

GREEK CHURCH CROSS IN FRANCE



Impressive funeral of the first Russian officer killed in defending French soil in the present war.

Victories For The Allies Continue

London, Sept. 4, 3 p.m.—As the result of the fighting yesterday north of the River Somme in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defenses on a 3,000 yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and including the village of Guillemont.

The whole of Ginchy at first was captured, but the British were compelled to give ground, retaining hold of part of the village, despite heavy counter-attacks in the course of the night. More than 800 Germans were taken prisoners.

London, Sept. 4.—The Greek government has accepted the new demands of the Allies, and French and British agents have taken control of the post office and telegraph systems.

Allied Demands.

Athens, Sept. 2, via London, Sept. 2.—Representatives at Athens of Great Britain and France this evening presented to the Greek government a note demanding control over the Greek posts and telegraphs and insisting on the deportation from Greece of agents of the central powers. The note said:

"The two allied governments having from a sure source learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways, and notably through the agency of the Greek telegraphs, demand the control of the posts and telegraphs, including the wireless system. 'Enemy agents employed in corruption and espionage must immediately leave Greece, not to return until the conclusion of hostilities. 'Necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the above-mentioned corruption and espionage.'"

Ships of the Entente Allied fleet and a German submarine this morning off Phaleron. Entente military officers claim the undersea boat had received its supplies from the Austrian and German ships which were seized in the harbor of Piraeus today by French sailors.

A number of destroyers of the Entente fleet made a careful reconnaissance near the arsenal this afternoon. They put down anti-submarine nets and moved close to where the Lemnos and the Kikis, formerly the United States battleships Mississippi and Idaho, were lying.

It is believed the Entente fleet desires to establish a naval base at Piraeus as a base of supplies for the Entente Allied armies' west wing on the Macedonian front, which could be more easily supplied by rail from Piraeus than from Saloniki. Should this action prove to be of military value to the Entente Powers, the Greek government is understood, will not object.

The seizure of the Austrian and German merchant ships at Piraeus and the occupation by Entente troops of the Greek wireless station last night (Sept. 3) threw the Austro-German residents

in Athens and especially the agents of the German government into a panic.

Athens, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—Baron Von Schenk, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and placed on a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived in Piraeus.

Petrograd, Sept. 4, via London, 2.30 p.m.—The Russians have broken across the Thoniovka river, a western tributary of the Zlota Lips, and seized a position of the Austro-German troops, the war office announced today.

They took 2,721 prisoners and six machine guns.

The Russian force in the Carpathians, the announcement also says, have captured a whole series of mountain heights and are advancing to the Hungarian frontier.

The Russian army of the Caucasus has made further progress, the war office reports, pushing forward south of the River Ellen. In the region of Ognotti.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The Roumanians have captured Hermanstadt, the former capital of Transylvania, it was officially announced at Vienna today.

Bulgarians in Retreat.

London, Sept. 3.—Thirteen Zeppelin airships took part in the raid over the eastern counties last night, and an official statement issued late this afternoon says casualties, so far as reported, are one man and one woman killed, and eleven men and women and two children injured.

It was the most formidable air attack ever made on England. Only three of the Zeppelins were able to approach the outskirts of London. One of these was shot down, and the other two were driven off by aircraft guns and aeroplanes.

The mentally debilitated are largely represented in the statistics. Of 184 cases, 110 were sent to the rear as being permanently unfit for further armed service, and 66, who presented symptoms of delirium were interned. Several of these, Dr. Dumas says, owe their mental condition to fatigue and conditions of war, and all of them derive the themes of their delirium from their experiences at the front. There are among them Messiahs come to announce the final victory, messengers designated by Joan of Arc to show the way to success, spiritualists who have acquired occult knowledge of the plans of the enemy.

Alcoholism Declines.

Alcoholism was numerous in the first month of the war among the derailed soldiers, but have since been remarkably low. In August, 1914, cases were brought to Val de Grace, of which 81 were suffering from alcoholism; in another hospital there were 28 out of 84. Of these 60 cases 18 had delirium tremens, and 11 of them died. They were all confirmed drinkers who had exaggerated their propensities during the exciting days of the mobilization.

The number diminished rapidly after the first month, not a single case of alcoholism being reported during September from one of the most fortified places and only 162 developed in an entire army during the first ten months of last year. All of the 162 were recruits, and, in so far as their history could be learned, were old drinkers. Nearly all of them resumed their service after taking the milk cure.

The tendency of the alcoholics was to dream of battle and to see Germans everywhere. One of them took a detachment of his comrades for the enemy and charged them with fixed bayonets.

The proportion of cases of mental depression among the 1,198 was large. There were 224 in five months—mostly officers with besetting notions of professional shortcomings and difficulties. The majority of these men rallied fully about it, though unable to overcome it.

"I am no longer able to give an order without immediately canceling it," said one officer. "I cannot help weighing to an exaggerated extent every eventuality and many imaginary consequences. I always foresee the worst possible issue to every movement—an paralysis by the anxiety to do the right thing, and have become nothing but indecision and contradiction."

A man who rose from the ranks to the grade of captain was haunted by the thought that he was unequal to his responsibilities and pleaded to be retrograded. Among the cases of this kind was a man who reproached himself for having revealed important military secrets and who was haunted by the prospect of being court-martialed for treason.

There were 846 cases between March, 1915, and January, 1916, of mental troubles considered directly due to horror of battle scenes and commotion produced by bombardments.

A considerable number of the mentally debilitated have the mania of invention. Dr. Dumas is of the opinion that the number of these cases outside the army would be found greater in proportion if the minister of munitions could make public the correspondence he receives from civilians. Among the debilitated were several men and officers who didn't know where and for whom they had been fighting. One declared that he was unaware that France was at war.

INSANITY FROM WAR  
LESS THAN EXPECTED

First Reports From Field of Battle Exaggerated

Had Many Mad Under Fire of Artillery—Mania of the Demented—Queer Illusions Also Described by a French Physician

The war has not been mad to many persons as was expected in the early stages. Statistics thus far show that the first reports of men going crazy under the infernal fire of modern artillery were exaggerated. Dr. G. Dumas, who has treated all the cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says that his data, covering the first ten months of 1915, agrees with the reports of German doctors, concerning madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite a few in proportion to those in Germany, and offers the figures as a refutation of the theory of German specialists that the Teutonic race is showing greater nervous resistance than the Latin.

Dr. Dumas' report covers 1,198 cases of derangement, of which only 9.1 per cent were cases of general paralysis, while in most asylums in time of peace the proportion is 15 per cent. This takes as conclusive evidence that the fatigues and commotions of war have an influence upon the development of this form of insanity. General paralysis, however, when they become delirious, rave about the war the same cases in which the symptoms are quite different, and Dr. Dumas concludes that the delirium of the combatant often simply gives a war color to delirium that would have existed under normal circumstances in a different form.

Effects of Battle.

Horror, inspired by battle scenes sometimes works directly on the nervous system, developing symptoms such as hysteria, speechlessness, deafness, loss of the sense of feeling, fits of mental confusion, or paralysis; not always accompanied by hallucinations or delirium. Optimism of the most exaggerated type is the dominating note in the hallucinations of the paralytics, and Dr. Dumas considers it a wonder that officers do not in fits of exaltation give absurd heroic orders that lead to disasters. In one case a lieutenant ordered an equally radical fit of "exaggerated optimism."

Dr. Dumas reports seventeen cases of what he calls "reasoning madness," in which the fatigues and commotions of war have had no influence, but in which hallucinations previously existing were applied to the war. An artilleryman who before the war imagined that he was charged with the defence of the radical and socialist members of parliament against what he considered the calumnies of the Royalists and Nationalists of the "right" was brought to a hospital suffering from a tumor. He immediately divided the nurses of the hospital into two parties—the left and the right—and would have had nothing to do with the latter, while he began to fall in love with one after another of the nurses of the left.

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PRODUCE PRICES SOARING

The Hartland Advertiser says: Rain which came the first of the week was a belated blessing to the farmers, but will prove of great benefit to late grain and root crops. In spite of the long drought the crops of the country are proving excellent, although grain ripened too fast. Potatoes have been looking splendid but the average yield is not likely to prove all the farmers could hope for. Nevertheless the price is likely to be quite as good as it was last year. Some early shipments were made last week and the price was \$8.00 per barrel.

New oats are coming to market in small quantities and readily bring 45c, while old oats had been bringing 30c. The quality of the oats is variable, being light where the drought was most pronounced and of course heavier where showers were more frequent. Even get some farmers are not through sowing and some fear they may have to haul their hay in on horseback. The quality in some places is excellent but so heavy was the yield that some of it



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But to get the best results use ROYAL ACADIA Sugar.

"Royal Acadia Cream Fudge"

Three cups Royal Acadia Sugar, one cup water, one coconut (grated). Boil sugar and water until it snaps, remove from fire, add coconut, and beat until just thick enough to pour on plates.

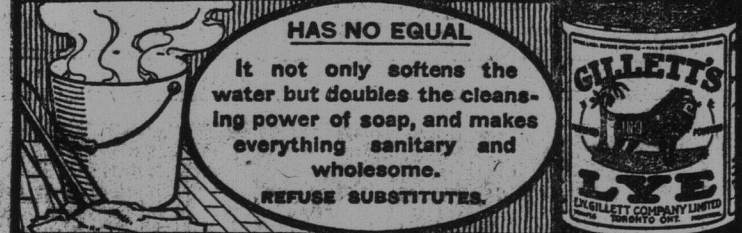
"Royal Sultana Cakes"

One and one-half pounds Royal Acadia Granulated Sugar, three-quarters pound butter, one and three-quarters pounds flour, five eggs, one cup milk, one pound raisins, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda, essence of lemon.

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GILLETT'S LYE



grow too old before it could be gathered. Live pork is bringing higher prices than ever before and several canals leave the county every week. The price of lamb is also very high and those who have few or none to sell are missing a great opportunity. At Hartland this week merchants are paying 37c for better and for eggs. The price of all kinds of produce are higher than a few years ago was even dressed off. The cost of living still goes higher, but everybody has plenty and times never were better.

SONS OF ENGLAND DECORATION DAY.

Marlborough Lodge, No. 207, Sons of England, on Sunday observed its annual decoration day. A committee composed of E. A. Lawrenson, F. J. Punter, C. W. Tull, A. F. Webb, W. Shepherd and C. Ledford attended Fernhill cemetery in the morning, and G. Maxwell, G. H. Lewis, A. E. Logan, A. F. Webb, F. J. Punter, G. Ledford, C. W. Tull and Cedar Hill cemetery in the afternoon. They appreciated the assistance given them by Frank Fisher, of St. John, and Mr. Nelson, of New York, who is visiting C. W. Tull, Summer street. The graves decorated at Fernhill were those of J. Hamblet Wood, J. H. McMurray, J. H. Scammell, R. R. Mathers, H. Nokes, C. J. Ward, J. E. Ratcliffe, L. S. Stewart, A. J. Stephens, J. Alston Jr., W. T. Gard and Sheron Walker; at Cedar Hill the graves decorated were those of R. T. Jackson, Geo. Pike, C. G. Knott, E. Goodens, J. Hargreaves, Thos. Duffin, W. R. Brown, J. B. Stubbs, Wm. Boone, L. Thoroughgood, S. H. Holder, F. W. Simmona, R. Rawlings. The field of honor lot was also visited at Fernhill cemetery and the eight graves of the soldiers were decorated. The contributors of the flowers were: Geo. South and C. L. Whitley, members of the order, who were killed in action; also, A. Haydon, Calgary; L. H. Belyea, Brown's Plains; R. E. Peake, North Sydney (N.S.); W. A. Rourke, Lunenburg (N.S.); W. E. G. Hartley, Montreal, and their graves will be decorated by friends of the lodge. One member was lost at sea via, A. S. Major. The service at each cemetery was conducted by Messrs. Lawrenson, Punter, Ledford, Webb, Tull, Lewis, Maxwell and A. E. Logan.

The cheapest floor stain is made by dissolving permanganate of potash in warm water. Do not allow the liquid to come in contact with the hands or they, too, will be dyed a dark brown.



Men who work heats them up, and exposes them to chilling winter winds, get solid comfort and valuable health protection from



It is just as good as it looks—real, honest Maritime wool, soft, strong and durable, spun and knitted into the warmest and best wearing garments you can possibly buy.

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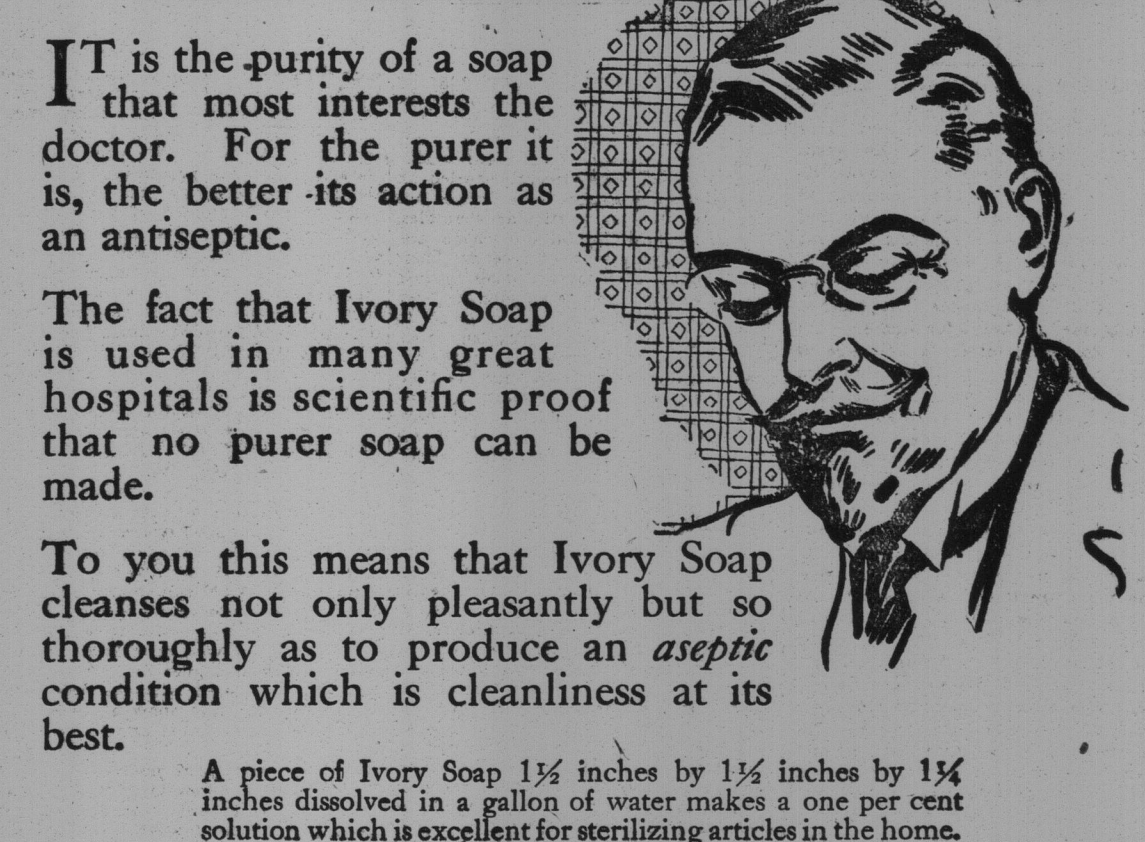
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