

BULLET THROUGH HEART OF ARDEN HALL ET'S ANSWER TO GERMAN PRAYER FOR MERCY

Millville Man, Though Wounded, as Anxious to Get Back as He Was to Go at First

Canadians Saved England From Invasion is View Held in Britain—Ypres After Battle a Scene of Desolation—Member of Aerial Corps Twice Wounded—Member of A. S. C. Writes Again on Recruiting in St. John.

Letters come in daily from the boys of the province who are in England and in France and some of them are most interesting.

Her Brother Twice Wounded.

Miss Dorothy Brown, 50 Mecklenburg street has received a letter from her home town in Scotland saying that her brother, James Brown of the Royal Aerial Corps, has been wounded for the second time. He was a veterinary surgeon and on the first occasion was wounded while serving in the Red Cross. He afterwards joined the aerial fleet returning to the corps on July 16 so that he was wounded a second time after five weeks' service in the new capacity.

Miss Brown's letter adds that all patriotic efforts in Scotland are highly enthusiastic and in her own village out of thirty-two men of military age who attended a recruiting meeting twenty-three at once enlisted. This is the old breed, "Scots wha hae."

The following was received by Joseph Hall et, Millville, from his son, Private Arden Roy Hall et, who was wounded and is now with the 23rd Reserve Battalion:

23rd Reserve Battalion, Debgate Camp, Shorncliffe.

Dear Father—I am still at the base waiting to go back on duty. I am just as anxious to get back as I was to go the first time. I have not received the cigarettes yet, but probably will get them later. When I got wounded I had a German helmet and several other souvenirs but I forgot all about them and left them in the trench. I just got a small piece of shrapnel in the head, but I was blown, I do not know how far by the concussion. I was just conscious enough to see what was happening. There were about twenty killed by this shell. I thought my legs were going in one direction, my arms in another and my head in still another direction. I was buried alive shortly before that, but a fellow just behind the trench and knocked it over on me. It would have been all up with me then but my rifle was sticking out and the boys were digging it out and found me. I have had no many close calls that I expect the next one will be the last. Nothing like that worries us here, we are just as happy as can be. When I was coming out of the trench after being wounded several of the fellows asked me how much I would take for my wound. "Nothing doing," I said, "here's for London." I came along being a guest of the Kaiser when we were at Ypres in the big battle there a small number of us were almost surrounded, in fact we had surrendered, but reinforcements came, made a charge and got us out. When we saw the boys coming we cheered and the Germans turned and ran, but we chased them. One poor fellow, I felt sorry for him, he could speak broken English and he fell on his knees in front of me crying for mercy. He said, "Me got wife and four children home." I said, "Alright say your prayers." I did not bayonet him but shot him through the heart. It was all the mercy I could show. I do not doubt sounds cruel but it is a game of the Germans to try to make you feel when your back is turned for a second they will shoot you. In a bayonet charge we are just as cool as can be, if I have a cigarette on me I stop and light it while the bullets and shells are singing by my ears. England can thank the Canadian boys for her existence today, because if we had not held the Germans at Ypres but let them through, they had a straight road to Calais nothing to stop them, they would have been in England today.

When they struck us they struck the hottest bit of the trench they have been against in this war. This may seem an absurd statement but it is nothing but the truth. Lord Kitchener acknowledged it the next day. He said, "I would trust you with my life, if you could have seen our boys when the gas came, hell would have been heaven compared to what they went through. I was afraid when we first went into action we would not make good, but the Canadians have made an everlasting name for Canada. Don't worry about us. Just sing that song called 'Till the boys come home'."

Love to all.

ARDEN.

A letter from Sergeant Robert Fryers, St. John, of the Army Service Corps, to his wife here says that he had met a St. John boy, Furlong, of the 1st Canadian contingent, who was, he said, on the way from France to the Dardanelles. Furlong said that the Canadian soldier was "used well" in France, and that they had three inspections last month, one by the King, by Lord Kitchener, and by Bonar Law. "A Canadian who holds a big office in London," he said, but that they had to walk about five miles to the inspection in the rain. Mrs. Fryers has two brothers also "doing their bit." Private Stanley Mulse, of the 25th and Private Arthur Mulse, of the 25th battalion, Nova Scotia.

Treatment of Wounded.

A letter in the Canadian Gazette sets some rumors at rest about the way in which the wounded are treated in the home hospitals. He writes: "The letters published recently in the daily press regarding the treatment of wounded men from dominions overseas seem to me to convey the impression that these men are not happy in the hospitals and convalescent homes in which they are placed. My experience

FINE C. N. R. STEAMER SUNK IN AEGEAN SEA WITH BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS

London, Aug. 17.—The British transport Royal Edward has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Announcement to this effect was made officially today. Six hundred men were saved out of 1,350 troops, and 220 others persons, on board.

So far as has been reported, officially, this is the first instance in which a British transport has been attacked successfully by a submarine.

It had been a matter of pride with the British government that it had transported hundreds of thousands of troops across many seas without the loss of life. It is probable that the number of troops sent to France and Belgium since the beginning of the war is considerably in excess of 700,000. In addition, large numbers of men have been transported to the Dardanelles, Egypt, South Africa and Serbia.

Troops have been brought in from Canada, New Zealand, Australia and India for the defence of the mother country. To guard these vast movements elaborate precautions have been taken. Transports are accompanied by an escort of warships, chief reliance being placed on destroyers for warding off submarine attacks.

"The British announcement shows that the Royal Edward was engaged in conveying troops to the Dardanelles' front, having been sunk in the Aegean Sea. German submarines sent to these waters to assist the Turks have been very active. One of them, the U-51, under command of Captain Otto Herzing, made the voyage from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles and sank the British battleships Triumph and Majestic."

The last report of the Royal Edward in maritime records is her arrival on October 18, at Avonmouth, England, from Montreal.

However, she apparently had been engaged in the transport service since early in the war, and for a time at least was detailed to take Canadian troops to England. On August 11, 1914, she sailed from Montreal with 500 French reservists on board. A despatch from Montreal at that time said the steamship probably would be taken over by the British admiralty after completing her eastward voyage.

The British troops at the Dardanelles consist in great part of Australian and New Zealand contingents.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The text of the announcement is as follows:

"The British transport Royal Edward was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean Sea, last Saturday morning. According to the information at present available, the transport had on board 32 military officers and 1,350 troops in addition to the ships crew of 220 officers and men."

"The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the 29th Division and details of the Royal army medical corps."

"Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved."

An official despatch from Berlin on February 21, reported the sinking of a British transport with troops, and of a steamer which was accompanying the transport. Later it was said that a prize offered in Germany for the sinking of a transport had been distributed. No official statement was made on this subject however in Berlin or in London.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUBMARINES

Details regarding the movements of transports have been withheld as a matter of precaution by the British government, and the precise nature of the methods employed to guard them has not been disclosed. It was reported some time ago, without official confirmation, that two heavy wire nets had been strung across the British Channel, forming a lane in which transports might travel in safety.

The Royal Edward was 11,117 tons gross, and 526 feet long. She was owned by the Canadian Northern Steamships of Toronto. She was built in Glasgow in 1908.

No Canadians?

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—No notification has so far been received by the militia department from the Imperial authorities of the presence of any Canadians on the Royal Edward. While it is generally believed that detachments of Canadians are being sent to the Dardanelles, it is known that several other transports are being used.

Well Known in Port.

The loss of the transport, Royal Edward, was learned of here with particular regret. Shipping men commented gravely on the sinking of the splendid steamer, and many inquired if Captain P. J. Wotton, who commanded the liner when she was in service here, was still in charge. No information in regard to the company of the vessel was available last night. Commander Wotton has a large number of friends in St. John.

The steamer Royal Edward and her sister ship the Royal George, owned by the Canadian Northern Line, provided service between St. John and Avonmouth during the winter season of 1913-14. Both steamers established records for the trans-Atlantic passage to this port.

A record of 1908 bags per hour was established in loading the mails from the Royal Edward on her last trip to St. John. The steamer left this port for the last time on April 22, 1914.

SALISBURY TO BUY A MACHINE GUN

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 17.—Salisbury is getting in line for furnishing funds for a machine gun. The price of a machine gun was suggested by A. E. Trites, whose eldest son was among the Canadian volunteers for South Africa during the Boer war and whose third son, Stanley, is now serving at the front. The price of the gun was opened yesterday and already over \$800 has been subscribed. J. M. Crandall has been appointed treasurer and will receive subscriptions at Crandall & Carter's store. Mr. Trites is taking a very active part in trying to raise the price of a machine gun for overseas use and has headed the list with his check for \$50. Other generous donors here are V. R. Gowland, H. C. Barnes, T. R. Campbell, Crandall & Carter, P. J. Gray, William T. Chapman and others, a full list of which will appear later.

Reassuring messages came yesterday in cablegrams from Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity, officer commanding, and Captain George Keefe, that the members of the 24th Battalion were not on the ill-fated Royal Edward. The messages were dated Folkestone, the post centre for Sandling Camp, so it is assumed that the battalion is still under canvas there.

HON. MR. CASGRAIN MISUNDERSTOOD.

Vancouver, Aug. 17.—A correspondent writes that Hon. T. Chase Casgrain denies that he stated 15,000 Canadian soldiers had gone to the Dardanelles. He says he was misunderstood.

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About 2,500 people gathered in Elm Park last night to give Major Edgar a royal welcome home. The speakers for the evening were His Worship Mayor Hickey, Major Edgar, Colonel S. D. McCullay, Ald. Snowball, Ald. Stewart and Ald. Moran.

Major Edgar spoke briefly of his experience at the front. Last November, while the first contingent were in training at Salisbury Plains, he went over to France and fought a week with the Belgian army and also one week with the French army. He had the good fortune to become acquainted with Lord Roberts while the latter was in France reviewing his famous Indian troops and

and the ambulances. Not a few were making their way back, only to be caught in the tornado of shells, on all roads. One of the most pitiful sights was the civilians (old men—there are no young men in civilian clothes in this country)—women and children who were caught while fleeing to a place of safety. Dead horses fall to attract any notice. Even dogs, pigs and chickens could not escape. The villagers are nothing more than piles of bricks and mortar.

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British Navy Holds Economic Germany In Anaconda Grip

Herald's Naval Correspondent Says King George's War Fleet Has Blocked Kaiser's Coquest of World—Greatest Exhibition of Sea Domination in All History.

London, Aug. 2.—The Herald's naval correspondent writes:

The conclusion of twelve months' warfare between greater forces both by sea and land than have ever before arrayed against one another in all history brings us face to face with one salient fact—it is the British navy which stands between Germany and the dominion of the world.

After twelve months of land warfare Germany has overrun Belgium, a great part of France, Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. There is no sign at present anywhere of the possibility of that prompt and decisive victory for the Allies and their subsequent entry into Berlin which alone can mean for them a satisfactory termination of the conflict.

To achieve this object they must have time to organize and utilize their resources for the production of the vast quantities of munitions now shown to be required for the land struggle, and to raise and equip the armies to use them. Germany's successes are due to the long preparation she had made for the prosecution of this war, but her supplies are not inexhaustible, and for their reproduction there is much that she needs to procure outside her own territory or that of her ally. If she can obtain what she requires in this direction she may continue her success. The obstacle to such success is sea power.

STRANGLING ECONOMIC GERMANY.

It is this power, wielded by a navy unseen from her shores and miles away from her coasts, which exercises a strangling effect upon her economic condition. Unless she can remove that anaconda grip her sources of supply of the necessary materials for the production of munitions of war must diminish, while at the same time the potent influence which ever tightens upon her enables her foes to obtain the reinforcements in men and munitions which they need and gives to them the time and opportunity to build up the means for their utilization. That power again is the British navy.

Never before in all history has the influence of sea power been manifested on such a worldwide scale. The only prophets who can point to the experiences of the last twelve months with any credit to themselves are the teachers and students of the Blue Water School. Although this school had its origin in the British Isles, and its teaching was mainly concerned with the policy of its defence and that of the empire of which they form the heart, it may be applied, mutatis mutandis, to some other states, and particularly those whose geographical conditions and political aspirations resemble, in some measure at least, those of Great Britain.

An island power, or a power whose land boundaries hide no menace, with possessions or dependencies overseas, must rely for its defence upon an agency purely naval. As, however, a navy cannot cross mountains, an army is required as its spearhead, and such an army must be prepared to fight abroad.

NAVY'S DUTY PERFORMED.

The strength, both of the navy and army, depends upon what enemy or combination of enemies the power must be defended against. The standard of strength is fixed by the statement. The materialization of strength, both in ships and men, and its method of distribution and use must be settled by the seamen.

Such a navy should be able to assert its command of the seas and to insure that on the waterways between its coasts and those of its dependencies no hostile fleet can count upon the time needed for a serious enterprise without the certainty of finding itself opposed by a superior force. Under its protectingegis an army can be launched, and can be reinforced by successive waves of voluntary effort, provisioned and supplied with all the material necessary to its maintenance, until its purpose has been accomplished.

All that has happened during the last twelve months affords a justification of these principles. The British navy, fortunately in adequate strength and readiness, has accomplished all that was required of it. It has fulfilled every function for which it was created. With the assistance of the fleets of the Allies it has afforded indispensable support to the armies in France and Flanders. It has risen to the needs occasioned by the advent of new factors in the air and under water, and by the exertion of what Admiral Mahan called the daily silent pressure of naval force it is exercising a ubiquitous and all powerful effect which must in the end frustrate the enemy's hopes of success.

SEVENTEEN YOUNG MEN ENLIST IN A DOMINION AT WOODSTOCK BUILDING, OTTAWA

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 18.—The enlistment of seventeen young men for the 5th Battalion, the past week, was probably attributed to the meeting recently held here. There is no doubt that the recruiting meetings addressed by speakers in the military service produce good results.

In addition to five who enlisted at the meeting held here, the following were sent to Sussex last week: Wallace G. Foster, Woodstock; Charles Wilkinson, St. John; Alfred Adams, Florenceville; Stephen Tomer, Woodstock; Samuel Weir, Marysville, Scotland; Charles L. McKay, Ingleston, Ireland; Charles Adams, Woodstock; Ernest McIntosh, Woodstock; Harry Lindsay, Richmond; Delbert Oldenburg, Honouliuli; McAvoy, Sydney; John Watt, Nova Scotia (Eng.).

The well known firm of Fewer Bros., plumbers, will start a business at Bathurst. They will have associated with them Harold A. Brown, Dummer, N. B. The business of Fewer Bros. will be continued here.

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AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure good men to represent our general agents. The special taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of enterprising spirit. We offer a permanent position pay to the right men. Stone ton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the school, New Brunswick. Agents now in every district. Pay weekly; ill Nursery Co. Toronto.

TEACHERS WANTED

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