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RUIT-A-LIVES has been one of the great successes of the century and sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 60c a box, 6 for \$3.50. At all dealers, or postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

Little Army, Exhausted from Heroic Mons Retreat, 140 Miles in 10 Days, Turned and Drove Back German Centre--Powerful German Batteries All That Saved Von Kluck from Utter Rout--German Dead Amounted to 50,000 and French, 30,000.

Paris September 6--The Battle of the Marne began in the late hours of tonight a year ago, yet some of its details will be cleared up only when all official reports and documents are available.

The respective strength of the armies during the battle of Charleroi and the retreat, the number and position of General Maunoury's forces during the retreat, and the preliminary manoeuvres, and the number and origin of the reinforcements sent to him during the battle are disputed questions.

The execution of their plans had been retarded a fortnight by the resistance encountered in Belgium, the Germans, in their vast circular movement, pivoting on Metz, reached the line of the Sambre and Meuse August 21 with at least 25 corps (900,000 men) while the Allies had assembled only 17 corps, (680,000 men), including two British corps.

Namur fell in a few hours; the army of General Foch (520,000 men) concentrating behind the centre, was not yet ready to go into action, and the plan of the Allies was compromised. After partial successes around Charleroi and on the Meuse, the first division of reserves at Dinant was thrown back and the 3rd corps at Marchiennes sustained a grave reverse, weakening the centre, held by the army of General Lanrezac.

General French was informed by General Joffre, August 23, that the enemy was sending three more corps upon his left. General Smith Dorrien's 2nd corps was already giving ground. Such was the beginning of the fourteen days' retreat, during which the Allies, covering 140 miles distance, on the left wing fought continual rear guard actions some important engagements that checked the advance of the Germans and prepared the Battle of the Marne according to the plans said to have been definitely fixed August 27 by orders in Joffre's own hand.

General Langie de Cary obliged the Duke of Wuertemberg to recross the Meuse and held him there twenty-four hours, retiring only under orders from Joffre that he must be at Launois on the 29th. At Launois and Rethel he held the same forces from August 28 to 31, before continuing his retreat. From his position facing the Ardennes to the front of the Marne, he had fought ten whole days and covered 60 miles with his forces intact.

General Lanrezac attained a success at Guise, but was ordered not to follow it up, the situation was not yet favorable for resuming a general offensive. The retreat of General French was attended with the greatest difficulties. The Germans, sending ever increasing numbers of soldiers by forced marches against his left, necessitated violent and desperate counter attacks. At Cambrai he sustained the fire of the artillery of four corps; he lost 6,000 men from the 23rd to the 26th, before being disengaged by a heroic charge of General Allenby's cavalry.

The army of General Maunoury, afterward called the Army of Paris, partly constituted the 20th, near Amiens and was popularly supposed to have been in action until September 6, appears to have gone to the support of the British contingent the 20th, in the region of the Somme, where it administered a severe check to Von Kluck's right. The number of men who were not killed, however, after every effort the Allies found increasing forces on their left, and the lines extended continually further west. The Germans occupied Amiens and continued on as far as Beauvais. This strengthening of the line and the obliquing of the army of General Franchet d'Esperey (formerly the army of Lanrezac) to the left, created a gap between that army and the army of General Langie de Cary, which was filled by the new army under General Foch, in process of formation during the battle of Charleroi.

Von Kluck's army, whose objective was supposed to be Paris, was officially reported September 4 as obliging to the southeast, with the apparent intention of neglecting Paris and pursuing his efforts to turn the Allies' left. At the same time the army of the Crown Prince on the left descended along the western edge of the Argonne. There were two theories of the sudden change in the direction of Von Kluck's march. One that he was pursuing the enveloping movement; the other that he had discovered the Army of Paris on his right flank and by a clever dodge to the southeast avoided the menace of being enveloped himself. In the light of later disclosures the first theory seems to be the good one. The oblique movement continued after the partial check at Compiègne and Chantilly by way of Beauvais, Dammariville, Meaux, Senlis and Compiègne were evacuated by them the 6th--the advance guard reached the region of Provins, 90 miles southeast of Paris and 20 miles south of Meaux.

The "trough" or semicircle prepared by the orders was in position, and the German armies had so far marched into it that the 10th Army of General Joffre was able to issue orders for a general attack the next morning, in order of battle as follows: Maunoury northeast of Meaux, ready to cross the Oise between Litz-Baumert and Nogent-Mulien in the direction of Chateau-Thierry. British army on front Chantilly-Compiègne, facing the east, ready to attack in the direction of Montmirail.

The 5th Army of Franchet d'Esperey between Courtenay-Esternay and Sezanne, ready for attack in direction of the north. Seventh Army of General Foch covering the right of 5th army and holding the position of the Crown Prince of Prussia as follows: Fourth Army of General Langie de Cary--stop movement southward, turn about and face enemy. The 2nd Army movements with 8th army, which was to debouch to the north of Revinay and take the offensive toward the west.

Third Army will attack the left flank of the enemy which is marching to the west of the Argonne. The formation of the position into

occupied Jouy-sur-Morin definitely and took up position on the Petit Morin. Foch overran by numbers on his right, held good until the 11th corps was ordered to establish his line a little to the rear of the front Salon-Gougaillon-Courtenay-Allemant.

The 13th corps of General Langie de Cary's army, heavily punished, was sent to the rear to the Bois de St. Germain. The 14th corps, the least tried--sustained alone the attack of 25,000 Germans all the evening.

The German attacks were arrested around Somptreuil, the 11th division of the 21st corps, which lost its General Baradez, as well as Colonel Hanont and a great many other officers.

The army of General Sarrail and that of the Crown Prince of Prussia continued their march, without resting.

General de Castelnau, before Nancy, having glist the Plateau of Amance, retook it and held it while Dubail in the Vosges maintained his advances.

SEPTEMBER 8. The morning of the 8th found the position of the wings little changed from the beginning and the Allies' success limited to the gains of the British forces and the army of Langie de Cary. The left weakened, but the center held firm by reason of the furious charges by the Argonne and Moroccan troops that created gaps in the enemy's ranks, in each case immediately filled. The day passed in attacks and counter-attacks. Villages were taken, retaken. At the cemetery of Chambrey, a great many officers, including the 2nd Zouaves were killed, and finally the line began to bend back in the direction of Neuquembourg.

The 4th corps, commanded by General Boellé, brought from Alsace, retreated on route by the exodus of civilians from Paris, arrived--one division went to the support of the British troops, the other reinforced Maunoury. The situation of the army of Paris became critical as the result of the retreat of the 14th division of the 7th corps.

The British forces, reinforced by one division of the 4th corps, made further gains, taking many prisoners and several cannons. The army of General Franchet d'Esperey, after eight hours hand-to-hand fighting, entered Montmirail and the army of von Buelow, leaving 7,000 dead and a large number of prisoners, was in retreat all along the line.

General Foch, at dawn, declared to his troops: "The situation is excellent. I order again a vigorous offensive." The retreat of part of von Buelow's forces before Franchet d'Esperey broke the German line and facilitated the efforts of Foch's army on his right. The key to the heights of Semaine, the Chateau of Mondement where the Prince Eitel-Friedrich von Kluck's staff had conferred and dined with von Buelow, was the center of the retreat. The artillery drove out the staff, after which the Moroccan riflemen penetrated the park of the chateau--were driven out, attacked again and were repulsed. A third assault was repulsed and the 13th corps, including two generals, whole battalions of French troops were annihilated there.

Pere Champeoise and Sommesous, after Semaine, fell into the hands of Foch's army. Sommesous, commanded by the Prussian Guard, remained in their hands only the time necessary for the French forces to reform. Two regiments of the 11th corps charged and drove out the 4th regiment of Grenadiers of the Queen Augusta's Guard.

A vital development of the day's fighting was the discovery by aviators, of a gap between the ranks of von Buelow's army and the Prussian Guard. The German losses there were heavy.

The army of Langie de Cary was very heavily engaged around Vitry-le-François, where the army of the Duke of Wuertemberg counter-attacked and the French artillery fire crossed here over the town of Vitry-le-François, which was partly in flames. At Pargny and at Maurupt-le-Montjoye both sides lost heavily in hand-to-hand fighting. On September 6, the French infantry took the village of Etrepilly, almost entirely burned, and the surrounding region. A little progress was made also to the left of Vitry-le-François.

Serrail, menaced with envelopment by combined German forces coming from Metz and the Crown Prince's army in front, sent his cavalry against the forces from Metz and continued his infantry attacks in front. Fresh troops from Strasbourg resumed the violent but vain attacks on the right flank of the Amance. The German losses here were extremely heavy, but less than on the Heights of Sainte-Genevieve, where de Castelnau's troops inflicted such losses on the Bavarian reinforcements.

SEPTEMBER 9. The position of the army of Paris, which had become critical the evening of the 8th, had not improved the morning of the 9th. Heavily outnumbered, it appeared little likely that the position could be held without reinforcements. General Joffre ordered Maunoury to resist just the same to the last.

The position of the line had so modified that the army of Paris described an angle, one side of which faced the east and the other north. Three thousand men of the 7th corps, pitched against an entire division, began an attack at Marville and the action became general. During nine hours the battle waged incessantly. Encouraged by news of successes of the other armies, Maunoury's men rebuffed their assaults.

Dubail, in the night, pushed back the forces of von Heeringhausen, and De Castelnau held the Grand Couronne de Nancy against the attacks of the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

SEPTEMBER 7. On the morning of the 7th Maunoury found in front of him, not only the single corps of the preceding day, but 120,000 men of von Kluck had skillfully accomplished the conversion of his forces and for the moment disengaged his flank and saved the entire German army from disaster.

Several villages were retaken by the Germans, and the pressure everywhere was severely felt. The day was saved for the Army of Paris by the 2nd Zouaves around Etrepilly, where the most violent attacks were repulsed, at such cost to the Germans that they found it necessary to burn the dead. The British troops concentrated their advance, pushing severely the cavalry divisions of the Prussian Guard by remarkable charges of the 9th Lancers and the 18th Hussars.

STEEL HELMETS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS



This is the newest helmet for the French soldiers of the French army. Their steel helmets protect them against showers of shrapnel from German heavy machine guns, and have saved thousands of men from death or injury from shells that burst overhead.

body every hour. After seventeen failures, the British engineers succeeded in throwing a bridge across the Marne at Varedes, threatening von Kluck's rear. They crossed at La-Perle-sous-Jouarre at noon in close pursuit. A detachment of cavalry, meeting two squadrons of German cavalry toward Chateau-Thierry, charged through, and charged back again. After traversing both squadrons, then charged them again in front. Von Kluck's entire army was now in full retreat, having been repulsed in material and losing prisoners. The British forces discovered that von Kluck's troops lacked ammunition for their Mausers. Many cannon and prisoners fell into the hands of the British army during the day.

The army of Franchet d'Esperey advanced in unison with the British troops close upon the heels of the enemy, and only the German batteries, posted on the slopes of Chateau-Thierry, saved the retreat from developing into a rout. The German losses on this front exceeded even those of the left. At Esternay they left 5,000 unburied dead after four hours fighting. Near Chateau-Thierry they had emptied the reservoir that supplied Paris with water from the Nesles, filled it with dead and covered the bodies with earth.

Foch pushed ahead also with the 7th army after the capture of Mondement, throwing the Prussian Guard into the marshes of Saint-Gond. A stubborn resistance was offered there in the parts where the defense works could be organized. Foch succeeded in taking these works in the rear, driving thousands of the Guard so precipitately from the safe routes that they sank into the slime of the marshes. Several batteries of artillery were lost there and the 7th army took many prisoners.

The army of Langie de Cary, pressed by fresh troops brought from Belgium, maintained his positions, while Sarrail repulsed a violent attack by von Heeringhausen with the 16th corps. As the result of the bloody battles of Chateau-Thierry and Saint-Gond, Nancy was entirely disengaged, and the Bavarian and von Hausen's forces coming from Metz and the Crown Prince's army in front, sent his cavalry against the forces from Metz and continued his infantry attacks in front.

SEPTEMBER 10. The morning of the 10th General Maunoury was informed of the general retreat of the armies of von Kluck, von Buelow and von Hausen. Varedes and Etrepilly were recaptured, and the French forces crowded with German wounded. At Etrepilly piles of carbonized bodies were seen and dead and wounded were found in all the ravines and thickets, behind hedges and generally at every spot where the soldiers sought protection.

The British troops, continuing their pursuit, took thirteen more cannon and a few hundred prisoners and great quantities of supplies and ammunition. The struggle between von Kluck's army and the fatigue of five days' fighting after fourteen days' retreat, forced its advance and reached the line of Chateau-Thierry-Dormans, taking four cannon, 1,600 prisoners and a convoy of 30 baggage wagons. The losses of von Buelow's army on this front were nearly equal to von Kluck's.

Foch's 7th army, marching on Epernay and Chateau-sur-Marne, took prisoners and booty and supported the army of General Langie de Cary by attacking in flank the forces of the Duke of Wuertemberg. Langie de Cary entered Vitry-le-François, which was full of wounded, and progressed toward Semaine. The struggle between the Crown Prince and Serrail was still undecided. At Thirincourt Serrail captured ammunition and on the other side of the Meuse the Germans completed the destruction of the forts of Troyon and attacked Serrail's rear, but were repulsed. They tried to cross the Meuse lower down toward Saint-Mihel, but the French 8th corps destroyed each bridge as soon as thrown across.

The 11th the army of the Duke of Wuertemberg, vigorously attacked in the centre, gave way and retreated in disorder, while the armies of von Kluck, von Buelow and von Hausen took up positions on the line of the Aisne.

This was practically the termination of the battle, though the army of the Crown Prince held its ground until the 18th, when it began to retire slowly. The best estimates of the forces engaged placed the Germans at 1,275,000 and the Allies at 1,125,000. The French are said to have lost 30,000 killed. The Germans lost 50,000 dead, while 250,000 were wounded. Both armies were picked up during and after the battle by the Allies' stretcher bearers. The number of prisoners taken is still unknown.

Following instructions: (The-Bills.) Youth (with tie of the Star and Stripes). I send you some suggestions on how to make your paper more interesting. Have you carried out any of my ideas?

Editor--Did you meet the office boy with the waste-paper basket as you came upstairs--Yes, yes, I did. Editor--Well, he was carrying out your ideas.

Miss Mabel Gratten, of Bouchouche, is visiting Mrs. B. R. Violette, St. Leonard's (N. B.).

London, Sept. 9, 1918. A German raid on the east coast of England occurred last night. The official statement regarding the raid says: "Hostile aircraft revisited the eastern coast Tuesday night and dropped bombs. It is known that there have been some fires and some casualties, but particulars are not yet available. The number of casualties will be communicated to the press as soon as they can be obtained."

Vienna, via London, Sept. 7, 11:30 p.m.--A defeat of the Russians over a front of about 26 miles in the vicinity of Brody, eastern Galicia, is reported of the Allies by the Vienna war office tonight. The Russians everywhere evacuated the positions they held, according to the report, and are being pursued by the Austro-Hungarians.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER.

I am a woman. I know a woman's trials. I know her need of sympathy and help. If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill health, or because of domestic troubles, or because of daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my free ten day trial of a home treatment suited to your needs, with references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by its use. I want to tell you all about this successful method of home treatment for yourself, my reader, for your daughter, your sister or your mother. I want to tell you how to care yourselves at home, at trifling cost, and without aid from anyone. Men cannot understand women's sufferings; what we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor, and thousands have proved there is hope even for the hopeless in my method of home treatment. If you suffer from pain in the head, back, or bowels, swelling of weight and dragging down sensations, falling or displacement of internal organs, bladder irritation with frequent urination, obstinate constipation, nervousness, hysterical nervousness, irregular menstruation, catarrhal conditions, dyspepsia, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, crawling feeling up the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weakness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living, tell me if you are worried about your health, or if you are worried about your household, or if you are worried about your children, or if you are worried about your mother. I will explain a simple home treatment which specifically cures rheumatism, sciatica (chorea), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women, and restores them to happiness and health. I will tell you how to give your mother a complete ten day's trial, and if you wish to continue it, I will send you a complete ten day's trial, and if you wish to continue it, I will send you a complete ten day's trial, and if you wish to continue it, I will send you a complete ten day's trial. Then accept my generous offer, write for the free treatment suited to your needs, and I will send it in plain wrapper, postpaid. To save time you can cut out this offer, mark the places that tell your features, and return to me. Write and ask for the free treatment to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 70

ARE YOU GOING TO COME OUT VICTORIOUS? SLIGHT OPERATION

"An Av Man Who Has a Spark of Manhood," Writes Private J.W. Roberts, "Should Come Out and Face the Music." Sir Wilfrid Getting in Shape for a Session or an Election Campaign, as Borden Decries.

Mrs. J. W. Roberts, of Chipman, has received a letter from her husband, Corporal Roberts, of the 26th battalion, now at East Sandling Camp. He says: "I will give you a rough idea of soldiers' life in the 26th battalion here. Reveille sounds at 5.30 a.m. We get up our feet like a flash and pack up our blankets. Then comes coffee and a hard tack apiece. At 6 o'clock fall in sounds, and we have bayonet drill for an hour. At 7, breakfast. At 8.30 fall in again in heavy marching order, and we have some heavy load to carry.

"Our commander, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. McAvity, shoots, 26th battalion, 'shun. Move to the right in fours, 'A' company leading; form fours, right, quick march.' Then it's tramp, tramp, tramp up a hill a mile long and as steep as a haystack apiece. At 6 o'clock fall in sounds, and we have bayonet drill for an hour. At 7, breakfast. At 8.30 fall in again in heavy marching order, and we have some heavy load to carry.

"We were inspected the other day by Bonar Law and others. It rained so hard I couldn't see the men in the front ranks. But our heads were in the air--FOR WE ARE CANADIANS.

"We are having it pretty hard, but are taking it without a murmur. AND ANY MAN WHO HAS A SPARK OF MANHOOD IN HIM SHOULD COME AND FACE THE MUSIC AND GET HIS FRIEND OR COMRADE 'W' ARE GOING TO COME OUT VICTORIOUS FOR GOD IS OUR COMMANDER AND GUIDE AND WE ARE SURE TO WIN."

Hampton Village, Sept. 4--Miss Maude Slipp, of Woodstock, is the guest of Mrs. Judson Slipp.

Miss Martha McVey, of Passanook was the week-end guest of her cousin, Miss Minnie Robertson.

Frazer Morrison is spending the week at Newcastle, Northumberland county.

Miss Pauline Beard has returned from a trip to New York and other American cities, and is spending a week at her home before re-entrusting upon her duties at Rothesay Collegiate School.

The Girls' Reading Club met at the home of Mrs. A. H. Chipman on Friday evening last to "see" the famous five of their members who are leaving Hampton--Misses Dorothy Gowily and Belle Brittain to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where they will train for nurses; Misses Evelyn Chipman and Eva Howland to take a course at Acadia Seminary, and Miss Grace Flewelling to enter upon her second year as a student at Pratt's Institute, New York. Each was presented with a token of remembrance from the club. Refreshments were served by Misses DeVoe and Appleby and the pleasant evening was brought to an end with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Miss Annie Dodge, who has been spending her vacation with Mrs. Warren West, has returned to St. John.

Mrs. Myra Bruce is the guest this week of Mrs. Herman Scriber.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cowan left today for an automobile trip to Gasquetown, where they will remain until after Labor Day.

Mrs. Shaffner and her granddaughter, Miss Ethel Shaffner, of Lawrenceston (N. S.), are guests of Mrs. Shaffner's daughter, Mrs. O. N. Chipman.

Mrs. Sherwood, of Moncton, was the guest this week of Mrs. Warren West.

Mrs. Dummer, of St. John, was the week-end guest of Mrs. A. W. Hicks.

Mrs. Arthur Hicks and Mrs. Ira Hicks, of Havelock, were the week-end guests of Mrs. C. N. Hicks.

An automobile party composed of Mr. and Mrs. George Dickson and Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, arrived on Friday from Nova Scotia, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Flewelling.

Miss (Gillis) of Rothesay, is the guest this week of Miss Pauline Beard.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, who for the past few years have been laboring with the Baptist church at Tutuville, are guests this month at Riverside Hotel.

S. H. Flewelling and Gifford Flewelling attended the Burnaby-McIntyre wedding at Springfield on Wednesday night.

Walter Boydard, of Elgin, is visiting at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. George McAvity and family, Mrs. Joseph Barnes and Miss Ruddleick returned today from a pleasant outing at LaPalme Camp, Bellisle.

"Do yer think it unucky to postpone yer wedding," Willie" (the village oracle) "Mebbe it's will, but if ye dinna ye'll get married, an' whaur's the difference."

(Continued on page 8)