

26TH CAME OUT OF GREAT BATTLE WITH TROPHIES

New Brunswick Boys Graphically Describe Splendid Work Canadians Are Doing

DESPERATE LOSSES BUT WONDERFUL GAINS

All Officers in One Company Wiped Out—With Sergeant in Charge—'Fix Bayonets,' and Then Fritze Caught It in Good Shape.

Brought up during the first few years of his life within the dear walls of an English orphanage and later adopted by George W. Clark, of Rexton (N. B.), James Owen has made good as a soldier of the king and in spite of the fact that his early life was not one strewn with superior advantages, until the kindly Canadian people took him as their own, he has proven that he was a lad worthy of the best.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Oct. 30.—Miss Morish, of St. John, who has been the guest of Mayor and Mrs. H. R. Lawrence, returned to her home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kent, returned to his home in Boston on Thursday last. Miss Ethel MacNichol, his sister, who spent the summer at Hillcrest, accompanied him home.

O. B. Botsford, of Young's Cove, Queens county, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Grant.

Miss Irene Bellis, of St. Andrews, is visiting Miss Ida Spear.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roberts Coughlin returned last week from their wedding tour and spent the week-end with Mrs. Coughlin's parents.

Mrs. O. V. Kennedy visited Chipman, returning last week.

Mrs. Samuel Austin was called to St. John, on Monday by the serious illness of her son, who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Cassie Lynott left on Monday for Lowell (Mass.), after a pleasant vacation at home.

Robert White is visiting her daughter in Lowell (Mass.).

Mrs. Mandy Hamilton is seriously ill at her home here.

Word has been received by his parents, that Mrs. M. M. Mather, who is the mother of their son, Yeon, in England, is a member of the 11th and 12th regiments.

The dance on Friday evening drew a large crowd. Music was furnished by Prof. Mooney and orchestra and a general good time resulted.

The school children will hold a supper in the vestry of the Baptist church on November 15, followed by an entertainment in the Imperial Theatre.

Herring went to twenty-three dollars a bushel on Saturday. The canners, being short in their stock and the supply of fish being limited, boatmen are bidding the fish up.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Vail, of Brockway, were recent guests of Mrs. A. C. Grant.

C. Hazen McCee is home for a short stay.

Passengers on the Shore Line from St. John one day last week saw two large moose, quite near to the tracks, a few miles from St. George.

Edmundston, N. B., Oct. 31.—Fred Bosse, of Saint Jacques, had his right arm completely severed above the elbow by a circular saw at Fraser's mill last night.

Two automobiles ran into one another on the main road across from Edmondston this afternoon, when Joseph Martin and Fred St. Jacques' cars were damaged. Overtaking was considered as the cause.

26th at the Seaside Hotel, the proceeds to go towards helping the Belgians. Melbourne Polley, of Upper Cape (N. B.), is busily engaged in erecting an up-to-date stringing shed.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Oct. 31.—Hon. B. Frank Smith, provincial minister of public works, has rented Glen Isle House, Waterloo Row, from P. M. McDonald and will reside there during the winter. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will spend the winter in St. Stephen.

A benefit festival for C company, 1st Battalion, was held tonight at the armory under the auspices of the proceeds will be used to purchase comforts for that company which is composed almost entirely of men from Fredericton and vicinity.

Fredericton, Oct. 31.—Professor J. W. Mitchell, new superintendent of dairy and live stock divisions of provincial department of agriculture, is to arrive between Nov. 10 and 15, to take up his duties.

Miss Ellen Boque, who was in charge of the new official yesterday by J. B. Daggett, secretary for agriculture. It was not expected that Professor Mitchell would be able to come until some time early in December, but his arrival with in the next month will witness an early amalgamation of two divisions.

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Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne Polley, of Upper Cape (N. B.), accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roberts Coughlin, W. G. Dobson, of this place, returned to Amherst (N. S.), on Thursday last, returning the same day.

Miss Minnie Allen, who has spent some time with her sister, Albert Allen, of Amherst (N. S.), spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, of Cape Tormentine (N. B.).

had done one trip in. On it is some place! Hampton Boy Promoted.

Hampton Village, Oct. 31.—Tidings of a gratifying nature have been received from H. O'Neill Morrison, son of Dr. W. S. Morrison, to the effect that he is now quartermaster sergeant of his company, having been raised to this position from that of a private in the ranks.

Quartermaster Sergeant Morrison enlisted as bandman with a Montreal battalion, and on being sent to the front was at his own request transferred to the ranks. (Since then he has spent nine months with the 60th battalion in trench warfare, and has seen service in several campaigns, the last of which almost wiped out the entire company, as will be seen from the following which is extracted from one of the interesting letters received from Quartermaster Sergeant Morrison by his mother:

"We have seen much and been through much since I last wrote. I am surprised that I am alive. First, we had a march of twelve miles, then a few days rest; next, another march of eight miles, then another seven miles in motor bus; then other four miles march, and twelve hours in the train, in cattle cars. After that we have done about fifty miles in easy stages. Every night we bivouac in the fields, and as we are traveling in brigades (4000 men and transport), the sight at night with the hundreds of camp fires is really wonderful.

We have passed through some beautiful country, and almost all the fields are in the hands of the enemy. The land here is rolling and you travel up a hill and down into a valley and up a hill again in endless succession. Down here we can realize we are more as we have been taught to regard it. Here in the trenches here, and in every man for himself. We die in it for our country.

German Activity. Frits is miles behind his old lines which we now use for reserve troops. His dug-outs are fifty feet deep, and are to be taken by some cement and regular cement stairs leading down into them. Some of the officers' dug-outs are well-papered and have carpets and furniture and even pianos in them. All this is a thing of the past, though, as Mr. Frits is concerned down here. He is not allowed to rest a second. We have thousands of guns of all sizes all along the line and they give him no peace. The noise is terrific. Here we have an opportunity of seeing the havoc our shells have worked. Before, all we could see was Frits's shell holes, but now that we are beyond his lines we can see the work of our own guns. It is great. One has to take a winding course to avoid the holes. The country is dotted with German soldiers' cemetery squares, and, as we say, our own are rapidly getting as numerous.

Our last bit of march was a surprise to us all. We camped about two miles behind the firing line and started next day at 2 p.m. to finish the distance. Suddenly we got our orders to ditch our packs and stand in open formation.

"Fix Bayonets." Next came the order "Fix bayonets to your rifles." I cannot describe what happened after that. I think we all went crazy. I remember a hell of shells bursting around and over me and then looking down into the faces of a long line of men who had just been killed, some or another, and occupied what served as a trench. After things quieted down a bit we gathered our prisoners together—ninety-five in all—and they were detailed to escort us back to the trench. We started out and had gone about a mile when Frits opened upon us with shrapnel. Of course we had to take cover, and the prisoners were taken back to the trench. The rest of the day we have three or four others dead. It was either them or us, and we prefer ourselves to them every time.

At this time of writing, I and one other with our three Fritzes are lying under a shelter of sheet iron which we have put off to keep off the rain and have a fire at our feet. We are quite comfortable and are several miles away from the firing line. The rest of the guard is gone where, God only knows, I am waiting orders. I have heard that in our company all the officers are gone and a sergeant is in charge."

"A Dandy—But It Cost." My Dear Mother—Don't be worried about not getting my mail as there was a short time I did not have time to write as we had a scrap ahead of us.

It was my first time to be with the Germans and it was a dandy, but costly, fight. We went over the trench at 12:30 noon, as I was with the boys with a message. I marched and he says that several others during the twenty-four hours. It was hell upon earth, but I seemed to have a charmed life, shells and bullets all around and over my head, but I was O. K.

I liked it after it all started, but waiting for the start is a feeling I cannot describe or tell about. Not many of the boys got back, but I took seven prisoners off of them. I took three watches, a pocket book, flashlights and a helmet. I cannot tell you of the sights I saw or experiences I had, they would fill a book. I have had my fill and I am satisfied on being well paid for my trip.

We captured the position and I suppose you will see in the paper what the 14th Battalion did. We made our name, but it cost. Major Carson came safely through with one other. The general congratulated us this morning on our success.

We took many prisoners and put away eight to one of us, and we helped in a great way for the fall of Thiepval, as it was captured the same day. Oh, what a terrible racket when the guns started. It was fine to see the boys going over in their lines for nearly a mile. The Germans were nearly all in, no fight left.

Your loving HAROLD.

26th Lost Heavily. France, Sept. 22. My Dear Mother—I suppose you have the news of what the Canadians are doing and the place they are in. You should hear the news going on here. It is something terrific! Just like a continual roll of thunder.

The 26th had quite a loss. Not many of the boys came back after one trip. But they got through O. K. I saw several of the boys after they came out. They were all covered with mud and some carried the helmets of the Prussian Guards. I saw Major Osborne passing the day ago. He is in the C. M. R., and

"I WAS LUCKY, ONLY 'ONLY' WRITES SOLDIER

Galvin Hamilton, in Gallant Charge Which Won Thiepval and Ground Adjoining on Sept. 26—Wm. Hickey in Birmingham Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hickey, of 14 Sydney street, have received letters from their son, Private William Hickey, written in a war hospital in Manchester, England, which states that he is suffering with a gun shot wound in the thigh and a compound fracture. He says that it may be necessary to have his leg amputated, but everything possible is being done by the surgeons to save the injured member. Official intimation that Gunner Hickey had been wounded was received some days ago by his parents, but this is the first letter they have received from him since he suffered his injury.

Removed Captain Newcombe Injured. Indirect news has been received by his relatives in Hopewell Hill, that Captain F. J. Newcombe, of the 140th Battalion, now in England, has been injured. He has been in hospital since he was wounded and as Mrs. Newcombe, his wife, is not yet in receipt of any definite information it is not thought that his injuries are of a serious nature.

Was Lucky "Only Wounded." Lance Corporal Galvin Hamilton, of the 9th Battalion, who was severely wounded in the trenches here, at Birmingham, where he is located in the 1st Southern General Hospital, a short account of his experiences. He says: "No doubt you will be thinking that the worst has happened to me, since you have not heard from me for so long, but oh no! I have God to thank for that I was only wounded. I was a lucky boy that day to ever get out alive. There were many men killed and some were buried with the shells. It was on the 26th of September I was wounded. We made a charge. We left our trenches at 12:40 noon. We took three lines of trenches from the Germans, about 1,600 yards deep and 800 wide. But I only got hit with shrapnel in the left hip. I dropped like a log. That was about 10 o'clock. I was carried along by a stretcher-bearer found me and dressed me. I lay there all afternoon till 6 o'clock. I was picked up and carried about two miles to our dressing station, got dressed, and carried about two miles more miles, was put on a light railway with some more wounded and pulled by a horse to the ambulance and arrived at Birmingham on the twenty-sixth of September. I am well looked after, but I cannot describe what happened after that. I think we all went crazy. I remember a hell of shells bursting around and over me and then looking down into the faces of a long line of men who had just been killed, some or another, and occupied what served as a trench. After things quieted down a bit we gathered our prisoners together—ninety-five in all—and they were detailed to escort us back to the trench. We started out and had gone about a mile when Frits opened upon us with shrapnel. Of course we had to take cover, and the prisoners were taken back to the trench. The rest of the day we have three or four others dead. It was either them or us, and we prefer ourselves to them every time.

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WINGS CLIPPED SO THAT CANADA'S ANGEL HARDLY FLIES NOW

Sir George Perley Takes Over Military Organization Overseas

Will Have to Fight Good Berths May Go to Returned Officers or Others Not So Physically Fit—Some Question of Minister Submitting Tame to Loss of Authority.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Sir George Perley, now acting as Canada's chief commissioner in London, has been appointed Canada's overseas minister of militia. By the end of this month there will be fully 275,000 Canadian troops at the front or in England and the bulk of Canada's militia work must be done there.

Sir George Perley will be given authority to form his own army council in London and direct all affairs pertaining to Canada's soldiers outside of those coming under the Allied commands. Such an appointment has been removed for some days, but only last week Sir Stain Hughes said he had not heard of it.

New Council to Be Named. Sir Robert Borden's memorandum to the press announcing the turning over of authority to Sir George Perley, the minister of militia, was as easily as possible under the circumstances but it is apparent that the move is the culmination of a long and bitter struggle for authority to Sir Sam's enemies in the overseas militia command. The real authority and initiative as minister of war. When Sir Sam was in England last August he appointed his own overseas militia council and deputy minister to handle Canadian military affairs across the Atlantic. His appointments were never ratified by order-in-council here and now it is announced that Sir George Perley is to appoint a new overseas militia council and take charge of the whole overseas work.

The purchase of all munitions is under the control of the war purchasing commission. The recruiting efforts are henceforth to be practically controlled by the national service commission. The routine of administrative detail and patronage is largely in the hands of F. B. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the militia department.

There is not much of importance left to the minister of militia, Lieut-General Sir Sam Hughes. Whether he will actually submit to the new order of things or hit back and publicly resent the "treachery" of his cabinet colleagues remains to be seen. Sir Sam knows a lot about the inside political workings of the government since the outbreak of war and he is in no mood to allow himself to be quietly though decorously shelved. Some new work is predicted before long.

On the other hand the cabinet majority holds that the clipping of Sir Sam's wings is absolutely necessary if the doctrine of joint cabinet responsibility and harmony within the ranks are to be preserved. Sir Sam is to be kept in the things of his own but then consulting the cabinet afterwards. Also he was not at all amenable to the demands of his cabinet colleagues in regard to patronage considerations, and he has consequently his constitutional powers have now been divided up among Sir George Perley, Hon. A. E. Kemp, R. B. Bennett, M. P., and F. B. McCurdy, M. P.

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PREDICTS A GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL

(Boston Globe, Monday.)

Long before the hour scheduled for the service yesterday afternoon, the Catholic church of St. Paul was packed and many persons stood in the vestibules and on the steps to hear the address of the Rt. Rev. H. H. Woodcock, D.D., Bishop of Worcester (England), who had been attending the Episcopal convention at St. Louis. The service was conducted by Dean Rousmaniere and Rev. Arley Parsons.

Bishop Biggs read from the 6th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, "That ye may know our care." Before beginning his sermon he said that he had fulfilled a dream of years in coming to Boston, as it had ever been his wish to see this city in all its phases, and to extend a message from Cambridge (Eng.) to Harvard College.

He spoke on the lessons taught by the war, and said in part: "A great religious revival is prevailing England at the present time. My country is profoundly moved by the direct consequences of the war, and hardly any movement or any institution, religious or social, has escaped its direct influence. England is making great sacrifices.

On Verge of Great Changes. "Among those who are not at all religious, as well as the religious, there is the wide belief that God is calling the English nation to make a new England. We are on the verge of extraordinary changes. It is a joy to live when a great nation sets itself up against wrong and not afraid to contend with power to stand on what she has no fear in acknowledging that she has something to improve, something to learn.

"I disclaim that war can be pleasing to God, and I have been assailed in England that war is from God. God loves rather than punishes. But we see that the Bible itself is a record of a series of seeming contradictions in such crises.

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