne is the beginning of a new battle, which may develop into a combat almost, if not quite equal, as serious as that on the Marne. It is pointed out, however, that the struggle must be a frontal one from the German side, while the allies occupy positions from which an enveloping movement can be effected.

The strength of the forces engaged, although kept secret, is believed to be almost equal. It is argued, however, that the allies possess the advantage of prestige, which has been increased since they repulsed the Germans on the east of Paris.

BRUSSELS GARRISON BEING INCREASED BY GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS

Petrograd, Sept. 15, via London. The general staff has issued an announcement as follows: "Russian troops are progressing along the lower stretch of the Siverskiy river without meeting resistance from the defeated enemy, who continues to retreat."

"After having occupied Godek, 16 miles west of Lemberg, and seized Josciska, 37 miles south by west of Lemberg, the Russians and themselves within a single day's march of Przemyel."

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John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader in the House of Commons, replied to Mr. Law in a speech supporting the bill. The Irish leader expressed the hope that in the intervening period when the Unionists and Nationalists were fighting shoulder to shoulder, a new spirit would arise all over Ireland, making a real settlement possible.

The Welsh and Labor leaders, having expressed their satisfaction with the

London, Sept. 14 (via Paris), Sept. 15.—The newspapers of Vienna are laboring amid great difficulties. They are supplied with bulletins of less than a score of words each, from which they draw the most fantastic descriptions of what is transpiring. The few war correspondents who are accompanying the headquarters staff telegraph chiefly official bulletins in slightly varied language and supplement these reports with remarks on the magnificent weather and stories of the heroic deeds of Austrian officers and men.

Thousands of Galician Poles, chief

CANADIAN TROOPS MAY USE THE RIFLE

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 15.—The Canadian troops, when they sail, may be equipped with an armor-plate protection which is expected to save the lives of hundreds of the men, while they are engaged with the enemy, especially when defending an entrenched position against an infantry attack.

The device is a spade, which would also be used to dig shallow trenches by the advance party during an advance. In the blade, an oval aperture is punched. After the trenches are dug, the spade would be placed on the ground, it being possible to hold it with a spade and sprawl on behind it, the troops would fire through the aperture, getting a secure rest for the rifle and a splendid protection from the bullets of the enemy.

Experiments with the spades were carried out yesterday both with the Ross rifle and the Mark 7 ammunition and a Laird machine gun. Neither weapon punctured the plate, and only in one or two cases did the bullet force its way through far enough to crack it. They plunged against the steel and fell, twisted and melted, to the ground.

The Minister of Militia, Col. Hughes was delighted with the results, but would express no opinion as to whether he submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year. Similar in principle to the twenty-two treaties signed with Central and South American states and a few European

Washington, Sept. 15.—Treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China were signed today by Secretary Bryan and the British, French, Spanish and the Chinese ambassadors, which the Washington government believes, "will make armed conflict between the United States and these nations, almost, if not wholly impossible."

They provide that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year. Similar in principle to the twenty-two treaties signed with Central and South American states and a few European

bravely, had to fall back on Annapolis. One of the several German officers captured by the Russians said: "The Austrians called on us to aid them, and then deserted us. The German army will never forgive this act of dishonor."

The Austrians took up another position, but again were dislodged, and retreated across the frontier, leaving the fields strewn with the bodies of men and horses. The peasants are wearing the boots and clothing the Austrians discarded in their flight.

Little damage was done to that portion of Poland which the Austrians temporarily held.

Berlin Despatch Says Battle on Western Wing Still Going On. London, Sept. 16, (3.30 a. m.)—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, gives the following statement of the German headquarters staff, timed nine p. m., Tuesday evening.

"The battle damage was done to that right wing of our western army extends today to the eastern armies, in the neighborhood of Verdun. 'Until now the Germans have been partly successful in some parts of the extended battlefield. A general battle is still continuing. 'In the eastern war theatre the army of Gen. Hindenburg is now reforming after the conclusion of his pursuit.'"

London, Sept. 15 (6.45 p. m.)—Lord Roberts' Edward Immsker, who previously had been reported as missing after the fighting to the east of Paris, is safe in a Paris hospital. He was wounded in the legs. German Squadron in Action in Baltic? London, Sept. 15 (6.20 p. m.)—In a despatch from Rome dated Monday, September 14, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it has been officially reported there from Berlin that the German Baltic squadron which is composed of twenty-nine units, has fifteen vessels in action.

London, Sept. 16, 1.50 a. m.—One hundred uniformed Germans were brought to England yesterday, from the Continent. They comprised the first batch of prisoners to arrive from the scene of operations in France. It is said they will be shortly by other detachments.

Germans Fought Bravely But Austrians Deserted Them. London, Sept. 15, 10.20 p. m.—Reuters' correspondent with the Russian army on the western frontier, says that two German divisions participated in the battle of Kraank, which stretched over a front of one hundred and thirty-six miles and included several armored detachments on the battlefield. "Many shells went over Kraank," the correspondent adds, "but did no damage to the town. The Russians finally broke the Austrian front, and the Austrians abandoned their whole position, disregarding the Germans who, although they were fighting

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