

rd Movement as Unsuccessful; Allies Fell Back

osses Along Whole Battle Fronting Two Days Fighting - British Their Ground With Traditional Effort - Retired to Strong Holding Positions

French and British troops opposing the invasion of the German in Belgium have suffered a serious reverse, according to official announcements issued by the French war office.

The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy, and the French officials describe the Germans as being obliged to establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine.

The French have abandoned those portions of Alsace and Lorraine which they had previously occupied, and now look for heavy fighting in French territory.

Detachments of German cavalry, operating on the extreme right, have reached Roubaix, a few miles north of Lille. This territory is defended only by reservists.

The London Times this morning announces the fall of Namur. At Tientsin, capital of Kiao-Show, the German protectorate in China, the German forces have prepared for a bombardment by the Japanese fleet by dynamiting all the tall structures there which might be of assistance to the attacking forces as sighting points.

They have also taken all possible measures to oppose the advance of a Japanese field army.

There is a report, emanating from Rome and Aviona, that the Albanian insurgents have entered Aviona and raised their flag. Emperor Nicholas of Russia is reported to have gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has taken the offensive in full strength and is said to be advancing rapidly in east and west Prussia.

A late despatch from Copenhagen gives further reports from Austria that Emperor Francis Joseph is in a grave condition. London, Aug. 24, 11 p.m.—This day of waiting has brought home the realities of war to the British home people.

The whole nation has been so deeply moved. Many thousands have relatives and friends in the army; they know that the casualties must be great, that the death roll will probably be heavier than in the case of any British force since the Crimean War.

The only information of events the country has had is contained in brief official bulletins, of a vague character, and these have not been cheering. Throughout London the people are tonight in much more serious mood than at any time since they faced the war. There are no signs of gaiety in the theatres and restaurants tonight, and the crowded streets are very quiet.

This does not mean that there is any less determination on the part of Britons—only that the people are beginning to realize what this war may cost them. On every side are heard declarations that the country must be prepared for a long and exhausting struggle.

While not many reproaches come from the supporters of Lord Roberts' crusade for compulsory military service, not a few admit that they never realized how small a part the British army counted in a great European struggle.

Thus far England has felt the war less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland and Switzerland, but now, waiting for the issue of the battle and for the lists of killed and wounded, the English people understand all that it means.

Every boat from Belgium comes crowded with impoverished refugees, who have fled before the German invasion. An organization is being formed to care for these people and part of the Prince of Wales relief fund, which amounts to more than \$7,500,000 will be sent to Antwerp for sufferers who have taken refuge there.

Thousands of Belgians have crossed the French border for asylum, and a committee will arrange for their relief. England and France apparently propose to care for their smaller ally, who thus far has borne the brunt of the hardships which the war entails.

GERMANS OCCUPY FRENCH TOWNS. Paris, Aug. 24, 3:10 p.m.—An official announcement made this afternoon says that Lunéville, Amanville and Dieulouard, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, have been occupied by the Germans. The French front otherwise has not been modified.

GERMAN ACCOUNT SAYS GREAT VICTORY. Washington, Aug. 24.—The German embassy today received the following message from the foreign office in Berlin: "The army of the German crown prince has won a decisive victory northwest of Biedenhosen over five French army corps. The retreat of the southern French wing on Verdun has been cut off. The French troops were repulsed across the River Meuse in complete rout. The crown prince's army, giving chase, took many prisoners, and it is declared the French troops are no longer able to face the terrific fire of the German infantry."

TERRIFIC ATTACK ON NAMUR. London, Aug. 24, 6:20 p.m.—A despatch received here from Paris says that according to official announcement in the French capital, the Germans are making a great effort against Namur, which is resisting vigorously.

All the Liege forts are still holding out. The entire Belgian army has been concentrated and entrenched at Antwerp.

LONDON PREPARED FOR BAD NEWS. London, Aug. 24.—The official announcement by the war office news bureau this evening that the allies had fallen back along the Sambre Valley to the French frontier, caused considerable sensation, but the public has been prepared to receive news of initial reverse in the great fight, and the anxiety caused by the formal announcement was less than it would have been had the news come without warning.

It would seem that the pressure from the German centre west of Namur had caused the allies to give way there. The Sambre Valley is the direct line from Namur to Maubourge, where the French second line of entrenched positions is held by large forces. The Germans have apparently forced their way past Charleroi.

If the reports of German successes from Hetz towards Verdun and from northwards at Neuf-Chateau are true, the line has been broken in three places, but there is absolutely no confirmation of these latter reports so far.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT CHARLEROI. London, Aug. 25, 2:50 a.m.—"Since yesterday the Germans have been attacking Charleroi, which the French are holding," says the Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent, telegraphing Monday. "The Germans invaded the town from the Montagny side and came out by the turning bridges in front of the railway station."

"There was a hot fight for the possession of the bridges as well as for the railway station and other buildings. The German shells are falling in the town. The houses on the left of the Hotel Europe, as seen from the railway station, appeared to be seriously damaged. A mass of French artillery and troops in endless lines poured out, it is said, toward Chatelet, and the Germans were driven back with serious loss."

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR NEW BRUNSWICK MASONS

Reports Submitted at Grand Lodge Meeting in Fredericton Today—The Grand Master's Address and His Reference to the War—The Finances

The year which has just closed has been a prosperous one for the Masonic Order in New Brunswick. Reports submitted at the Grand Lodge meeting in Fredericton today, show a considerable increase in membership and receipts. The reports are as follows:

Grand Master's Address. The grand master's address was as follows: "Brethren of Grand Lodge: It is, I am sure, a very great pleasure to all, that the forty-seventh annual communication should convene in the capital city of the province, where it meets for the first time in its history."

Other Jurisdictions. Our relations with other jurisdictions continue to be most harmonious. I received an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Ontario, to attend its fifty-ninth annual communication, and to join in a festival to be held in the Province of Ontario, to mark the centenary of the one hundred years that have elapsed since the signing of the Union of the United States and Great Britain.

During the year we have been called upon to mourn the loss of many who have contributed to the masonic life of the province. From their noblest and bravest we have lost those who were pillars of the temple of our Order. My grateful thanks are due to M. W. Grand Master McPherson, for his kind and hospitable reception of our brethren who were present at the conference which was held at Niagara Falls, Ontario. Nearly all of the Canadian jurisdictions, and many of those of the United States were represented.

It was a distinct privilege to be able to extend and share always cheerful recollections of the occasion. My grateful thanks are due to M. W. Grand Master McPherson, for his kind and hospitable reception of our brethren who were present at the conference which was held at Niagara Falls, Ontario. Nearly all of the Canadian jurisdictions, and many of those of the United States were represented.

There died during the year: Thomas W. Allen, Woodstock Lodge, No. 11. Edward A. Preston, M.D., St. John's Lodge, No. 18. Joseph R. Sprague, Ashlar Lodge, No. 36. Richard D. Southwood, Lodge St. John, No. 27. Gideon M. Duncan, M.D., Lodge St. John, No. 27. Frank N. Hall, Keith Lodge, No. 23. Thomas C. Donald, The Corinthian Lodge, No. 13. Robert J. McAdoo, New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22. Christopher P. Harris, Keith Lodge, No. 23. C. W. J. Upham, Zion Lodge, No. 21. C. W. J. Upham, Zion Lodge, No. 21. Joshua Peters, Keith Lodge, No. 23.

I have visited officially the following lodges—St. Andrew's No. 16; Miramichi No. 18; Northumberland No. 17; St. John, No. 27; Campbellton, No. 29; Keith, No. 28; Woodstock, No. 11; Ashlar, No. 36; Albion No. 1; Hibernia, No. 3; The Union Lodge of Portland, No. 10; The Corinthian, No. 13; New Brunswick, No. 22; Lebanon, No. 28, and Sunbury, No. 42. I have also paid many unofficial visits, particularly to lodges which meet in the city of St. John, east and west. My grateful thanks are due to the present and past grand officers who accompanied me, and also to the lodges, all of which entertained us most agreeably, and by which on each occasion we were cordially received. I am fully persuaded that the visits of grand lodge officers not only make towards uniformity of ritual, but also bind the members who reside in different parts of the province in close ties one to another, and assist in preserving unimpaired the traditions and use of the jurisdiction.

New Lodges. After careful consideration of a petition signed by Masons of New Brunswick, I issued a dispensation to work under the name Sunbury, No. 42. Accompanied by Past Grand Master Walker, the Grand Secretary and the Grand Director of Ceremonies, I visited Fredericton Junction in June, and watched with pleasure the work exemplified on that occasion by the officers of Ashlar Lodge, No. 36. No doubt a report from the committee on warrants to new lodges, which will make recommendations regarding a warrant of constitution will be read.

Lodge of Instruction. F. G. M. Walker kindly consented to conduct a lodge of instruction in the city of St. John. A dispensation was accordingly issued, and many meetings were held during the months of February and March. R. W. Bro. Walker was efficiently assisted by Bro. W. George Dodge, and the advantage of attending each meeting, and an well assured that the time spent by these leaders was well repaid.

There still remained thirty-one shares of stock, standing in the name of those who could not be traced, or from whom no legal discharge could be obtained. Authority was given by an act of the Legislative Assembly of this province to deposit the par value of these shares, viz., \$620.00 with the Receiver General, which was done. This money or any part of it is not claimed within three years, the amount unclaimed will be returned to the grand lodge.

It is difficult to express my appreciation of the action of so many Masons and their descendants, even in some instances to the second generation, who so willingly, freely, even gladly, responded to the invitation of Grand Lodge, and placed their stock at its disposal, speaking more eloquently than words could do of deep-rooted faith in this organization and its purposes. I cannot help thinking it would be a grateful and Masonic act if the rules of the fund of benevolence were relaxed so that all of those whose names stand as beneficiaries in the Masonic Hall Company, and who transferred stock, should be eligible to participate in its benefits regardless of other conditions.

The stock transferred by Masonic bodies was as follows—Grand Lodge of New Brunswick 1419 shares in Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. 483 1/2 shares by other Masonic bodies 464 shares by persons and estates. Total, 2805 1/2 shares of par value or \$620,000.

You were good enough to adopt the suggestions then made, and authorized the necessary legal purposes to acquire the stock, if possible. The board appointed a sub-committee consisting of Bro. H. G. Crockett, grand director of ceremonies, and myself, to give effect to the wishes of the grand lodge.

A circular letter was addressed to each stockholder, and a transfer of stock invited. The circular plainly stated that while the transfer as a gift would be gratefully received, yet, if this was inexpedient, each stockholder would be paid, as mutually agreed. The response to this letter was prompt and judicious, to the original intention of the grand lodge, and without delay, in some cases, the committee believed it was fair and right to pay, and did not hesitate to do so, when this course seemed advisable. In this way, they expended \$1,074.89.

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These organizations all responded to the request of Grand Lodge and placed their stock, amounting to \$6,600.00 in actual paid up value (the number of shares actually paid up was 482 1/2), as a free gift in the hands of Grand Lodge. The records of this generosity should be marked in our history, which is the reason I have set forth the details here. The action of these bodies, was, I think, in each case, unanimous.

In view of the large amount given by these lodges, chapters and encampments, it is possible that you might feel disposed to consider the passage of a resolution assuring the payment of the former value of the stock, should circumstances hereafter bring about a sale of the building.

Last year, you authorized the board of general purposes to seek legislation to incorporate the Masonic Hall Company, and their successors in office. This corporation is authorized to hold property and administer all of the financial affairs, and, in June last, under its provisions, the Masonic Hall Company was dissolved, and the Masonic Hall conveyed by the board, and enacted by the legislative assembly. The act created a corporation, called the Masonic Hall Company, consisting of all the present members of grand lodge, and their successors in office. This corporation is authorized to hold property and administer all of the financial affairs, and, in June last, under its provisions, the Masonic Hall Company was dissolved, and the Masonic Hall conveyed by the board, and enacted by the legislative assembly.

The report of the grand treasurer will show an increase in the assets of this fund, the income of which is available for the relief of necessitous brethren, their widows and orphans. During the past year several grants have been made, and these have in all cases carried to the recipient the profit that Masonry applies in a practical manner the principles which it professes to teach.

The usual number of inquiries regarding Masonic procedure and practice have been received, to which attention has been given. By-laws have been submitted by several lodges for approval, which in most instances was given without variation.

The reports of the grand treasurer and grand secretary set forth the transactions of their offices, disclosing the additions to the assets of grand lodge, and an increase in the membership of the jurisdiction.

The district deputy grand masters present statements which describe their activities during the year, and which will no doubt receive your favorable comment.

The board of general purposes will present a detailed account of the business to which they have given their attention, and of course will receive your careful consideration.

A notice of motion proposing a change in the date of the annual communication has been received, and I trust will be fully discussed. It may well be that a change from August to April, would prove beneficial.

Our fiscal and numerical returns are of the year ending on the 27th of December, and yet grand lodge does not report to which they have given their attention before you now relates in some particulars to the condition of the craft on the 27th of December of last year. Surely it would be an improvement to bring closer together the date of the financial and annual communication. Then, too, the summer season is no longer convenient a time for many members as it was years ago.

At all events, the proposal to return to the season of the year in which grand lodge formerly met is worthy of full discussion, and free expression of opinion.

As I have stated, an act was passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, which created the Masonic Hall Company. A copy of this act will be submitted to you, which it will be well to print as an appendix to these proceedings. Proposals for the

government of the new Corporation will be submitted to you at this communication.

Incorporation of Subordinate Lodges. At the last annual communication you directed that legislation be sought in order to enable the members of private lodges to hold real or personal property; provision was consequently made in the act above cited to that end, and a perusal of the act will show clearly how this has been brought about. A lodge corporation, separate and apart from the lodge, whether held by trustees or not. It is therefore necessary that each lodge corporation should adopt rules for its government, with which in view, the Board of General Purposes are submitting a model set of by-laws. These are not binding upon any lodge, but can be adapted by each or varied to suit special cases, as necessity arises. It will be clear that all money should be deposited in the name of the lodge corporation, and that all insurance policies should be changed, making the corporation the assured. I believe that this legislation will be of distinct advantage to the craft. I cannot leave the discussion of this question without conveying my thanks to Worshipful Brother J. E. M. Baxter, past grand director of ceremonies, who placed his services at the disposal of the committee gratuitously, and to whom we are indebted for wise counsel and efficient aid.

Fund of Benevolence. The report of the grand treasurer will show an increase in the assets of this fund, the income of which is available for the relief of necessitous brethren, their widows and orphans. During the past year several grants have been made, and these have in all cases carried to the recipient the profit that Masonry applies in a practical manner the principles which it professes to teach.

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HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats, Zam-Buk contains no trace of animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbat.

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