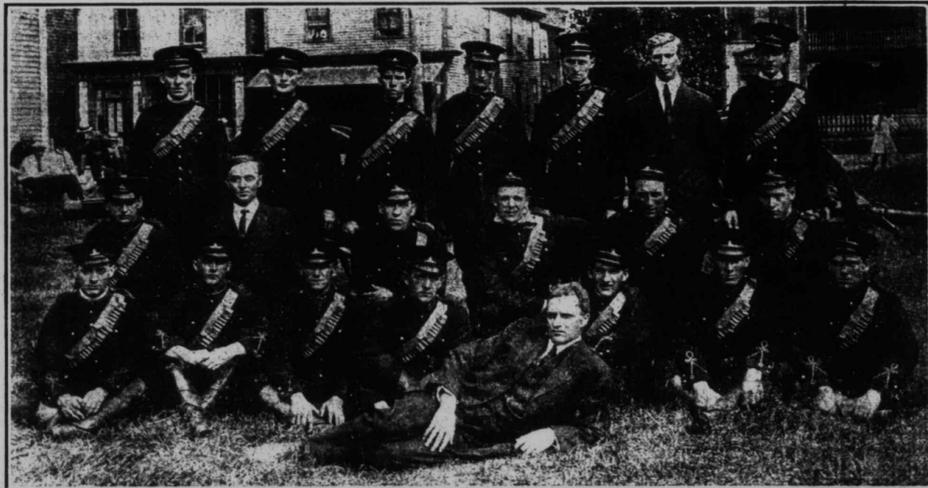


VON KLUCK'S ARMY HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM BASE

FOR THE EMPIRE!

Twelfth Field Battery Boys who have Offered Themselves for Defense of Motherland.



First row—R. D. Young, Leslie Miller, Wallace Smallwood, Wm. Gifford, Clarence Crocker, Patrick Keoughan, Geo. McInerney.
Second Row—J. H. Moores, Jas. Cantwell, Howard Atkinson, John Lingley, Stafford Harriman, Geo. Bate.
Third Row—W. T. Jamieson, Geo. Masson, Geo. Walker, Wilfrid McCullam, Byron Ferguson, D. C. Duncan, Herbert Gammon.
Major Randolph Crocker

Reported That He Has Offered to Surrender Provided That He Is Allowed to Retire to Germany--Report Current This Morning He Had Surrendered.

(Advocate Special Wire)

Montreal, Sept. 30.—The most important news today is a despatch from Paris saying that Von Kluck's army has been cut off from its base and is in peril.

He has, it is said, offered to surrender provided he is allowed to retire to Germany.

The German right wing has been badly cut up and is now in full retreat. The Allies are in hot pursuit.

Montreal, Sept. 30.—A large order for armoured motor trucks has been given by France and Russia to firms in Pennsylvania.

The Servians have won a big victory over the Austrians at Semlin.

London, Sept. 30, 12.15 a. m.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegram Company says:

"It is stated here tonight (Tuesday) that the German right has been entirely broken and is now being pursued by the allies. All automobiles in Northern France have been requisitioned for the purpose of pursuit.

"Armored motor cars with mitrailleuses are also being used to pursue the retreating enemy.

"The official communication issued at three o'clock demonstrates unmistakably that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department, the French front extending further east.

"It is officially stated that Peronne has been recaptured."

The above message has been referred to the British official press bureau, which, while not objecting to its publication, takes no responsibility for its correctness.

Paris, Sept. 29, 3 p. m.—The French official statement issued this afternoon says:

"On our left wing along the River Somme, the Germans attempted numerous attacks which the allies repulsed."

The text of the statement is as follows:

"First—Our left wing to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy both by day and by night delivered several attacks which have, however, been repulsed. To the north of the Aisne, there has been no change.

"Second—On the centre in Champagne and to the east of the Argonne, the enemy has restricted his activities to heavy cannon

ing. Between the Argonne and the Meuse, there has been slight progress on the part of our troops, who are confronted by strongly organized positions.

"Third—On the heights of the Meuse, in the Woivre district, and on our right wing, Lorraine and Vosges, there has been no notable modification in the situation.

"Generally speaking our line runs from the east to the west through the region of Pont-A-Mousson, Apremont, and the Meuse, through the region of St. Mihiel, along the heights known as the Chemin Des Dames.

"On the right bank of the Aisne this line draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons, between Soissons and the forest of L'Aigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the Oise and the Somme this line runs along the front from Ribecourt (which belongs to us) to Lasigny (occupied by the enemy) to Roye, (which belongs to us) and to Chaulnes (in the possession of the enemy)

"To the north of the Somme the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Combles.

"We again took numerous prisoners during yesterday. They belong principally to the 7th active corps and the 7th reserve corps of the German army, and also to the 10th, 12th and 19th German army corps.

London, Sept. 29.—8.45 p. m.—The following casualties among British officers have been reported from headquarters at the front:

Killed, 3; died of wounds, 5; wounded, 8; officers previously reported missing, who have now rejoined their commands, 4.

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 and soldiers stand fast during the present discomforts and sufferings of war.

Copenhagen, Sept. 29, via London, 6.55 p. m.—Travelers arriving here from the Kiel Canal say that the Germans are busy placing new ordnance, which the Krupp works has been experimenting with for the past two years, on the armored cruisers and dreadnoughts.

The canal is described as being crowded with warships including the largest battleships. The arsenals are busy day and night and long trains arrive continuously with immense guns for the ships.

(Continued on page 8)

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING NORTH. COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Held in Chatham Sept. 24th and 25th With the Largest Attendance for a Number of Years

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute was held in Chatham Grammar School Assembly Hall on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24th and 25th instant. The attendance was the largest for years, totalling 110.

Thursday's Sessions

On Thursday morning, after enrollment, addresses were given by Inspector Mersereau and Dr. Carter. Inspector Mersereau spoke on the Nature Study Course, urging that the whole, if at all possible, should be taught in every school. If the course were fully taught it would greatly lessen the other work of the school. He feared that in many cases teachers in their anxiety to have their pupils pass examinations were neglecting education in its true sense, and this was getting worse and worse. In nature study children should do a lot of drawing. They should draw from the object and not from its picture.

Dr. Carter endorsed what had been said by the Inspector on Agricultural Education. The agricultural course had been recommended by the agricultural department with the full approval of the Board of Education. The country which devoted most time with the best methods to agriculture is the most prosperous. The reason why the Maritime provinces is feeling the strain of hard times less than most other places was because the great majority of its people live outside of the towns. It is an excellent thing for town and city teachers to know something of country life. Too much in the past had been taught from books. Teachers and pupils should go out and study from objects.

Physical training, continued Dr. Carter, was of extreme importance, now that machinery did away with so much of our physical exertion. If this inactivity is not counteracted our race will soon become physically degenerate. The bodily carriage of pupils should be looked after. Nothing like fresh air and sunshine for school rooms. There should be a pane to open in every window. No school room should be swept without wet sawdust or dustbane. Country school houses are open plague spots, for from dust contagion rises. He hoped to see every school under medical inspection before long.

The training of N. B. teachers, which is for one year—greater than in most places, but less than some—N. Y. has a three year course—may have to be enlarged. New York and other places have regular surveys of schools, measuring the efficiency of the teachers in respect: (1) of teaching ability, (2) ability in discipline; and (3) personal and professional ability.

Under (1), preparation of lessons, skill in presentation, and lots of review—one-third advance work and two-thirds review each day—were necessary.

Re discipline, it was very important that the teacher always give good moral instruction, it being impossible to agree on a religious course. Pupils should be taught to behave on the streets and to respect school property. Many thought—he did not admit it—that the weakening of our moral fibre was due largely to the lack of male teachers. Many boys left school without ever being taught by a man. Pupils should be kept busy.

There should be the utmost co-operation with the Principal and other school officers. The parents should be visited. Tact was needed.

Professionally, teachers should improve themselves by meeting with other teachers, and by reading books a daily paper, a high class magazine, and an educational paper. School libraries were of no use unless the teacher directed pupils how to use them.

From 11.30 till noon the following Chatham teachers very successfully conducted their regular work: Misses Irene Savoy, Ida C Lynch, Anna Hillbrand, K. I. B. McLean, Tessie A. Gallivan, Estella Carruthers and Agnes Wilson.

At 2 p. m. the following committees were appointed: Nominating—Inspector Mersereau, Misses Agnes G. Wilson, and Margaret M. Doak.

Resolutions—G. H. Harrison, H. H. Stuart and Miss Lottie Underhill. Auditors—R. G. Mowatt, Geo. A. Wathen, F. J. Daly.

A paper on the Teaching of Canadian Civics, prepared by W. B. Wallace, Chief Clerk in the Education Office, was read and heartily endorsed by Prin. H. H. Stuart. Mr. Wallace urged the fullest possible use of the civics text book, to be completed before the end of the eight grade. Pupils should be taught how the country is governed from school district to Imperial parliament, how taxes are raised, who may vote and how, and etc. in order to fit them for good citizenship.

Principal Stuart claimed that the cure for political corruption was largely knowledge. Men would not likely take bribes when they became aware they were being bought with a small part of their own money. As many pupils leave school in grade VII, and all need to know civics, the course should be finished not later than grade VII and frequently reviewed in the higher grades.

The paper was very favorably discussed by Principal Hetherington, Inspector Mersereau, Dr. Carter, Prin. Harrison and Miss Eleanor Robinson. Inspector Mersereau said that it seemed to him that if the children were brought to understand that the man who sold his vote became the slave of the representative he helped to elect political corruption would disappear. Teachers might well carry out Mr. Wallace's advice as endorsed by Prin. Stuart.

Dr. Carter heartily praised the paper. Our citizenship had been gained at great price; and if the children could be impressed with its value it would not be sold for a mess of pottage. We regret that in public and private, not here particularly, but all over the world, public works are slighted for graft. The lessons of history should be used to exemplify the duties and privileges of citizenship. Such teaching can't begin too soon and cannot be carried too far.

Director Steeves said that that patriotism was best which was based on knowledge. Lots of patriots were of very little use because ignorant.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Every pains should be taken to cure the tendency of children to copy in school. If not checked, a copying pupil would develop into a citizen morally weak.

The other speakers spoke in like strain.

From 8.15 till 4 very excellent demonstrations in Domestic Science and Manual training were given by the Chatham teachers, Miss Vera Wilson and Mr. R. W. Stephens.

A very successful public meeting was held in the evening, Inspector Mersereau presiding. A good musical

program was provided, features of the evening being a trio by the Misses Babineau and a solo by Mr. Chubb McLoon. The speakers were Inspector Mersereau, Mayor Tweedie, Mr. W. B. Snowball, Agricultural Director Steeves and Chief Supt. Dr. Carter.

Friday Morning

The first paper Friday morning was one on Medical Inspection of Schools, by Geo. G. Melvin, M. D. of St. John. Dr. Melvin said that Medical Inspection of Schools while not in effect in New Brunswick, was no new thing elsewhere. Four years ago there were few countries with medical inspection, but now there were few without it. Other things being equal, a healthy child was far more apt to be morally good than a diseased one. Ill health meant increased irritability. Medical Inspection was no more an interference with personal liberty than was compulsory education. Public schools were the most risky of all places in matters of health and morals. Medical Inspection looks to the preservation of children's health and the prevention of contagious diseases.

There were two methods of inspection—(1) complete, and (2) modified. The latter meant inspection only with regard to preventing and dealing with contagious diseases. In cities of 100,000 or more, in industrial centres and alien settlements, the only workable system was the complete one, under which children's sight, hearing, breathing, teeth, spinal columns, etc. were periodically inspected and attended to promptly by either the Inspector or the home doctor.

Public opinion must be convinced of its necessity or complete inspection could not be carried out. But it was absolutely necessary. The straightening of a child's spine might mean all the difference between success and defeat in after life. The making of a contracted pelvis normal might save one life and make it possible for half a dozen more to be born from time to time.

Ordinary contagious diseases would be deprived of all danger. Certain skin diseases for which children are kept at home were not contagious at all and under proper inspection schools would not be needlessly shut down because of a panic.

In inspected schools pupils received a cursory examination every month—in times of danger examination was more complete and often.

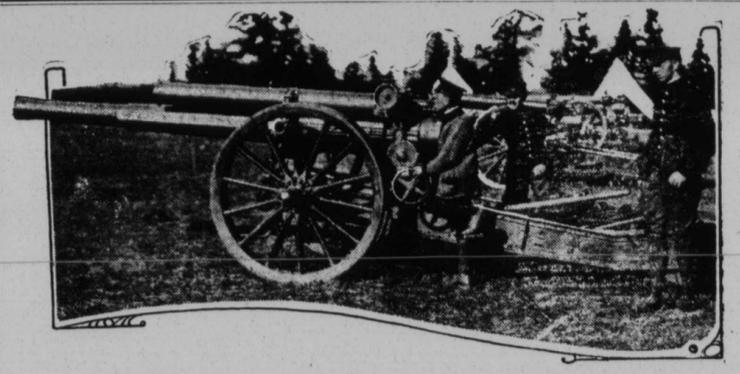
The medical inspector should be an officer of the Board of Health rather than of the local school board.

Medical inspection was no panacea, but it could and would remove much of the danger of disease and premature death.

Dr. B. A. Marven, an ex-teacher, opened the discussion, saying that public health was the foundation of a strong nation. So many big men were killed in the wars of the French Revolution and in Napoleon's time that the stature of the average Frenchman had decreased during the nineteenth century by two inches. If we neglected those things we might develop into a pygmy people and finally disappear. He would propose a medical health officer for each school inspection district. The feeble-minded should receive separate treatment.

Prin. Stuart endorsed the idea of medical inspection and wanted both it and school attendance compulsory in all districts. Local opinion in compulsory education had as yet produced very little result, and medical inspection, though authorized, had not yet

(Continued on page 4)



HEAVY ARTILLERY AT THE VALCARTIER CAMP; THIS TYPE OF Q. J. N. FIRES A SIXTY POUND SHELL. This photograph shows one of the guns of the Montreal battery, the only heavy artillery in Canada.—By courtesy of Canadian Northern Ry.