BRITISH PATROLS ENTER THE TOWN OF BAPAUME

TOWN OF BRAY FALLS INTO POSSESSION OF THE BRITISH

British Outposts Reported To Have Reached Fringe of Bullecourt and To Have Captured Highwood — Chemin-des-Dames, Big German Base, in Grave Danger and Enemy Pours in Troops.

London, Aug. 25—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—Reconnoitering patrols are entering Bapaume.

London, Aug. 25—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—It is reported that British outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt and captured Highwood.

Paris, Aug. 25—The Germans are launching heavy counter-attacks today along the front on the Oise and Ailette rivers. The Germans are trying to stem the advance of General Mangin's army, which is menacing the Teuton positions on the Chemin-Des-Dames.

London, Aug. 24—Reuters despatch to the Canadian Press—The British have captured Bray and surround Thiepval.

The British Attack.

London, Aug. 25—Field Marshal Haig today continued his attack against the Germans north of the River Somme. The British hold the road from Albert to Bapaume as far as the outskirts of Le Sars, according to the official statement issued today by the war office. Contalmaison, 3 3-4 miles northeast of Albert, and Warlencourt-Eaucourt, on the Albert-Bapaume Road three miles southwest of Bapaume, have been captured by the British. North of Bapaume the British have captured Sapignes and Behagnies. Since August 21, more than 17,000 German prisoners have passed through the collecting stations on the British Third and Fourth Armies.

French Statement.

Paris, Aug. 25—The French troops last night increased their progress to the east of Bagneaux, on the battle front between the Aisne and Ailette Rivers, it was officially announced today by the French War Deparement.

Austro-Hungarian reinforcements have arrived on the western front, a number of soldiers from that country having been captured by French patrols in the Woevre region.

OBTAINED MONEY ON FORGED ORDERS

Story of How St. John Lumber Trader Is Alleged To Have Been Taken in By a Petitcodiac Farmer.

The story is told in a Moncton paper how a small Petitcodiac farmer found an easy manner of obtaining money from a St. John lumberman and his narrow escape from getting into serious trouble. It is said that the farmer knew of a nearby lumber operator on a smal scale having dealings with a St. John trader, and needing ready cash the farmer made a trip to St. John with a forged order purporting to come from the operator to the trader for the sum of $98.87 in favor of Wesley Hamilton, a fictitious name. The St. John party made out the cheque and identified the farmer at the bank as Wesley Hamilton. This was so easy that the farmer made a second trip to St. John, this time under the name of George Prosser, and was identified at the bank by the same trader as being Mr. Prosser and this time the farmer obtained $146.89.

The farmer also produced a letter alleged to be signed by the operator requesting the St. John trader to send $50 by the bearer, and accordingly the farmer obtained this amount, his two visits netting him the amount of $295.76.

It was not long after that the trader and operator were in correspondence and then for the first time it was learned by both that no orders had been sent by the trader and the farmer who alleged to be two different persons inside of a week had obtained the money illegally. Trader and operator met in Petitcodiac, and as the result of their meeting the services of Sheriff I. N. Williams were called on. Finally the farmer handed back the total amount of the money he had so wrongfully received, the matter was dropped and a lesson learned.

NEWCASTLE

Alexis and Miss Carmel McCarron are spending a vacation with friends in Moncton.

Miss Elizabeth Braynion of Cassilis, has gone to Lawrence, Mass.

Mrs. George Brooks is visiting in Redbank, the guest of Mrs. James Gillis.

Mrs. Percy McMahon and daughter, Miss Margaret of Moncton, are the guests of Mrs. F. C. McGrath.

Rev. Father Martin Wallace of Louisburg, N. S., and Dr. P. J. Wallace of Covedell, N. B., were guests last week of their sister, Mrs. Wm. McDonald, of Barnaby Siver.

Mrs. Lorne Smallwood of Moncton, was the guest last week of Mrs. D. C. Smallwood.

Mrs. James McCafferty and children of Moncton, who have been spending the past few weeks with the former's mother, Mrs. James Bernard, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. H. A. Moar of Moncton, is visiting in Nelson, her former home.

Sapper Fred Crocker of the Canadian Engineers, has returned to St. John's, P. Q., after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Crocker, Millerton.

C. P. R. STRIKE VOTE

Montreal, Aug. 25—The call for a vote on the proposed strike among commercial telegraphers in the employ of the C. P. R. has resulted in a vote of 98 per cent. in favor.

No date for the strike has been mentioned so far, but it was intimated that it would not long be delayed.

FOUR ST. JOHN MEN REPORTED MISSING

Acting Bomb[illegible] Allen Louis Melliday was adm[illegible] No. 1 Western Hospital, Liverpool, Aug. 18, gunshot wound, right leg. A telegram to that effect has been received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank X. Melliday, 113 Sydney street.

Acting Corp. Withers.

George Withers, 103 Hazen street, received word stating that his brother, Acting Corporal Withers, Siege Artillery, had been admitted on August 16th to the 2nd Casualty Clearing Station, suffering from gunshot wounds, left leg. Acting Corporal Withers went over with the Divisional Ammunition Column and was transferred to the Siege Artillery.

Pte. Alfred Henderson.

Mrs. James T. Henderson 104 Duke street, West Side, has received an official despatch from Ottawa, announcing that her son, Pte. Alfred Henderson, infantry, had been admitted to Western General Hospital, Cardiff, August 20th, suffering from gunshot wound in the left arm. Pte. Henderson was a member of the original 26th Battalion, and appears in the casualty list for the second time.

Pte. Odell.

Pte. Odell, Pokiok Road, is also reported to have been wounded.

HAD LARGE FAMILY

Those whowere on their way to or from Rockwood Park yesterday afternoon saw a very pretty and unusual sight, namely Mr. LeRoy King of the Landsdown House and ten young ladies, ranging somewhere from four to fourteen, in an automobile. They are not part of Mr. King's regular family, but are young and aspiring actresses from Mr. McKay's Opera House. Mr. King was doing the Lord Bountiful act and showing the girls the wonders of Rockwood. They admitted they had nothing like it in Jersey City, where most of them hang of their stockings at Christmas time.

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, Aug. 25.—Mrs. E. Mark Armstrong has just got a telegram that her husband has received a gunshot wound in the right leg in France. Mrs. Armstrong was formerly Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Hanningan. She had three brothers, her husband and father in uniform. One brother Joe, was killed and her husband is now wounded. Her father was honorably discharged and two brothers, James and Fred, are still carrying on in France.

TWO ALARMS SATURDAY.

Saturday afternoon the fire department responded to an alarm from box 45 for a fire in a pile ofcoalowned by the Consumers Company in their warehouse on Charlotte street. After the coal had been turned over the fire was extinguished without any damage of any account.

An alarm from box 54 Saturday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, called the firemen to Waterloo street in some bedding. The fire had be[illegible] for a slight blaze that had caught in some bedding. The fire had been quenched before the department arrived on the scene.

SHE WAS OBJECTIONABLE.

Florence McIntyre, an Indian girl, has been in the hands of the Moncton Police for about a week. This same girl wa seome time ago sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd on Waterloo street for a term of nine months on the charge of vagrancy, but only served one month as her actions were considered so objectionable that she was not kept for the full length of her term.

PROSECUTOR SATISFIED WITH AUTOPSY IN MINISTER'S CASE

York County (Maine) Officials Confident They Have Sufficient Evidence To Prove That Rev. Henry H. Hall Murdered His Wife, But Minister's Attorney Is As Confident That Prosecution's Case Will Collapse—Hearing This Week.

Biddeford, Me., Aug. 25—"I am satisfied with the report of the autopsy as performed by Dr. Charles F. Traynor," said County Atty. Franklyn R. Chesley of Saco upon the return of the York County medical examiner from Harrington, where Traynor made a six hour examination of the body of Mrs. Minnie O. Stevens Hall, of whose murder, in the first degree, her husband, Rev. Henry M. Hall, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Wells Depot, is accused.

Mrs. Hall was fatally injured underneath a railroad bridge in a shallow stream known as Little River, in an unfrequented spot in the village June 11. She died within a few hours at a Biddeford hospital. The minister says she became dizzy and fell off while they were walking side by side.

Words Significant.

From his quoted words the county prosecutor refused to deviate in any particular, but in view of his statement on Tuesday, when Hall was first arraigned and remanded to Alfred Jail, awaiting preliminary trial in Kennebunk Town Hall next Thursday morning, they are significant.

Mr. Chesley then said: "We have enough evidence to convict this man of murder." When his attention was drawn to this, he reiterated the assertion and also emphasized that he did not care to qualify what he said about the autopsy report.

Whatever may happen later, it is established that the Government expects no difficulty in convincing Judge Harold H. Bourne of Kennebunk that the case should be sent to the York County Grand Jury, which convenes in Alfred Sept. 17.

14 Year Old Daughter.

Prosecutor Chesley did not deny that it is now his intention to have at least a dozen witnesses at the preliminary hearing, and that probably all will testify.

Two witnesses, it is practically certain, will be the mother of the minister's wife, Mrs. Frances Stevens of West Harrington, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, 14 year old Frances, named after her grandmother, both of whom the county officers are depending upon to testify to statements, written and oral, they have made since the tragedy, alleging indifference and cruelty by the prisoner to both wife and child, and acts tending to support the claim about his extraordinary inclination to mingle among other women.

Medical Examiner Traynor and county attorney Chesley were together for more than an hour in Chesley's office talking over Traynor's autopsy findings.

At the close, Dr. Traynor was asked if the body was badly battered, including fracture of the skull, broken limbs and wrists and fractured wrists, as has been asserted, but he said he would not answer such a question for anyone except the county prosecutor, until he goes on the witness stand.

He said the body was in practically as good condition as on the day of burial, and that he encountered no difficulty in proceeding with the examination, in which he was assisted by Dr. John A. McDonald of East Machias, medical examiner of Washington County.

From apparently well founded sources comes the assertion that one of the principal points in the Government's chain of evidence is that the body bears marks which, it will be claimed, could scarcely have been produced merely by a fall from the bridge, where the woman met her death.

By County Attorney Chesley's orders nobody besides Hall's counsel will be admitted to Alfred Jail to see the prisoner, not even Hall's aged and feeble mother, were she able to stand the strain of a ten hour journey from Harrington.

Laid to German Propaganda.

Judge George L. Emery of Biddeford, counsel for the accused minister, claims the prosecution of Hall had its inception "in the heart of a man who hates the pastor, principally because Hall took him to task for declaring the Germans were justified in the sinking of the Lusitania.

Mrs. Blanch Gerow, mother of Grace and Rest Green Gerow, whose names have been linked with stories of the minister's romantic adventures, also expresses the same opinion as to this man's alleged pro-German tendencies.

"I really do think," said Mrs. Gerow today, lowering her voice to a whisper, "that the man is a German spy."

John Fay, station agent at Wells Depot, makes no secret of his belief that the Hall mystery should be sifted to the bottom. He has been in the village about two or three years and around him have whirled numerous violent arguments on the Hall tragedy.

A brother of Mrs. W. W. Hatch, one of the minister's staunchest defenders, is known to have quarrelled with Fay in the general store on the subject and it is said that if onlookers had not interfered, blows would have been struck.

Hall's Counsel Confident.

Judge Emery had a conference in Portland with a physician. He said he had received information which would have a vital effect on some of the insinuations concerning Hall's associations with women.

Confidence is expressed by Judge Emery that when the Government presents its case it will be discovered that the sleuths who have been bending every effort to unearth evidence against the minister have fallen far short of discovering enough to sustain the charge of first degree murder.

"I have not the least doubt of Hall's innocence," said Mr. Emery.

Mrs. Ethel W. Hamilton of Portland with whom Grare Gerow lived for two years, said that Grace is too good a girl to have her name involved in such a scandal. "She went to see Hall when he came here for treatment," said Mrs. Hamilton, "simply because he was the minister in her home village and she thought it was a Christian act to visit him."

Clandestine meetings between the preacher and Grace, according to Mrs. Hamilton, never took place. She says she saw the Wells Depot girl every day and that Grace made no effort to conceal the fact that she had been in touch with Hall, but only in the consolatory manner as described by Grace's mother as "the close spiritual communion of faith believers."

FORCE TURK OUT OF WAR AND GREATLY SHORTEN STRUGGLE

Despatch of British Troops To Baku Believed To Be An Important Step in This Direction—Immediate Purpose Is To Relieve Armenian and Loyal Russian Forces in Transcaucasia.

The penetration of a British force from Bagdad through northern Persia to the coast of the Caspian Sea and thence to Baku where those troops took over part of the defence of that great oil centre and reported progress against the foe even beyond that city, is now believed to be the beginning of a back-door campaign against the Central powers. The large possibilities and the significance of these operations have been clearly explained by Vahan Cardashian, an Armenian authority, to The New York Times. His statement follows:

The landing of English troops in Baku is of greater moment than is perhaps appreciated. The war will be determined in the west by the decisive defeat of the Teutonic alliance. But the duration of the war will be determined by what is done or what is omitted in the east during the next three months. Here we are confronted by two extremely dangerous problems. These are the Russian peril and the Islamic-Turanian menace.

Break Teuton Power in the East.

Germany today is threatening the allies with both of these. Our foremost duty is therefore to remove from Germany every source of power she could draw upon to buttress her waning power in the west. The allied expeditions into Siberia and the Murman coast and now the despatch of a British force into Baku, eastern Armenia (which was intended to be the central base from which the Turko-Germans were planning to undertake an ambitious campaign into the furthest recesses of the Islamic world, and thus strike a blow at the British Asiatic Empire), are the unmistakable evidences of a conviction in the minds of the allied leadership that Teutonic influence and leadership must be banished from the east.

The vital question to be determined at this moment is, how can the allied forces place themselves in the most favorable position to solve the Russian and Islamic-Turanian problems? The answer to this question is: By forcing Turkey out of the war.

Lines of Communication Failed.

The logical avenue of approach to Russia is through Turkey. Had the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition succeeded, the granary of southern Russia would have been open to the allies; they would have been in a position to ammunition Russia more quickly and more adequately than they did; Russia would not have dropped out of the struggle, and the war, in all probability, would have been over two years ago. We should not be blind to the fact that the fundamental and principal difficulty of Russia was due to the inability of Great Britain and France to extend to her quick and sufficient help in her moment of direst need, as they were able to extend it to Italy in her moment of need.

That is, the Siberian and Murman routes failed to meet the requirements of the situation. If the eastern front were to be re-established today we would experience the same difficulties in aiding or rehabilitating Russia as we did in the past. To me, Turkey was the principal cause of the collapse of Russia. Turkey is also the nest of the Islamic-Turanian peril. It is, therefore, by removing the cause, by eliminating Turkey from the war, that the logical step would be taken toward the solution of the Russian problem. Incidentally, we would be destroying the parent stock of the preposterous but dangerous Islamic-Turanian pest. What's more, we would also be depriving Germany of the principal prize she is after—Turkey.

Two Necessary Steps.

The Siberian and Murman expeditions are necessary steps, designed to meet specific and limited conditions and difficulties. The prevention of assertion of German influence in Siberia through Austro-German prisoners is one; the relief of the Czecho-Slovaks is another; the prevention of the enemies' gaining accumulated munitions at certain points is a third. There are still others. But in order to expel Germany from all of the Russian territories, to put a stop to the flitration of the Kaiser with the Islamic-Turanian world, nad to nulify all the illegitimate pretensions of Germany in the Middle and Near East, the vulnerable point is Turkey.

If my premises are correct, there is no flaw in the conclusion that the arrival of British troops at Baku and in Turkestan marks the beginning of a campaign whose purpose is to wipe out the influence of Turkey in the war.

Relieve Armenians and Russ.

The immediate and specific purpose of the despatch of this British force to Baku at this time, without waiting for Allenby and Marshall to assume their offensives in Palestine and in Mesopotamia, is, I take it, to relieve the hard-pressed Armenian and Russian soldiers who, since March 1, have been almost continually fighting superior Turko-Tartar forces. It has now been ascertained that during the battles which took place in the last days of March and the first days of April between an Armenian and Russian force consisting of 25,000 men and a superior Turko-Tartar force, the Armenians and the Russians lost 2,500 men and the enemy 10,000; that the entire Turkish section of the city of Baku was demolished by shellfire and that the Armenians and the Russians have imposed an indemnity of 50,000,000 rubles (about $25,000,000 nominally) on the Turko-Tartar, besides having seized the oil wells and vessels of the enemy.

Advancing on Gantzag.

A cable message was received about two weeks ago from a semi-official source at Paris, stating that General Bitcharakoff was advancing from Baku westerly, having as his objective Gantzag, which is the Armenian appellation for Elizavetpol, with a view to effecting a junction with all the Armenian troops on the northern, western and southern boundaries of the newly-inaugurated Republic of Armehia. This represented in area about one-seventh of what constitutes Russian Armenia or about one-twelfth of the Russian, Turkish and Persian portions of Armenia. These concluded peace last June with the Turks at the time when the Georgians, disrupted with the fall of Batum, deserted the Armenians.

With the arrival of a British-Armenian-Russian force from the region of Baku all the Armenians, together with a majority of the Georgians are sure to rally to the side of the allied ranks. The Baku-Tiflis-Batum Line has connection with the Don territory, the Ukraine, and Central Russia. The British will, therefore, find in southern Russia a considerable number of loyal Russians, an Armenian population of about 2,500,000, a Georgian population of more than 2,000,000 with the Don Cossacks and the Ukrainians, all of whom are strongly pro-ally and impatiently awaiting the arrival of forces to organize them into an efficient fighting machine.

There are three ways by which Turkey can be forced out. One way is by advancing through Palestine and Mesopotamia on Constantinople. This is too long and too uncertain a mode of campaign to meet the situation. Another way is by a drive through the Balkans. But, since the Central powers control the command of the Black Sea, the Turks could be successfully munitioned, even if they were detached from Bulgaria.

A third and the most logical way is by attacking Turkey along the coast of lesser Armenia. The Island of Cyprus is about 100 miles off this coast and belongs to Great Britain. The rail which supplies the Turk armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia is about sixty-five miles from the coast and extends to it. Forty out of the forty-seven Turk army divisions (one division is 13,000 men) are now engaged in Palestine, Mesopotamia, Transcaucasia and Thrace and the balance are doing garrison duty throughout the country.

MARITIME EDUCATION INSTITUTE

The Maritime Education convention meets in Moncton, August 27, 28 and 29. A good programme has been prepared. Teachers in New Brunswick who attend the Institute are allowed the last week of August as teaching time. Those who purpose attending will kindly communicate with Mr. S. W. Irons, Moncton, N. B., re accommodation, at as early a date as possible. Buy return tickets. No standard certificates issued by railways.

Cheque Not Wanted.

Although the Central Powers need money, the cheques on the banks of Piave and the Marne given them by the allies were not welcomed.

MANY MORE CASUALTIES

More Than Thirteen Hundred Names, Including 125 or More of Men From Maritime Provinces, in Two Days' Lists.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—There were 679 casualties in the Friday afternoon list, issued, all of whom were reported wounded. Maritime Province names follow:

Infantry

Wounded—
T. A. Jack, New Glasgow, N. S.
L. G. Hines, Central Argyle, N S
F. W. Holmes, Halifax.
E. E. Howard, Earnscliffe, P. E. I.
W. Campbell, Point Tupper, N. S.
A. A. Allingham, St. John, (before reported).
J. E. Langille, East Leicester, N. S.
M. F. Gardiner, Reserve Mines, N. S.
F Francis, Milton, N. S.
E. J. Gaudett, Yarmouth, N. S.
N. R. Blair, Stellarton, N. S.
A. R. Morrison, Florence, N. S.
L. S. McClelland, Wolfville, N. S.
A. Varner, New Cornwall, N. S.
T. E. Purdy, Amherst, N. S.
R. Shupe, Tusket, N. S.
G. R. Saunders, Westville, N. S.
G. McDonald, Yarmouth, N. S
C H. C. Churman, Searletown, P. E. I.
F. J. Hartnett, Cape Bald, N. B.
L. Ayotte, Campbellton, N. B.
G. Barr, Weymouth, N. S.
W. A. Alward, St. John, N. B.
A. Cunningham, Halifax
H. Chasson, Souris, P. E. I.
J. Destine, Sydney, N. S.
A. Dunphy, St. George's Channel, N. S.
H. Bray, St. John, N. B.
M. G. Deneau, Valcourt, N. S.

Friday Night List.

Infantry.

Wounded—
A. R. F. Young, Bathurst, N. B.
E. I. Mackay, Bagor, P. E. I.
H. MacKenzie, Reserve Mines, N. S.
W. Saunders, Gondola Point, N. B.
H. T. Stevens, Rosevale, N. B.
A. LeBlanc, Little Bras D'Or, N. S.
R. S. Murphy, Halifax, N. S.
A. Morrison, New Waterford, N. S.
I. Townsend, Gabarus, N. S.
A. G. Tracey, Harvey, N. B.
J. W. Neville, Pictou, N. S.
G Nicholson, Address not stated.
R. P. Steeves, Moncton, N. B.
J. H. Spittall, Coldbrook, N. S.
C. Robertson, Armsdale, N. B.
M. P. McLeod, Kentville, N. S.
J. C. LeBlanc, Moncton, N. B.
N. Robertson, Ardoise, N. S.
M. L Porter, Melville, N S.
W. J. Osborne, Cow Bay, N. S.
A. London, Moncton, N. B.
C. J Munro, Dartmouth, N. B.
A. Weatherbee, Cheverie, N. S.
L. H. Wickwire, Milford, N. S.
A. MacLennan, Glace Bay, N. S.
A. L Murphy, Pubnico Head, N. S.
W. W. Walker, Lower, N. S.
B. McKinnon, Wellington, P. E. I.
D. W. McKinnon, Louisburg, N. S.
F. Taylor, Sydney Mines, N. S.
J. M. Henderson, Pictou, N. S.
F. E Brown, Cumberland, N. S.
E. J. Hanson, Dovedale, N. B.
R. Henshaw, Waldeck West, N. S
J. T. Hart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
M Foy, Tryon, P. E. I.
E. Shorey, Newburg Junction, N. B.
C. D. Stack, Athol, N. S.
H. O Brown, Newport, N S.
A. Chisholm, Antigonish, N. S.
D. Daigle, Little Aldoun, N. B.

Saturday's List.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—There were 655 casualties in the list issued today, 36 were killed in action, 21 died of wounds, 570 wounded, 19 gassed, 4 died, 1 accidentally killed, 1 repatriated, 2 missing, believed prisoner of war, and one ill.

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Mounted Rifles.

Killed in Action—
F. M. Peppard, Great Village, N. S.
J. B. Mitchell, Wilson Beach, N. S.
C D. McLellan, Milldrive, P. E. I.
W. F. Day, Halifax.
C. Jones, Northfield, N. B.

Infantry.

Wounded—
J. D. Chisholm, Caledonia, N. S.
R. V. Kerr, Fredericton, N. B.
R. D. Kelley, River Point, N. S.
L R. Kay, Berwick, N. S.
C. F. Johnson, Lunenburg, N. S.
J. G. Graham, Clinton, P. E. I.
A. Hall, Sydney, N. S.
W. Abcomb, Marshalltown, N. S.
L. W. Dorey, Fox Point, N. S.
P. J. Bessong, Dartmouth, N. S.
A. L. Cross, Hebbville, N. S.
R. Jones, address not stated.
J. D. Young, Lunenburg, N. S.

Artillery.

Killed in Action—
D. P. Whalen, Woodstock, N. B.
J. T. Gallagher, St. John, N. B.
Died of Wounds—
G. J. Bate, Newcastle, N. B.
J. C. Burchell, Sydney Mines, N. S.
Died—
C. S. Haffeilburg, Dartmouth, N. S.

Mounted Rifles.

Killed in Action—
P. M. Peppard, Great Village, N. S.
J. W. Mitchell, Wilson Beach, N. B.
W. F. Day, Halifax, N. S.
C. Jones, Northfield, N. B.
N. E. Clegg, Marysville, N. B.

Engineers.

Wounded—
G. MacLean, Canoe Cove, P. E. I.

Artillery.

Wounded—
F. L. Nickerson, Halifax, N. S.
A. McDonald, Sydney Forks, N. S.
R. Hayes, St. John, N. B.
W. G. Higgins, St. John, N. B.
E. L. McDonald, Halifax, N. S.
H. V. Fradenburg, Fredericton, N. B
M. McLeod, Baddeck, N. S.
W. W. Buck, New Glasgow, N. S.
E. Buchanan, Montague, P. E. I.
P. Poirier, Indian River, P. E. I.
C. McCully, Truro, N. S.

Cavalry.

Wounded—
H. MacKinnon, Mill Village, N. S.
R. G. Jennings, Colchester, N. S.
G. Rogers, Miscouche, P. E. I.
D. M. Small, Shelburne, N. S.
A. L. Lewis, Salisbury, N. B.

Infantry

Wounded—
T. Moller, Rockdale, N. B.
A. N. Sawler, Gold River, N. S.
A. A. Collins, Margaree Harbor, N. S.
C. A. Taylor, Yarmouth, N. S.
C Dawson, Sydney, N. S.
V. Dryden, Moncton, N. B.
W. W. Ferguson, Flatlands, N. B.
J. Field, address not stated
F. Emen, Lapland, N. S.
F. R. Bell, Sydney, N. S.
D. M. Kirk, Antigonish, N. S
W. Fielding, ruro, N. S.
F. N. Anderson, Halifax, N. S.
R. McRae, Stellarton, N. S.
E. B. Armstrong, Hayesville, N. B.
H. W. Chase, Oxford, N. S.
H. M. Stevenson, Halifax, N S.
L. Height, address not stated.
A. Daigle, Durham Centre, N. B.
A. B. C. Cole, Advocate Harbor, N. B.
E. B. Ferguson, Guysboro, N. S.
W. A. Eddy, Bathurst, N. B.
W. Babcock, Sackville, N. B.
P. E. Brown, Cape Sable Island, N. S
P. J. Burke, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. R. Hallett, Millville, N. B.
J. J. Harris, Halifax, N. S.
H N. Hannah, River Hebert, N. S.
H. Grant, Mill Brook, N. S.
W. Johnston, St. John, N. B.
A. Cassidy, Inverness, N. S.
A. Lorette, Amherst, N. S.
R. B. Lewis, Yarmouth, N. S.
A. C. Watt, Barrington, N. S.
H. O. G. Malin, New Denmark, N. B.
D. McEwen, New Dominion, P. E. I.
F. McCallum, Ocean View, P. E. I.
K. Carthy, Digby, N. S.
T. Gallant, Summerside, P. E. I.
A. F. Harrigan, St. John, N. B.
A. Cormier, Restigouche, N. B.
G. B. W. Buchanan, Shelburne, N. S.
G. Page, Hastings, N. S.
B. L. Berry, Maitland Forks, N. S.
W. G. Morrison, Ellerslie, P. E. I.
J. Nicholson, Springhill Mines, N. S.

CHICAGO IS CHAMPION.

Chicago, Aug. 25—The Chicago Nationals today clinched the National League pennant by breaking even with Brooklyn while New York, the runner-up, remained idle.

Chicago won the first game five to three, but lost the second one to two.

BOSTON HEAT WAVE

Boston, Aug. 25.—There have been numerous victims of the heat wave of the past few days. Boston has been the hottest city of New England, with the highest official temperature at 96.

DIED.

HAZLEWOOD—At West St. John, on the 25th inst., after a brief illness, Dr. John T. Hazlewood, leaving a wife, three sons and two daughters, mother, one brother and three sisters to mourn.
Funeral from his late residence, 112 Ludlow street, on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, at three o'clock.

NASE—At Nerepis, August 25th, Bessie R., wife of Philip G. Nase.
Funeral Tuesday at 3 o'clock.
(Halifax and New Glasgow papers please copy.)

The New Suits Are Here

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You will enjoy, too, the sense of confidence and ability which comes from the feeling of new clothes—they're a good business asset.

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Open Friday evenings, close Saturdays at 1—June, July, August.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

August—Phases of the Moon

New Moon, 6th	4h 30m. p.m.
First quarter, 14th	7h 16m. p.m.
Full Moon, 22nd	1h 2m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 28th	3h 27m. p.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.
26	Mon	6.43	8.08	3.08	15.36	9.31	21.59
27	Tue	6.45	8.06	4.02	16.31	10.24	22.54
28	Wed	6.46	8.04	5.01	17.32	11.22	23.52
29	Thu	6.47	8.02	6.08	18.39	12.25	24.58

THE WEATHER

Forecasts: Maritime — Moderate winds, local showers, but mostly fair and warm.

Northern New England—Probably local rains and thunder showers Monday and Tuesday. Fresh to strong east winds.

Toronto, Aug. 25—With the exception of local showers in Northern Ontario the weather today has been fine throughout the Dominion.

There are some indications of a disturbance on the middle Atlantic.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	50	58
Victoria	54	70
Vancouver	56	76
Calgary	48	84
Medicine Hat	52	88
Edmonton	46	78
Moosejaw	46	80
Winnipeg	60	72
Parry Sound	58	86
London	61	88
Toronto	58	84
Kingston	58	80
Ottawa	56	84
Montreal	64	78
Quebec	58	76
Halifax	62	76