GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS WITH ALLIES AGAIN PUSHING BACK KAISER'S LINE FROM NOYON TO METZ

The German and allied armies are facing each other on a long, slightly curved line, stretching from Noyon, in the west, to the Argonne Forest, on the east, and thence across the Meuse to the southeast, in the direction of the Ger-

east, and thence across the Meuse to the southeast, in the direction of the German fortress of Metz, a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

Rear guard actions have been fought during the past two days, with the Germans disputing every inch of actitory, until their armies should again get into position to oppose the allies. All reports indicate that these actions have been severe, but they are considered of minor importance, in comparison with the great battle of the Marne, and the new battle which is now threatened.

Regarding the present operations, the official statement issued by the French government is of the most meagre character. General headquarters at the front has sent to Paris no new details of the late fighting, and the Paris officials draw no inference, for publication at least, from the course of events in the battle, which has lasted several days. It is stated, however, that the allies have not weakened on any position.

lies have not weakened on any position.

The British official press bureau quotes Russian official sources as author by for the statement that the rout of the Austrian army in Galicia is complete. The Austrians are estimated to have lost 250,000 men in killed as

plete. The Austrians are estimated to have lost 250,000 men in killed and wounded, and 100,000 men and 400 guns captured. In this communication the failure of the German effort to save the Austrian army is noted and the Germans are said to have lost many pieces of siege and other artillery.

The Russian General Rennenkampf, who is conducting operations in East Prussia, has recently found himself in a dangerous position, and has taken back to Russian fortresses on the Russian frontier. The Germans, under Gen. Von Hindenburg, are reported to be following up their advantage, with the hope of dealing the Russians a heavy blow before they can be reinforced.

Sir Maurice De Bunsen, recently British ambassador at Vienna, in a report dealing with the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, declares that Austria and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austro-Servian dispute, when the matter became one of discussion between Germany and Russia, and on July 31 Germany sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris, following this quickly with a declaration of war on the two countries. Paris, following this quickly with a declaration of war on the two countries.

London, Sept. 16-5.28 p. m.-The official press bureau today gave out

"The general position along the Aisne river continues very favorable. The enemy has delivered several counter-attacks, especially against the First Army. Corps. These have been repulsed, and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left.

"The enemy's loss is very heavy, and we have taken 200 prisoners."

NOT WEAKENED ON ANY POSITION.

Paris, Sept. 16—11.09 p. m.—The French official communication issued to-the announces that headquarters sends no new details of the action now being fought along the Aisne river.

The text of the anno

The text of the announcement follows:

"This evening general headquarters has communicated no new information about the action going along our front:

"As has been remarked before, it is not to be wondered that during the course of a battle which has lasted several days no definite conclusion of any kind can be inferred. We know, however, that up to 6 o'clock tonight we have not weakened on any position."

ALLIES LEFT WING RESTING ON NOYON.

Paris, Sept. 16—5.11 p. m.—Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, and also celebrated for its connection with Charlemagne, formed today the extreme left of the allies' left wing, which for twelve days has not lost its close and constant contact with the Germans, and has done brilliant work in driving them back.

From Noyon the line of battle sweeps southward, then north to Laon fortress forming a half circle, and from the fortress stretches east to the Meuse, north of the first-class fort of Verdun where, it is stated, the allies' right wing

is pushing the Germans northward.

The fact that the battle is raging within a short distance of Paris pass almost unperceived at the French capital. The trains, filled with prisoners wounded, do not pass through the city, but pass around over the belt railw line to provincial centres. Those of the wounded who are able to converse of wounded, do not pass through the city, but pass around over the belt railway line to provincial centres. Those of the wounded who are able to converse declare that the lighting is fierce, but that the allies feel that success in the end

GERMANS TO GIVE BATTLE.

London, Sept. 16—9.20 p. m.—The German army, which less than a fort-night ago was at the "gates of Paris," and the right wing of which then extend-ed to the southeast of the French capital, is tonight drawn up on almost a straight line, extending from the neighborhood of Noyon, in the west, to Bois Forges, on the Meuse, north of Verdun, with its left resting on the German

Thus, the right wing, at least, has gone back more than seventy miles in two weeks, while the rest of the army has had also to retire before the whole could find ground upon which to make another stand against the advance of

That the Germans intend to give battle on this line, with the Aisne river in front of their right, the hills of Rheims facing their centre, and the mountains and forest of Argonne on their left, there seems to be little doubt. They went back steadily before the French and English armies, fighting only rear-guard actions until their right, in command of General Von Kluck, got across the Aisne. Then they turned and delivered several counter-attacks, which, however, according to the British official report, were repulsed, the Germans leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the British.

These counter-attacks were doubtless delivered in the hope of giving the troops of the right wing, exhausted by the long advance, followed by an almost as long retreat, the opportunity of resting and preparing positions from which they could resist attacks from the allies, and in which they could await re-inforcements before taking up the offensive again.

FRENCH ARMIES STILL ON FLANK.

The Germans are in the hilly country around Noyon, on the plateau north of Vic-Sur-Aisne and Soissons, and north of Rheims, where they are digging strong entrenchments and receiving reinforcements. But even here, this right wing, which has up to the present borne the brunt of the fighting in the advance and the retreat, is not altogether safe, for the French army operating from Amiens climps to its flank, while the British and French forces continue to

It is essential, however, that they should hold their position, for they cover the lines of retreat to the north, which would be the only way out, if defeat should be their lot. That they realize this is shown by the fact that they have been contesting every foot of the ground with the allied armies, the last two days, and that both sides have suffered heavily.

The British army, as had been its lot since it landed in France, is taking its full share of this lighting, which on the front has been particularly severe, since the Germans crossed the Alsne and made their first determined stand in the retreat from Paris.

the retreat from Paris.

The German centre, which in the last few days has come more into line with the two wings now stretches from the heights north of Rheims to the western foothills of the Argonne ridge, dipping a little south to touch Ville Sur Tourbe, just northeast of Camp De Chalons. This is all high, rough ground, in many places covered by heavy forest, which may by this time have been de-

OUT OF REACH OF VERDUN.

The German left has been driven back a little further than the centre, and holds the ground from west of the Argonne hills morth of Varennes which the French have reoccupied, to the Meuse, which it crosses at Consenvoye, and thence

French have reoccupied, to the Meuse, which it crosses at Consenvoye, and thence southeastward to Metz.

The crossing of the Meuse, which the Germans have selected at Consenvoye, is just out of range of the fortress guns of Verdun, so that, as far as the battle now pending is concerned, they have not to reckon with this stronghold, except as it offers support to the French in case the allies are compelled to retire.

The Germans on this long line cover as many lines of retreat as possible, includeing these to Namur, Givet, Sedan and Stenay, and should soon be ready, if they have not already commenced, to give battle, or if the offensive comes from the other side, to defend their position.

It is believed that General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, retains the initiative, having received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but

initiative, having received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but whether he will try again to envelop the German right, or to break up the

It is known that the German right has been considerably reinforced, so that it would be more difficult than before to work around that wing, while the German left and centre, which also have seen a lot of hard fighting, and

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY

The War of 1914 Predicted in 1854—This Prediction, Made at Mayence, Announces the Fall of Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1914.

There is in Germany a famous propacy. It is called The Prophecy of Mayers, and dates from 1864. It comprises tighteen verses of prediction, of which the first nine have been fulfilled in the most remarkable manner. Here are the verses:

1. When the little people of the Oder shall feel themselves strong enough to shake off the yoke of their protector and when the barley is sprouting from the ears their King William shall march against Austria.

France, he shall march to victory on victory until the day of divine justice 14. That day, he shall command seven kinds of soldiers, against three to the quarter of Bouleaux between Ham Woerl and Paderborn.

15. Woe to thee, people of the North thy seventh generation shall answer for all thy crimes. Woe to thee, people of the East, thou shall spread afar the crief of affliction and innocent blood. Never shall such an army be seen.

16. Three days the sun shall rise up wards on the heads of the combatant without being seen throug the clouds of smoke.

tory up to the gates of Vienna, but a word from the Great Emperor of the West shall make the heroes tremble on he field of victory, and the barley shall ot be gathered in until he has signed he peace, shaken off the yoke and re-

the peace, shaken on the yoke and re-turned triumphantly to his country.

3. But at the gathering in of the fou th-barley and that of the oats a dreadful sound of war shall call the harvesters to arms. A formidable army, followed by an extraordinary number of engines of war that hell alone could have inrented, shall start towards the West. 4. Woe to thee, great nation, wee to ou who have abandoned the rights di-The God of battles has forsaken you:

who will succor you?

5. Napoleon III., mocking his

France, a multitude of soldiers, blue, yellow, yellow and black, shall scatter themselves over a great part of France.

7. Alsace and Lorraine shall be carried away from France for a period at dhalf a period.

11. But the time of mercy approaches, prince of the nation is in your midst.

12. It is the man of salvation, the wise, in invincible, he shall count his enterrises by his victories.

18. He shall drive out the enemy of Mayence to a triumphal fulfilment.

smoke.

17. Then the commander shall get the victory; two of his enemies shall be annihilated, the remainder of the three shall fly towards the extreme East.

18. William, the second of the name, shall be the last King of Prussia. He shall have no other successor save a King of Poland, a King of Hanover, and a King of Saxony.

All the first part of this prophecy up to the ninth verse, inclusive, is verified by the war of 1866, then by that of 1870, and then by the Commune of 1871. Here are the last nine verses:

10. Courage French patriots, Germany cannot carry out its schemes of supremacy.

held their positions until the retirement of the right compelled them also to fall back, doubtless have been stiffened, despite the fact that many troops have been sent to the eastern frontier.

LOSSES BLOW TO ALL COUNTRIES.

NEITHER SIDE HAS ATTEMPTED TO MAKE ANY ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED DURING MOUS, AND WILL DOUBTLESS BE A BLOW TO ALL THE COUN-IES CONCERNED WHEN THEY ARE DISCLOSED. MANY GERMAN PRISONERS HAVE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS

MANY GERMAN PRISONERS HAVE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH, AND SO GREAT A NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND STRAGGLERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE FRENCH THAT THE MINISTER OF WAR REFUSES TO MAKE AN ESTIMATE, FOR FEAR OF BEING ACCUSED OF EXAGGERATION. THE LOSSES IN CAPTURED ALL CAN STAND, BUT IT IS THE NUMBER OF DEAD AND WOUNDED SCATTERED THROUGH THE FIELD, FROM THE MARNE TO THE AISNE, THAT IT IS FEARED WILL BE STAGGERING,

Firemen from Paris have been sent out to carry out sanitary measures on the battlelield, and motor cars, with doctors, have left London and Paris to search for any wounded that might have been overlooked by the army ambulance corps. It is known that many wounded are being eared for by peasants in their cottages, and it is these who will be taken to the hospitals by the au-

EVEN GREATER LOSSES IN GALICIA.

The losses in Galicia and Poland, where fighting has been going on incesantly for more than three weeks, are even greater than those in France, and, according to official reports, the Russians are still following the Austrian and reman forces, in the hope of striking another blow before they can re-form. One report from Petrograd says that the Russians have severed communications between Gracow and Przemysl, the two fortresses for which the Austrians and their German allies are heading, and have began an advance to severe communications between Galicia and Budapest.

Meantime, the Russian general, Rennenkampl, who, according to Russian eports, invaded East Prussia to compel the Germans to withdraw troops from the west, and thus relieve pressure on the allies, is having some difficulty in extricating his army from a difficult position. He has been compelled to fall back to foetresses on his own frontier, where he is waiting for the Germans, under General Von Hindenburg, whom, some reports say, the German ns, under General Von Hindenburg, whom, some reports say, the German

The opinion is held that the Germans plan some hold stroke against Rennenkampf before the troops which have been engaged in Galicia can reach him. It is pointed out, however, that it would be a hold stroke indeed for the Germans to attack the Russian forts on the frontier, or invade a country that within a few weeks will be a marsh, and later a snow-covered wilderness.

The Servians and Montenegeins continue their advance into Bosnia. The Servians, it is said, have advanced twenty-five miles beyond Semilin, so that, in this event, it is evident that little opposition is being offered them.

EXPLOIT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE.

While all this fighting is going on on land, the British navy has not been lie. It is learned that the German cruiser Hela, which was yesterday reported com Berlin to have been sunk, was attacked six miles from Heligoland by a British submarine, which made a raid toward that German stronghold. The sub-marine in question, which was commanded by Lieutenant Max K. Horton, has rned to her base in safety.

Whether she was accompanied by other submarines has not been disclosed in the admiralty report which is as brief as it possibly could be, but as these vessels usually travel in squadrons, accompanied by a cruiser as a parent ship, it is probable that the E-9, the vessel which torpedoed the Hela, was not alone. The small warships which have been patrolling the North Sea have been having a rather rough time of it, as they have just come through a forty-eighthour gale. For the big ships this is nothing, but the torpedo boats and destroyers, and particularly the submarines, are not comfortably at home during a North Sea storm.

KAISER PLUNGED PEACE IN SIGHT

Austria and Russia Agreed Upon Terms When German Ultimatums Launched

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA TELLS STORY

Austrian Foreign Minister Had Agreed to Continue Conversations and to been a positive slaughter. Submit Servian Note Demands to Arbitration - Few Days' Delay

London, Sept. 16, 7.40 p.m.—The for-eign office issued this evening, in the form of a White Paper, the report of Sir Maurice De Bunsen, late British am-bassador at Vienna, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, in which the ambassador declares that The Tsar shall come in the midst of you to seal the alliance.

12. That is the man of salvation.
13. He shall chase the enemy of France, he shall conquer Germany until it is completely destroyed.

14. The last battle on the field of Bouleaux, near to Paderborn, in Westphalia, shall reunite seven allied peoples (French, Belgians, English, Dutch, Russians, Japanese and Servians) against three (Germans, Austrians and Hungarians).

15. Woe to thee, Prussia, thy seventh generation shall answer for the wars thou hast made upon all the people. (Seven generations make 30 years plus I—210 years. The realm of Prussia dates from 1713. The seventh generation is, then, living between 1893 and 1928.) Woe to thee, Austria! Never such a battle shall have taken place.

16. It shall last three days in the smoke of the conflagration.

17. Finally Prussia and Austria shall has arribilisted. Henceway shall fire to the sasador at Vienna, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Austria, in which the ambassador declares that Austria, and Russia had about reached an agreement on the Austrio-Servian dispute when their conversations, "were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia."

The ambassador says that although two days previously he had refused to consent to the continuation of the conversations at St. Petersburg, Count Von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, on July 80, although Russia had been partially mobilized, agreed in a most friendly manner that the conversations should be continued.

"From now onwards," says the ambassador it when their conversations should be continued.

"From now onwards," says the ambassador it vientations with Austria, in which the ambassador agreement on the Austria.

AUSTRIA HOPED FOR PEACEFUL ISSUE.

"Germany intervened on July 31 by leans of her double ultimatum to Sk etersburg and Paris. These ultimatums were of a kind to which only one eply was poss...e, and Germany deared war on Russia August 1, and on rance August 8.

"A few days' delay might, in all probolity, have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

The ambassador then refers to the opture of diplomatic relations between ustria and the allied powers, the desides of which have already been pubshed.

OSSES HEAVY IN VERDUN SECTION.

Paris, Sept. 16-No full casualty lists of the French forces have been pub-lished but the losses while very heavy, are still inferior to the German losses. The most costly battle was the first engagement at Verdun, where the French losses reached many thousands in killed and wounded. The Turcos, zouaves and territorials charged recklessly under a heavy fire and suffered accordingly. Of a zouave regiment three thousand strong only one thousand survived the charge.

A remarkable number of priests is with the army, many serving in the Red Cross and some in the ranks. Two thousand priests and nuns are succoring the ill, the wounded and the dying, Many of the priests and sisters have distinguished themselves and have been mentioned in the official despatches.

Six sisters of St. Charles of Nancy are praised in general orders because since Aug. 24, under a murderous and incessent fire, they have sheltered about one thousand wounded in their home at Gerbeviller.

Walcartier Camp, Sept. 14—The Duke of Connaught, for the second time, reviewed the troops at Valcartier this afternoon. Twenty thousand men passed he montant men passed by in half battalions, marching with the step of veterans.

"I am more than proud of them," said to life work, "he added." They are not going across to march only. They must now put in all their time shooting, and learning field movements, for the active service which they must face."

One remarkable feature of the review was that it was witnessed by General wore his uniform, his visit being an officer of the Ordinance staff of the United States army. The general wore his uniform, his visit being an officer of the ordinance staff of the United States army. The general wore his uniform, his visit being an officer of the ordinance staff of the United States army. The general wore his uniform, his visit being an officer of the ordinance staff of the United States army. The general wore his uniform, his visit being an officer of the ordinance staff of the United States army. The general wore his uniform, his visit being an officer of the review was the time of the province of the province of the province of the moven and arrest him? "For having the m The most costly battle was the first en-

GOLGOTHA AS NAME FOR BATTLEFIELD

BY G. H. PERRIS.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Soissons, Tuesday, 4 p. m.—For the last three hours I have been watching from the hills to the south of this town, that part of the unending and terrific struggle which may be isolated in history as the battle of Soissons. It has lasted for four days and only now can it

eb said that victory is turning to the side of the allies.

The town itself cannot be entered, for it is still being raked both The town itself cannot be entered, for it is still being raked both by artillery and rifle fire, and great columns of smoke mark several points at which houses are burning. The centre of fighting lies where the British and French pontoons corps are trying to keep the bridges they have succeeded in throwing across the river, for of course the old bridges in the town and up and down stream were destroyed by the French on their retreat southward a fortnight ago.

This Golgotha, for it deserves the name, is out of sight below the end of the plateau on which I am standing but the men who have some straight from the front of the line tell me the combat there has

come straight from the front of the line tell me the combat there has

They say that the unremitting and desperate firing of these four days and nights put anything in the South African war, or anything else in modern warfare they have heard of, altogether into the shade. Would Have Saved One of Greatest
The river crossings are the great objective on one side to take and keep and on the other to destroy. I fear several regiments some detachments of which were the first to get to the north banks of the Aisne, suffered severely.

Several crossings were effected Sunday, but the big German guns got the range and yesterday it became necessary to withdraw. Last night, however, the allies were able to bring up some heavy can-

non and these were set to work.

At an early hour this morning when the prospect began to change several German batteries were seen moved backward but one or two others hidden in the woods, that cover nearly all these hills, could not be exactly located until an incident of this morning's duel revealed them. The British had managed again to get a battery across the river and into position. Apparently the German artillery could not reach it from their hiding place and they therefore moved to a better position.

GETTING BACK MORE THAN THEIR OWN.

Under heavy fire the British had to retire, leaving six guns behind, but their assailants were now discovered. Under the protection of a heavy bombardment, new British batteries were got over, and were planted at the bridge head. Very soon the six guns had been

were planted at the bridge head. Very soon the six guns had been recovered and two German batteries captured.

On the western side the French succeeded in getting three batteries and a regiment of infantry over the water.

About 1,500 prisoners already have been taken today. I can clearly trace the abandonment during the last three hours of a number of German positions, for the smoke of their growth.

ber of German positions, for the smoke of their guns, great white bubbles which fade away in less than a minute, are moving further and further away over the northern hills and the dull boom and sharp bang grow slowly fainter. But even the aviators flying like great hawks overhead in British biplanes and French monoplanes, cannot see more than part, and that uncertainly, of the modern battlefield.

From Vic Sur Aisne on the west to Rheims on the east is nearly fifty miles, and that is not the full extent of the line that is now being contested, but the lie of the land which makes Soissons so important

contested, but the he of the land which makes Soissons so important a place also circumscribes any individual view. But now that I have seen the landscape, the whole affair is much more comprehensible.

The hillside closing on the north, the Soissons gap into which several southern valleys lead, was evidently a post to sieze and hold if possible. It is said with great probability that on their southern march the Germans started entrenching a foothill here, and that the big siege guns destined for Paris got thus far and no farther. That is supposed to be the reason of the information to the life in the landscape. M. Sazonoff had accepted this proposal on conditions that Austria would refrain from actual invasion of Servia. Austria, in fact, had fully yielded and that she herself at this point had good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication to you on the first of August by Count Mensdorff, (Austria and neither banged the door on compromise, nor cut off the conversations.

Ostend, Sept. 16-King Albert yesterday motored out of Antwerp to view the general situation and he declared himself well satisfied. His continued and active presence at the front has been the greatest factor in cheering the Belgian soldiers. The retirement of the main Belgian army into the cover of the Antwerp forts has given the Germans opportunity to move their forces in the direction of that

Yesterday they were said to be in Willerbroeck, which has been occupied by the Belgians hitherto. As I wrote yesterday from Antwerp, there are two contingencies which may occur, the retaking of Brussels or the attempted capture of Antwerp. Events point to the atter, but this fact should be borne in mind. The fact was told in Brussels by a high military atuhority that General Brailmont built the Antwerp forts so well that it would take 500,000 men to make a successful attack. I cannot see how the Germans can take Antwerp with the 100,000 odd men they have at their command in Belgium.

I met today several Belgians who fled from Brussels. They declare that the German attitude is daily becoming more hostile and they all expressed fear that on the first reverse the Germans will in mortification fire the guns they have trained on the town. He added that on the north, south, east and west deadly artillery is trained on the houses and public buildings.

"Brussels could be made another Louvain in an hour," a lawyer said today.

government of the United States towards the allies. One of the unfortunate features of the

parade was the accident to Lieut.-Col. E. G. Shannon, of Prince Albert (Sask.), who was thrown from his horse. He ustained a fractured arm and was taken to No .2 clearing hospital and from there was removed to the miltary hospital in

WANTED-FEMA NTED-A good go small family; refer y at 11 Wentworth

AGENTS WA

trees throughout sent. We wish to good men to represeneral agents. The in the fruit-grow Brunswick offers ties for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. S Toronto, Ont.

HERE is a boom in in New Brunswick. The Agents now in even istrict. Pay weekly elham Nursery Co., To

GUNSMIT

SINIBALDI & OGD King square. Gun volvers repaired. Also exchange. Ammunition inglish guns.

low is the Time

Plan for We will not give a year as a number distances would our summers

ng the hot season, leasant as at any of can therefore enter Susinass Susinass

MARRIA

HURLEY-STANTO Bridget Elizabeth CALLAHAN-SOMM

the home of the offici Rev. J. H. A. Anderson (N. B.), on Tuesday, Se Callahan, of Stewarton LEDINGHAM - W.A. Hampstead (N. B.), on the Rev. J. A. M.

mas C. Ledingha MacKENZIE-WHIT Dorchester street, St. J by th. Rev. F. W. T Peter F. MacKenzie, t Whittaker, both of St.

BROWN-At Barn uncan Brown, aged sister, Mrs. A. J. laughter.
GOOD—In this city,

Ellen, widow of John (sons and three daught MORAN—In this mst., James Moran, leas daughters and three so MURRAY—At Cam Sept. 16, Adelaide M., lei Murray, in the fo

her age.
PIDGEON—In this Inst., E. Alonzo Pidged leaving his wife and mourn. (Boston paper PARKER—In this inst., at his residence Fenwick W. Parker, one child, his parents, two sisters to mourn. GOLDING—At W. day, Sept. 15, Gilbert year of his age.

IN MEMO

THE GAME To the Editor of The

McLEAN-In lovin Ella B. McLean, who At Rest.

Sir,—I was glad to sue of The Telegraph don A. Grey in refer laws. In Charlotte laws are not for the sportsmen who can month in the woods get a head worth the out and mounting. A is neither used or sold, spoiled before a team it was killed. Now, i a day off and wants
own use he may not
extended trip and so h
in his own woods,
shot along will come th
warden and the farme as a warning. No will avail. Perhaps will aveil. Perhaps the tened on the farpers in both the spy and some the track of the same when the farmer shot is this: The law shot regard to boys carryin not safe to travel on I have know a bullet house door. Around another danger spot. else will be public stand to our efforts at a control of the same tracks.

Upper Tower Hill, Ch Sept. 12, 1914.

Halifax Hor Halifax, Sept. 16—1 ons witnessed the hor ibition track today. eautiful and the rack he favorites went do In the 2.30 trot Lloy irst heat and then dre T., New Glasgow, to ceeding heats. Alverwon third money, and ottetown, fourth. Bet Prince Wilkes, Hal pace in straight heats.

aed, second; Harry l
third, and Minnie, Ha
time, 2.1814.

The talent got a bor-all. James K. N won the first heat in heat he was well in the pole, when his believer Raymond drop
the horse and drive
ider the rules the ed to start again. E. I.), won the iney, second.