

Little Room for Doubt as to the Fate of the Europeans in Pekin---Chinese Authorities Knew of the Happenings a Week Ago---Gallant Defence at British Legation---Details Coming In from Many Sources.

London, July 16-3:30 a. m.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Pekin. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, on July 5, received the following telegram from her husband:

"Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have received from their representatives at Shanghai a despatch from the governor of Shan Tung, dated July 7, reporting that the Europeans were taken to a place near the city and killed. The Chinese authorities, however, claim that the Europeans were taken to a place near the city and killed.

Under date of July 12, the governor of Shan Tung wires as follows:

"Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the legations for some hours but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with large cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught. I fear that the Europeans and the government well, are in great danger. The government is intensely anxious."

Finally came the news from Shanghai that a breach had been made and the foreigners killed. All the dates probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the Chinese authorities were aware of the happenings a week ago.

The Europeans, having reached the end of their resources, made a desperate effort and then bravely met their fate. The details of the horrible story will probably never be known.

Admiral Seymour's despatches give the latest news regarding the situation at Tien Tsin. Telegrams to the Associated Press show that the operations on July 11 were a brilliant success. The Chinese cavalry and a mobile mounted battery did splendid work. It was unfortunate that the allies did not have more cavalry to pursue the flying enemy. Four hundred Chinese were killed and six guns captured. At noon the settlements were again viciously shelled from the city and the hospitals and other buildings were repeatedly hit. The moral effect of the successes of the allied forces upon the Chinese is believed to be very great.

The Times publishes a letter from a Pekin correspondent, dated June 10, which contains an assertion that the Empress Dowager has decreed that every foreigner who is taken to a place near the city and killed shall be punished. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent, dated June 14, when the Boxers made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express on the alleged authority of confidential sources, gives a very sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having been without food for many days, the Chinese of the legation and the guards made a sortie on the night of June 30, and killed 200 Chinese in an unexpected attack. General Tung Fuh Sheng brought up heavy guns and Prince Tuan gave the order that every foreigner must be destroyed."

In the final attempt to cut their way through the legations formed a square with the women and children in the centre. When the Boxers realized that they were being attacked by the foreigners, they were killed and shot each other in the darkness. The foreigners went mad and killed all their women and children with revolvers.

More Details from Tien Tsin.

Che Foo, July 14, via Shanghai, July 15.—Despatches received today from Tien Tsin cover events that transpired there on July 12 and 13. The Chinese were growing in numbers and audacity daily and drawing closer in. Their fire had already wrecked many buildings, including one of the legations.

After the British and Americans had unsuccessfully attempted to capture a gun, the Chinese, on the night of July 12, fired a salvo of shells into the British legation, which was severely damaged. Next day the bombardment was renewed from several new positions and shells fell in the British legation, killing two and wounding two. The artillery duel was in progress July 13, when the despatches left.

Details from Japanese Sources.

Washington, July 15.—The Japanese legation here today received the following telegram from the Japanese foreign office, under date of Tokyo, July 9, transmitted by cable from Che Foo, under date of July 7:

"Tien Tsin telegrams of July 6 reported that 10,000 Chinese army and 10,000 Chinese militia were moving towards the city. The Japanese legation was under attack. The Chinese army made an appearance near Tien Tsin, July 4, and the arsenal taken by the allies a week ago was re-captured by them."

The correspondent added certain details of affairs at Pekin after June 25. According to his story the members of the legations made daily sorties, sometimes by night and so successful as to compel the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity. These reverses had a disheartening effect upon the Chinese; and there began to be open signs of disaffection. The Chinese followed by desertions to Prince Tuan's army which was endeavoring to cooperate with the besieged. Ultimate success was out of the question. On July 6, Prince Tuan decided to make a night attack in three powerful columns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July 6," says the correspondent, "the Chinese opened with artillery upon the British legation. For two hours the walls were battered with shot and shell and huge breaches were made in them. A general advance was ordered and the Chinese infantry, volleys constantly, moved toward the gate. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that losses were not heavy. The Chinese were killed in the widest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the legation. They could not be rescued until they were out of rifle range of the foreigners. Then Prince Tuan, making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and turn to the attack. Artillery fire was then resumed; and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted. But before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by the Chinese troops who were going to the aid of the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the various forces of Chinese and Manchus."

"Unfortunately many of Prince Tuan's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Tuan fell and was supposed to have been killed, but as the search for his body was unsuccessful, it was now believed that he was only wounded and was carried off and secretly by his faithful followers."

"General Wang Wen Shao, gray haired and 70 years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed and his force, which was completely outnumbered, was routed."

"Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation, but these were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. Toward the end of the third watch about 5 a. m., the allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing. There was a desperate hand to hand encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell over the wall and finally overcame the overwhelming odds every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner."

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated and in calling for retribution. The Daily Chronicle comments upon the statement of the United States government will not consider itself at war with China, and says:

"If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take these consolations without moving another man or gun."

"Empress Dowager can scarcely take herself to retribution and is a man of his word."

The Daily Telegraph declares that a terrible responsibility rests upon those who delayed Japanese action.

The Times publishes a letter from a Pekin correspondent, dated June 10, which contains an assertion that the Empress Dowager has decreed that every foreigner who is taken to a place near the city and killed shall be punished. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent, dated June 14, when the Boxers made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express on the alleged authority of confidential sources, gives a very sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having been without food for many days, the Chinese of the legation and the guards made a sortie on the night of June 30, and killed 200 Chinese in an unexpected attack. General Tung Fuh Sheng brought up heavy guns and Prince Tuan gave the order that every foreigner must be destroyed."

In the final attempt to cut their way through the legations formed a square with the women and children in the centre. When the Boxers realized that they were being attacked by the foreigners, they were killed and shot each other in the darkness. The foreigners went mad and killed all their women and children with revolvers.

More Details from Tien Tsin.

Che Foo, July 14, via Shanghai, July 15.—Despatches received today from Tien Tsin cover events that transpired there on July 12 and 13. The Chinese were growing in numbers and audacity daily and drawing closer in. Their fire had already wrecked many buildings, including one of the legations.

After the British and Americans had unsuccessfully attempted to capture a gun, the Chinese, on the night of July 12, fired a salvo of shells into the British legation, which was severely damaged. Next day the bombardment was renewed from several new positions and shells fell in the British legation, killing two and wounding two. The artillery duel was in progress July 13, when the despatches left.

Details from Japanese Sources.

Washington, July 15.—The Japanese legation here today received the following telegram from the Japanese foreign office, under date of Tokyo, July 9, transmitted by cable from Che Foo, under date of July 7:

"Tien Tsin telegrams of July 6 reported that 10,000 Chinese army and 10,000 Chinese militia were moving towards the city. The Japanese legation was under attack. The Chinese army made an appearance near Tien Tsin, July 4, and the arsenal taken by the allies a week ago was re-captured by them."

The correspondent added certain details of affairs at Pekin after June 25. According to his story the members of the legations made daily sorties, sometimes by night and so successful as to compel the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity. These reverses had a disheartening effect upon the Chinese; and there began to be open signs of disaffection. The Chinese followed by desertions to Prince Tuan's army which was endeavoring to cooperate with the besieged. Ultimate success was out of the question. On July 6, Prince Tuan decided to make a night attack in three powerful columns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July 6," says the correspondent, "the Chinese opened with artillery upon the British legation. For two hours the walls were battered with shot and shell and huge breaches were made in them. A general advance was ordered and the Chinese infantry, volleys constantly, moved toward the gate. The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that losses were not heavy. The Chinese were killed in the widest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded around the legation. They could not be rescued until they were out of rifle range of the foreigners. Then Prince Tuan, making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and turn to the attack. Artillery fire was then resumed; and at the middle watch a second attack was attempted. But before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by the Chinese troops who were going to the aid of the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the various forces of Chinese and Manchus."

"Unfortunately many of Prince Tuan's troops deserted to Prince Tuan. Prince Tuan fell and was supposed to have been killed, but as the search for his body was unsuccessful, it was now believed that he was only wounded and was carried off and secretly by his faithful followers."

"General Wang Wen Shao, gray haired and 70 years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed and his force, which was completely outnumbered, was routed."

"Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation, but these were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. Toward the end of the third watch about 5 a. m., the allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing. There was a desperate hand to hand encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell over the wall and finally overcame the overwhelming odds every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner."

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated and in calling for retribution. The Daily Chronicle comments upon the statement of the United States government will not consider itself at war with China, and says:

"If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take these consolations without moving another man or gun."

"Empress Dowager can scarcely take herself to retribution and is a man of his word."

The Daily Telegraph declares that a terrible responsibility rests upon those who delayed Japanese action.

The Times publishes a letter from a Pekin correspondent, dated June 10, which contains an assertion that the Empress Dowager has decreed that every foreigner who is taken to a place near the city and killed shall be punished. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent, dated June 14, when the Boxers made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

enemy out and captured four guns. Cavalry pursued and completed the rout of the enemy, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers."

"The allied forces shelled and occupied the western arsenal, capturing two guns. The arsenal was burned as the allies were unable to hold it."

"The enemy's loss was 350 killed. The loss of the allied forces was small."

"Tien Tsin, July 12.—The Chinese on 3 a. m. made a sortie from the legation upon the railway station at 6 a. m., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown but is believed to have been heavy."

"The forts were bombarded at noon by British and French guns. A fort and a pagoda on the island were destroyed. The allied forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans."

Washington Summary of the Situation.

Washington, July 15.—Such news as came to Washington today from China was distinctly bad. It consisted of a cablegram to Minister Wu from Sheng, the imperial director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and, according to the minister, was in reply to the urgent messages he himself had sent yesterday to that official asking him to try to secure news from the Chinese capital. This cablegram, Minister Wu regarded as of sufficient importance to carry in person directly to Secretary Hay who was waiting at his home for the news. The message, as resolved from the minister, was as follows:

"Peking, News of July 7th says that General Tung Fuh Sheng, in disobedience of imperial orders, was about to use gunpowder in the government building in Peking."

This news is corroborative of that contained in a recent cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, although the consul general's despatch gave his Pekin news the date of the 6th, saying that the final act of the Boxers was to fire on July 7th. It is surmised here that Mr. Goodnow got his news from Sheng, who is certainly in position to secure the first news from Pekin. Aside from the gloomy forecast given of the end of the terrible struggle of the legations against the Boxers, the significant features of the message is the coupling of the fate of the imperial government with that of foreign ministers. Officers here believe that the Chinese government is not at war with the foreigners, but is confronting a formidable insurrection. There still remains a suspicion that while Mr. Wu is undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity, that Sheng is represented to be a clever and adroit man, may know more of the actual happenings at Pekin than he is willing to reveal. It is feared that he is trying to prepare the way for the disclosure of terrible news, hoping that by letting it come out gradually he will be able to fall back upon some excuse and perhaps with such disastrous results to his own people as might be the case if the whole story were imparted to the world. It is not, however, to be noted, comes entirely from Chinese sources.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity. It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

It is now 21 days since a word has come directly from any of the legations in the city, and the last word was from Sir Robert Hart, the Englishman, in charge of the Chinese customs, who was undoubtedly acting with perfect sincerity.

United States came from Southern China and are altogether out of sympathy with the Northern Chinese. In fact they do not even speak the same language. He is sure there is not a single one of those Northern Chinese in the United States and they were they would meet with the hostility of the Canton men. As for the latter, the minister declares that they are entirely satisfied with their condition in this country and would not be persuaded to return to China to give aid to any element opposed to Americans."

The government here has taken note of the efforts made in some quarters to stir up an agitation against the peaceable Chinese in the United States. It feels it is imperative necessary to suppress any movement that would jeopardize their safety. Anything like a mass meeting in the United States would be a source of gratification to the Chinese in the United States and a direct relief to Minister Wu, who said he was glad that the report proved unfounded, as he fully believed would be the case."

Secretary Long said the report had turned out as he had expected and that the story and its official disclaimer would tend to strengthen his confidence that the legations are still safe. Up to a late hour tonight, Minister Wu had received no reply to his message asking for direct communication from Pekin."

A Hopeful Message.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long has just received the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Seymour, commander-in-chief of the naval forces on the Asiatic station:

"Che Foo, July 14, secretary of navy, Washington.—Two Japanese transports arrived today. Land commander and marine regiment stores, field pieces and ammunition. Report Chinese defeated at two new positions commanding the river communication between Tien Tsin."

The importance of this cablegram, in the opinion of Secretary Long, lies in the fact that it makes no mention of the massacre at Pekin, which it would surely have done had the story come to Admiral Seymour's ear."

Roman Catholic Mission Burned.

Shanghai, July 13.—There has been serious rioting in Ning-Po, where the Roman Catholic mission has been burned. No details have yet been received.

Fortifying Tien Tsin.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—A despatch from Khabarovsk, dated Thursday, July 12, says an international council of war held at Tien Tsin has decided for the present to confine the efforts of the allied forces to fortifying Tien Tsin and establishing safe communication with the Taku forts and arsenals. Tien Tsin, it is added, is being re-armed with guns of the highest caliber.

Fear for Those at Pekin.

London, July 14.—The British consul general at Shanghai, in transmitting to the foreign office messages from the governor of Shan Tung already published, says he has been told by a reliable source that the Chinese are preparing to attack the foreigners at Pekin."

Refugees from Tien Tsin.

Che Foo, July 10, via Shanghai, July 15.—Several hundred refugees, most of them women and children, have left Tien Tsin in accordance with Admiral Seymour's orders to evacuate the city. They are being taken to the Taku forts and are being guarded by British troops. The refugees are being taken to the Taku forts and are being guarded by British troops.

The American, Japanese and German warships received the Chinese refugees and are taking them to the Taku forts. The American, Japanese and German warships received the Chinese refugees and are taking them to the Taku forts.

The British refugees were crowded on a dirty freighter, and women, accustomed to luxury, have been sleeping huddled together on the decks. They complain bitterly of the heat and the lack of food. The British refugees were crowded on a dirty freighter, and women, accustomed to luxury, have been sleeping huddled together on the decks. They complain bitterly of the heat and the lack of food.

The United States transport Logan has arrived with the Ninth Infantry from Manila. The work of disembarkation will occupy some days as boats are scarce. The Logan will take the American refugees to Nagasaki and the Yorktown will leave to tow the Oregon to Yokohama.

Cannon from the warships are being sent to Tien Tsin to silence the Chinese guns. Twenty-three guns shelled the Chinese batteries yesterday, the Chinese replying intermittently. Bodies of from 2,000 to 3,000 attack the foreign lines daily. A field battery is supporting the front of the attack against the railway station and against the Russian and Japanese outposts in that neighborhood. Bullets are dropping through the foreign settlement at all hours of the day, and the people have become so accustomed to them that they go about the streets undisturbed.

"The First Pekin Despatch."

Yokohama, July 13.—The Chinese minister in Tokyo visited the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and communicated to him what is described as "the first Pekin despatch since the troubles broke out." The despatch says that the murder of the German minister and other foreigners was due to the Taku affair and that the Chinese government is now doing its best to protect the foreigners in Pekin.

Mission Destroyed and Bishop Killed.

Rome, July 13.—The Italian consul at Shanghai states that the Italian mission at Hsu Nan has been destroyed and Bishop Pantano and two missionaries killed. He also reports that the Italian missions in the United States have been assaulted.

Missionaries Ask Prayers.

Shanghai, July 13.—The American missionaries ask the Associated Press to publish the following:

"To the Christian people of the United States: The missionaries in China ask a special prayer for every pupil for the guidance of the government and speedy succor of Americans and native converts in extreme peril."

messages on the strength of which the legations are believed to be one of the many inventions emanating from Shanghai."

According to a despatch from Berlin, the mobilization of Germany's expeditionary force is being done in splendid fashion. Some ten thousand volunteers and 416 officers have already been accepted. The expedition is being organized on the basis of a year's campaign."

Germans Retaliated.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Hay has received an undated despatch from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, stating that the governor of Huan Shan has issued a proclamation favorable to the Chinese. The Japanese have received a despatch from the minister of foreign affairs stating that after the German minister was shot at Pekin the German minister was shot at Pekin.

United States Chinese Organizer.

Phoenix Ariz, July 14.—Lueng Koh, a Chinaman who claims to be an organizer for the people is Wong Woei or Chinese reform party, declares that there are 10,000 members of the society in the United States. Over \$200,000 he states has been subscribed and most of the fund has been sent to China. The original object of the organization was to save the empire from dismemberment, to depose the empress and pit Kwang Hsu back in power. Since the society will now be first turn its strength toward the expulsion of the powers and then to the settlement of internal disturbances."

Breach Made on British Legation.

Shanghai, July 15.—An official telegram was received tonight from the governor of Shan Tung stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British legation at Pekin after a gallant defense and when ammunition had given out. All foreigners were killed.

Allies Capture Arsenal and Kill 400 Chinese.

Tien Tsin, July 9, via Che Foo, July 12, via Shanghai, July 15.—A force of 2,000 foreign and Chinese troops, supported by British and Russian—captured the Chinese arsenal, two miles west of the city, making a night attack. They charged upon a very heavy arsenal fire, following the Chinese and killing 400. The foreign loss was heavy, the exact figures not having yet been reported.

The Chinese have been bombarding Tien Tsin heavily for three days. They killed a British sailor on a tug today. Several Frenchmen and other foreigners are mounting heavy guns from the fleet. Four 12 pounders and four 4-inch guns have been placed in position and an attempt will be made to locate and silence the Chinese guns.

An explosion of dynamite killed twenty Russians.

Two battalions of the Ninth Infantry and 300 marines from the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn having been disembarked started for Tien Tsin today on lighters. As they began to ascend the river the crews of the foreign warships cheered heartily.

Refugees of all nationalities will be taken to Japan by the United States transport Logan.

Widows and Orphans of Victims to Be Cared For.

New York, July 14.—The directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have decided to grant the widows and orphans of the employees who were victims at the recent dock fire in Hoboken an extra allowance, in addition to the regular pension granted by the company. The amount of the extra allowance has not yet been decided upon. General Agent Schwab was advised by cable of the action taken by the directors of the company.

Smallpox at Lowell.

Lowell, Mass., July 14.—The second case of smallpox developed within a week of the first. The patient is a young man, the son of Michael Soucy, who today was taken to the contagious hospital. His case was a light one.

FROM THE CAMP OUTSIDE BLOEMFONTEIN

comes a letter from a member of C. R. S. N. G.—George Ensor, telling how "Foot Elm" helped the Canadian boys on their march. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have a wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsore, which is the inevitable accompaniment of long marches. Mr. T. Back, a Canadian, C. R. S. N. G., who is now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tireless