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Telegram.

## Cable News.

## GERMAN ARMIES IN RETREAT.

On a front of virtually fifty miles, just below Ypres to a point near Puyonne on the Somme, the German armies are in retreat. This retrograde movement is not a voluntary one on the part of the enemy but has been forced by a series of unrelenting hammer blows inflicted by Marshal Foch in the past six or seven weeks.

## BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 3. In the course of yesterday's battle in addition to inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we captured 10,000 prisoners. We are now advancing and have reported to have entered Prony and Biogues and Bertincourt. Canadian troops showed the greatest gall and courage yesterday in storming the Drocourt-Queant line. These had been perfected by the enemy in the past eighteen months. They provided the most formidable obstacle, as they had been furnished with every device of modern engineering. The enemy had reinforced his defences to such a degree that on a front of 10,000 yards no less than 11 German divisions were identified.

## BRITISH CAPTURE LENS.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The British have captured the city of Lens. The town of Queant also has been taken. Lens was evacuated by the Germans. The British moving in, more than 10,000 prisoners were taken by the British yesterday. Additional prisoners were taken this morning. Contrary to expectation, the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line, but has left the British in undisputed possession of it.

## ENEMY RESISTANCE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3. (By the A.P.)—The determination of the Germans at the front north of Villers-les-Casiers, was overcome by the British this morning, and Haig's men are now showing forward in the direction of Cambrai. A strong British force is driving forward on the northern reaches of the Hindenburg line. The British are well inside the Drocourt-Queant line. So far as is known no organized counter attacks have been delivered by the Germans on the extreme British left. The situation is developing. British troops today advanced well to the east of Puyonne and are making steady progress. The enemy was in line at the last reports. To the southwest and to the north of Queant from the ridge he was pouring a heavy machine gun fire at the British, who were returning the fire and gaining ground at the same time. On the same battlefield the British are driving at a pace generally fast in the direction of the Canal du Nord, where the Germans have erected wire trenches, which, however, have only been half dug. It is rumored. The Germans, it seems to be expected, will offer determined resistance along this line, as they are now doing in front of it, and then retire back of the Canal. It is necessary with their line at the Canal in such an embryo state, however, little protection will be afforded the enemy should he be forced to take refuge behind them. On the northern half of the Drocourt-Queant line from there were some 3,000 prisoners in the cages last night. Thousands more had been taken to the hospitals wounded, while probably more than 3,000 additional captures had been effected on the southern half of the front.

## GERMANY'S BIGGEST DEFEAT.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The sensational breaking of the Drocourt-Queant switch line has changed a series of important advances with great captures of prisoners and material has made an immense impression here. While too great a confidence that the success which has been maintained is general, the enemy will make most desperate efforts to conquer the position, the enemy is regarded as one of the worst disasters inflicted upon the Germans during the whole war, and which will cause their high command the greatest anxiety. The belief is general that the switch line is the main element of the German defence and that there is nothing so strong behind it. Consequently if the loss of this line it opens the widest possibilities for the British.

## HARKING NEUVE CHAPPELLE.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The British have captured the village of Neuve Chapelle. The British have captured the village of Neuve Chapelle. The British have captured the village of Neuve Chapelle.

## RUPPCHT OBJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. Rupprecht of Bavaria is in London. The Crown Prince is in London. The Crown Prince is in London. The Crown Prince is in London.

## THE BURNING QUESTION.

CAN WE HAVE CHEAPER COAL?  
**YES!**Millions of Tons.  
**PUT YOUR MONEY BEHIND IT.**

For every DOLLAR you invest you become the owner of four fully paid up one dollar shares that are subject to no further call.

The St. George's Coal Fields

Limited, Cabot Building, 262 Water St.

mand fear of the taking of this step would awaken Bavaria. It is suggested that this situation may explain why the Crown Prince has gone home on a long vacation.

## MANY TOWNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The British have occupied Lens, Wulverghen, Queant, Pronville, Dolgnes, Yelu, Bertincourt and Rocquigny. This represents an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a 20 mile front this morning.

## A DAY OF SUCCESSES.

PARIS, Sept. 3. Yesterday was another day of notable successes for the Allies. Results of the first importance was obtained in the face of a stiff resistance to both British in the left of the line and to General Mangin's French troops on the right. The French military commentators were enthusiastically to-day over the breach in the Hindenburg line, made by the British between Drocourt and Queant. Astonishing as it seems, says Henri Bidon, in the Journal Des Debats, says the enemy was once more taken by surprise. Only by accepting this as a fact can one account for the number of prisoners which indicate the importance of the forces engaged and the lack of prolonged resistance which should have been the consequences of the presence of this important mass of effective. Doubtless the German staff held the hope that the British after several days of hard fighting would be obliged to rest. In the newspaper Ouil, Colonel Fabry advances the view that the battle is being directed on the German side by the local commanders who are being more and more left to their own resource by General Ludendorff. This he argues is a certain sign that confusion prevails along the German line and likewise of a scarcity of reserves. For losing reserves the supreme command loses its best reason for interfering in the direction of affairs at the front, the critic points out. All the commentators agree that the British success is likely to have widespread effects and that the German armies fighting before St. Quentin and La Fere will be obliged to accelerate their retreat for fear of the fall of what is characterized as the pivot of the whole line to the west of Cambrai which would place them in jeopardy.

## BRITISH ADVANCE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3. (By the A.P.)—In heavy fighting last night beyond the Drocourt-Queant, the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 15,000 yards. The villages of Sandemont and Recourt, a mile and a half beyond Dury, the capture of which was announced last night, are reported to have been taken to-day. The village of Etain, two miles south of Dury, fell yesterday. About the same time the British further south were capturing Villers Les Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after the most desperate fighting.

## ALLIES PURSUING ENEMY IN SIBERIA.

TOKIO, Aug. 27. Entente Allied troops, operating in Siberia, are closely pursuing the enemy forces in the Uryay River region, according to an Allied official statement issued this afternoon by the Japanese war office.

## THROUGH UNITED EFFORT.

LONDON, Sept. 3. Lord Robert Cecil, Asst. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at a dinner to-night celebrating the conclusion of the deliberations of the Allied Maritime Transport Council in London, made an important announcement

respecting the pooling of Allied Shipping. He also alluded to the pooling of Allied food supplies, and of Allied munitions. The following passages are from the speech of Lord Robert: "The Allied Maritime and Transport Council was established last December at a meeting of all the Allies. It has grown and its organization has been completed but its central principle remains what it is always was, a necessity of Allied control for Allied supplies. We have seen lately much to cheer us but that is no reason for diminished effort but rather for increased effort. Now is the time to strike a definite and final blow at our enemies. As far as the actual fighting is concerned that is in other hands and in hands which give us no anxiety. We have profound confidence in our armies and our commanders. We have not to pool all our resources. We must bring together the whole economic strength of our Allies. The accomplishment of that task is not easy. In this and many other matters we are fighting under a certain disadvantage. Our enemies have been content to ensnare themselves to the German general staff that gives them certain units of control and a certain perfection of machinery which it is difficult for us to imitate. For after all the essential part of our struggle is that we are free nations; that we claim and rightly claim the right to decide each for ourselves what is necessary in the interests of the general cause in which we are engaged. That is true. I do not myself wish it otherwise. I am satisfied that with all its inconveniences it gives us a spirited strength which ultimately will secure its victory over the enemy, but if we are to succeed despite our freedom we must be prepared to scrap national prejudice, national sentiment, and even I would say national interests. That is essential if we really propose to make the best use of the strength which we have. Now speaking as an Englishman I am quite confident that some of our Allies have suffered more than others. We have not had to undergo the ordeal of invasion. I agree most fully that in many respects the sufferings of France and Italy, not to speak of the smaller Allies such as Belgium, have been greater than our own, greater than those of our friends in America, but that makes all the more necessary the pooling of our resources. If our sacrifices are to be in any degree equal, the only solution is common Allied control of all the resources of the Allies. The key of Allied control is Allied shipping, but though it is of the greatest importance that you should have common Allied control of shipping, yet even that cannot be made perfect unless you have also full consideration of the Allied needs. The principal organization for which we are pressing is control of Allied shipping and complete examination and control of Allied needs and also of Allied resources to supply these needs. It is co-ordination of the Allied needs and Allied resources with Allied shipping which would make an overwhelming economic power of the alliance to which we all belong. We say the submarine attack upon shipping has been a failure. We can feed our people and we shall go on being able to feed our people. We can transport across the sea vast armies to fight the Germans, and subs are powerless to stop us."

## CANADIANS IN THE FORE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—It was the Canadians who took Dury and the Mount. Although facing a heavy fire they had only a small fraction of the casualties here inflicted on the enemy. All sorts of troops have been captured. Elements of six German divisions fresh and tired have been identified by troops on a front of two thousand yards. Good troops and the sweepings of the German army are fighting here. One prisoner taken was a red cross man until he was discharged a few months ago because of an incurable illness and a mutilated hand. He had been taken back into the army as an infantryman.

## DORA "STANDS PAT."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2. Dora Kaplan, the Russian revolutionary, who attacked Premier Lelime has refused to disclose the names of her accomplices or to give any information regarding the attack says a despatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. She said that she recently arrived in Moscow from Crimea.

## Personal.

Masters John and William McKay, sons of Mr. W. A. McKay, of Harbor Grace, arrived in town on Monday night, on a week's visit to their brother, Mr. Fred J. W. McKay, Angel Place, Alexander Street.

## STORY OF THE BATTLE.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—The Canal du Nord constitutes another heavily defended Boche system, and the British in the fighting along the waterway have killed an enormous number of Germans who seem to have been placed in this locality. There has been heavy fighting in Sailles where 100 prisoners were taken and another large group of Germans killed by the British.

ish. Early this morning the British began operating in the area northeast of Hendecourt. After three counter-attacks on the town had been smothered, the British attacked the headquarters at the Chateau, from which seventy prisoners, including a battalion commander and his complete staff, were taken. So swiftly did the British advance that at one point in the recent fighting a complete horse ambulance, including two doctors and 350 prisoners were taken. At one place a British officer with one man bombed an enemy trench and then advanced. Eighty Germans of the garrison surrendered to the pair. The effects of the recent Entente Allied artillery fire are shown in an order signed by General Ludendorff, which also apparently discloses a shortage of German artillery. General Ludendorff says that during one month the Allied shell fire destroyed thirteen per cent. of the German guns in action. He directs that strong counter-battery measures be taken. All during the night there was very heavy fighting around the British positions, which were almost jammed up against the great German defence system. Piles of dead Germans was one of the results. During an enemy attack a Sergeant with a machine gun killed sixty Germans who tried to rush him. It was soon after five o'clock in the morning that the massed British cannon broke loose with a roar that was heard for miles, in a crash barrage. The whole sky seemed ablaze as thousands of British shells poured in to the German wire and lines. When the barrage raised, the Canadians and English swarmed over the top. Just behind them were numerous tanks of all sizes. They had been over only a minute when the enemy opened with a counter barrage which is said to have been by far the strongest he has put down since the British offensive began. The instant the British appeared the Germans in many cases jumped out of the trenches and held their hands high above their heads. In some cases, however, the advancing British met with a hail of machine gun bullets, but notwithstanding this they pushed on quickly after the first line was overcome. From all along the line came reports that the Germans in their dugouts were absolutely panic-stricken, and many of them were found cowering in holes, and screaming with fright. By 3 o'clock the British had completely passed the German front and support lines. It was then that the motor machine guns dashed out to the good roads at the German rear. Tanks also managed to get through, and they are working far in advance of the infantry. The wood north of Queant was found to be full of Germans with machine guns. The fight was of the very hardest nature until the British cleared the woods. Tanks again did heroic service. Where shells had failed to break through the wire, tanks rolled it out flat and charged down into the masses of Germans. Those who did not fall before the tanks were crushed, together with their machine guns. Here the British captured the town Mayor, and among other prisoners taken nearby were several battalion commanders. Mount Dury was stormed soon afterwards, but it was only taken after a terrible struggle.

THE NEW SWITCH. LONDON, Sept. 3. The new switch line behind the Drocourt-Queant line, to which the Germans are believed to be retiring, and which was recently completed, is some six miles to the rear of the old line. It runs from Dreberies, five miles southeast of Drocourt, southward to Moeuvres, and joins the Hindenburg line in the vicinity of Graincourt, three and a half miles northwest of Maroing.

## GALLANT AIR MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 3. American and British airmen in a raid on German airbases at Vassene, Belgium, have caused great damage, according to an announcement made here to-day. A gasoline and oil dump was set on fire, and this in turn ignited an ammunition dump and also six Fokker biplanes. Two other machines were destroyed by direct hits by bombs, and a large Gotha hangar was completely burned. The pilot of a British two-seater was attacked by seven hostile machines. The enemy fired explosive bullets and the pilot was hit five times in the left leg but although his leg was almost severed, the pilot succeeded in landing his machine behind the British lines.

## BERLIN'S "QUIET DAY."

BERLIN, Sept. 3. The war office reports a quiet day between the Scarpe and Somme, in its communication issued this evening. Certain movements, it adds, were completed in accordance with the plan. The statement reads: Between the Scarpe and the Somme the day passed quietly. Movements commenced during last night were completed in accordance with our plan. On both sides of Noyon, partial French attacks were repulsed. Between the Ailette and Aisne fresh fighting developed in the evening.

## USUAL TRICKS.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3. The crew of the German steamships interned at the Chilean seaport of Corral in Valdivia, to-day made an attempt to sink their ships. The Government and people are much exercised over the occurrence as if the Germans had been successful in sinking their vessels the port would have been made useless.

## GERMAN EMPRESS ILL.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3. The German Empress is still very ill, says the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. Although some days ago her condition began to improve, new complications have supervened and she is still confined to her bed. There is no immediate danger of a fatal termination.

## ABORTIVE REVOLUTION.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 3. The revolutionary movement which broke last week at Ancon, thirty miles from Lima, has been suppressed. The insurgents have surrendered to the Govt. Two hundred Peruvian troops in the garrison at Ancon, near Lima, were ordered to march on August 24, the troops were led by Major Armando Patino, who issued a revolutionary manifesto denouncing the President of the Peruvian Government, and calling for an immediate declaration of war on Germany. The manifesto demanded the delivery of interned German ships to the U. S. and the sending of a division of Peruvians to France. Several columns of Royal troops were sent by the Peruvian Government to check the insurgents.

## NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 3. The report of the German evacuation and British occupation of Lens, which was current here to-day, is not confirmed from any official source, and seems at least to be premature. It is worthy of note that F. M. Haig's communication from British Headquarters in France to-night mentions only a slight advance of the British outposts. French reports late this evening say that fighting is in progress in the suburbs.

## POLICE CHARGE.—

An 18-year-old domestic, charged with the larceny of a number of articles, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

## DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mr. C. B. Archibald, of Wabana, is in the city and is registered at the Crosbie.

## Reliable Ignition Units.

Reliable Multiple Batteries, made to highest standards. G. KNOWLING, Ltd.—sep4,6,10

## MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

## To-Day's Messages.

10.00 A. M.

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## MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

## Cubs Defeat League.

Last evening's game between the Cubs and a representative team from the other three clubs of the League resulted in a win for the former by the score of 13 to 2. Owing to the late hour of starting the game had to be called at the third inning on account of the fog and darkness. Owing to some of the League players not turning up the representative team was not a strong one, which accounts for the many runs scored by the Cubs. Hall and Clouston were the batteries for the Cubs and, as usual, worked excellently together. For the League, Brazie did mound duty and Williams back-stopped. Altogether the game was a fair one but the wet condition of the ball made fielding and throwing a little difficult. There was rather a poor attendance of fans. The Umpires were Messrs. Cheaman and Montgomerie and the Scorers Messrs. Channing and Merner.

## S.A. Congress Closes To-Night

This is Commissioner Mapp's last night among us, and he leaves on the express to-morrow for Toronto, Canada. Brigadier Morris, the Field Secretary for Eastern Canada and Newfoundland, remains with us for a few weeks. Accompanied by Major Parker, the Training Secretary for Newfoundland, he will visit St. John's III, Duckworth Street, Thursday night, and St. John's II, Adelaide Street, Friday night, for a great united Home Meeting. The Brigadier is well known in Newfoundland, having been stationed here eleven years ago. Hundreds of old friends will want to see him and shake his hand. Colonel and Mrs. Adby who have jumped into the hearts of the people and are now in the saddle, are rushing forward for an "Over the Top" to victory campaign. They start all day next Sunday at No. III, Duckworth Street.

## Reid-Nfld. Co. Increases Rates.

The following letter from the Reid Nfld. Co. to Mr. A. E. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Trade, was posted up in the Board of Trade Rooms this morning: Dear Sir,—On and after October 5th, 1918, this Company will increase its freight rates 20 p.c. on traffic moving from North Sydney or Louisbourg to all other steamers points on this Company's system, either via Port aux Basques and rail or via direct boats to St. John's. Yours truly, E. W. TAYLOR, T.M., and G.F.A.

## In Memoriam.

In loving memory of Seaman Nathaniel Gooby, R.N.R., killed in the Chatham air raid, Chatham, England, Sept. 3rd, 1917, aged 19 years. But this we know, dear lad—all's well With the man who has done his best. And whether he live or whether he die, He is sacred high in our memory;— And to God we leave the rest. He died the noblest death a man can die. Fighting for God, and Right and Liberty;— And such a death is immortality. Think! Would you wish that he had stayed? When all the rest the call obeyed?— That thought of self had held in thrall His soul, and shrunk it mean and small. So, Lord, we thank Thee for Thy Grace. And pray Thee fill his vacant place! I. OXENHAM.

## Here and There.

No. 6 Empire Ignition Batteries, durable and efficient. Manufactured expressly for G. KNOWLING, Ltd.—sep4,6,10

SMALL ATTENDANCE.—Owing to the small attendance of members at last night's meeting of the Firemen's Union, the business to be discussed was deferred to a later date.

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS.

LOST.—A Fountain Pen, "Waterman's", having the initials T. B. somewhere on Gower Street. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 40 Pennywell Road. sep4,11

Grove Hill Bulletin THIS WEEK.

TOMATOES. CUT FLOWERS — stocks, As-ters, Cut Flowers in general. WREATHS, CROSSES, WEDDING REQUESTS, at shortest notice.

Terms: Strictly Cash. J. McNEIL, PHONE 247, Waterford Bridge Road.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTERS IN COWS.



Just arrived:  
**15,000**  
**Columbia**  
**Ignitor & Acme**  
**Ignitor,**  
No. 6 Dry Cells; also  
**HOT SHOT AND MULTIPLE**  
**BATTERIES.**  
Also a full line of  
**Marine Engine**  
**Parts, Etc.**  
**A. H. Murray**  
**& Co. Ltd.**  
Agents Lathrop, Gray & Stanley  
Engines.  
may10,000

## Insure with the QUEEN,

the Company having the largest number of Policy Holders in Newfoundland.

Every satisfaction given in settling losses.  
Office: 167 Water Street.  
Adrain Bldg. P. O. Box 782.  
Telephone 445.  
QUEEN INS. CO.,  
**GEO. H. HALLEY,**  
Agent.



## Dr. A. B. Lehr, Dentist,

has decided to specialize in extracting and plate work. His fees after August 1st, 1918, will be 50c. for single extraction and Sets of Teeth \$15.00. All unfinished work at old prices. jly16,tu,th,s,tf

## FOR SALE!

1 HOUSE on Military Road. Ten rooms with large basement. Back entrance on Knight Street. Perpetual lease. Ground rent \$15.00 per year. Occupation October 1st.

Also other property in various localities on easy terms. Apply to

**J. R. JOHNSTON,**  
aug13,ed,tf 30 1/2 Prescott St.

## Americans in France.

You have not fought in vain. O dead, Who sleep amid the poppies red; Your plea, attested with your blood, By all the world is understood; And we, your brothers come from far To win our nation's service star.

How could we fail you, in your fight For liberty for truth and right! You quailed not when the tempest broke About your homes; your bold guns spoke A message we ourselves would speak. Who stand as guardians of the weak. And we are here; with mighty tread, Our sons avenge your noble dead.

Brave France! we cross the troubled sea Not only at your battle plea; Though urged to strife by war's alarms. We come not only men-at-arms; We come to seal our broken past With fellowship and friendship fast. One heart, one soul, for all the years. Till earth may hide her warlike tears; Till Freedom, idol of your sire, May pledge to all her sacred fires. THOMAS CURTIS CLARK.

Ask for Pure Gold Quick Custard Pudding. It's delicious. aug14