

ding officer and his staff add the
officers are all tented near the old
stead which has for a long time
adapted to the use of an officers'

Saturday the battalion had the first
monial drill. This was a parade in
pany of religious denomination, for
purpose of lining the men up for
day services next day. Right well
looked drawn up on the heights. In
of number the Anglicans led; then
the Roman Catholics, the Presby-
terians, the Methodist and the Baptists.
The proportion may change as time goes
on. The equipment of the men has pro-
ceeded at a rapid rate and it is said that
forms a record for a maritime battal-
ion. An average of eighty-four men a
have been fully equipped and as
means the selection and the altera-
tion of the uniforms in many cases, with
stamping of the regimental number
the recipients on every garment, the
dress has been splendid. The result
that almost every man is uniformed as
enters. The credit for this is all the
later as there is as yet no adjutant
assistant adjutant appointed and the
work has therefore fallen upon the junior
officers. The value of the boots already
ordered out is about \$8,000. What does
it cost to fully equip a battalion?

ch Hard Work.
The other thing that stands to the
credit of the officers is that unlike the
men when they got to Sussex the clerical
work of registering the recruits had not
been done; it all came together in the
middle of the 64th while in the 58th it came
gradually as the recruits came in. Re-
cruiting in Nova Scotia has been so rapid
that the attestations and the classifica-
tion might have all got mixed had not
staff of officers kept at the job. Most
of the senior officers were away recruit-
ing until Saturday so that the junior of-
ficers did well.
On Friday last a draft of about fifteen
Russians were sent into camp from
Iffax. As they could not speak Eng-
lish and there was no interpreter the
recruits were many. But it is thought
that these sons of the Ally will soon be
referred to the half-battalion of their
countrymen that is being formed at
Impeig. As yet the drill has been
limited to company and even squad
drill. Route marches and battalion
drill will start this week. A band will
be formed. Then there will be
sketch practice, for it is one of the
advantages of Camp Sussex that less
than a mile away there is a first-class
range.

Officers and Men.
The commanding officer of the 64th,
Lieutenant Colonel H. Montgomery
Campbell, is one of the most experienced
officers of the province. He
knows, as his name proclaims, of a fight-
ing clan and he lives his faith that "the
impulse is coming" in Canadian as
well as in Scottish history. Urbane and
gentle with plenty of tact, one would
hardly surmise, he rarely flurries, he has a gentle-
manly firmness and decision that will
inspire confidence in his junior officers.
He presides in the messroom with some-
thing of the old time dignity of the
head of the clan, whom all men, above
and below the salt, were proud to serve.
He is a fine example of the
Canadian gentleman farmer whose farm
accounts, one feels, have always been
settled with regularity and order.
And his school of officers is worthy
of him. They are a good looking lot of
all educated young men, all young for
their rank. In his second in command
Lieutenant Colonel Eric MacGillivray,
an officer commanding is also fortunate.
Captain Campbell, of Charlottetown,
is being singled out; he resigned as
superintendent of education there to en-
ter an overseas campaign.
And the rank and file of the 64th are
to be outclassed for willingness to
die the sacrifice. In the hospital alone
there is a fully qualified chemist as dis-
penser; the M.O.'s orderly is a qualified
nurse; there are many bank clerks,
the ranks and some are in the pay-
master's office and in the administrative
staff; while two privates, full privates,
are said to be worth \$50,000 each in cash
they carry. And so it runs.

Well, these examples before one, the
intelligent features, the bright eye,
and a stamp of thoroughness in every
face last, but not least, when it will
come to a bayonet charge the bravest
is there under the rolled up sleeve,
a writer can only say again that New
Brunswick will have to send her best
to that remains to be filled if the stand-
ard is to be upheld that the 950 men
of Nova Scotia have set in the 64th
battalion.

UNS KILL TWENTY IN
AIR RAID ON LONDON

(Continued from page 1.)

Large number of bombs. The extent
of the damage is not yet known.

to Americans Hurt.

London, Sept. 9.—There were no Am-
ericans among the Zeppelin air raid
last night, the American embassy and the
American consulate reported this after-
noon.

London Comment on Raid.

London, Sept. 10, 2:15 a.m.—The
Daily Telegraph, in an editorial expres-
sing disappointment at the escape of the
Zeppelin raiders and horror at the
raids, protests that the Germans gained
no military advantage whatever, and
added even to spread terror among the
British.

"Indeed," says the Telegraph, "in
many places in the London district the
spectacle of a Zeppelin high up in the
heavens, with searchlights flashing up-
wards, was regarded, and even enjoyed, as a
novel and thrilling experience."
"Other feelings were naturally aroused
in the neighborhoods where incendiary
and explosive bombs fell, but even these
caused no panic. The sense of outrage
was strong, but of intimidation not a
sign."

The Telegraph thinks now that Lon-
doners have been provided with an ob-
ject lesson on a limited scale, and that
explosive bombs are capable of doing
in the way of destruction, that they will
be better able to appreciate the feelings of
Frenchmen and Belgians whose fairest
cities were ruined by these methods.

RUSSIANS STRONGLY ON OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA BUT ENEMY HAS REACHED RAILWAY LINE TO PETROGRAD

CZAR'S MEN MAKE IMPORTANT GAIN

Both Austrians and Germans Admit They Have Lost Ground

Driven Back in Galicia—Von Hindenburg Makes Headway, However, Which May Cause Russians to Retire Again—Enemy's Losses Staggering—Little Doing in the West.

London, Sept. 13, 9:45 p. m.—By one of those "battering offensives," which, although costly in men and munitions, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd railway, between Vilna and Dvinsk. The whole Austro-German force have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortresses.

The offensive which began toward the end of last week was carried on from three directions, upon Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced towards Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces, supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the lake district, which the railway penetrates, and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously, the Germans pushed their way eastward towards Slonim and Pinsk, both of which are on roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Rovno, the southern terminus of the line.

With this railway partly in the hands of the Germans it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now doubt of Russian successes in this district, as, following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans tonight announced that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied "a favorable position, situated some kilometers west of our former position."

COUNTRY UNDER WATER.

The conditions under which the troops are fighting in the marshy country in the center and on the southern end of the line are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The country is practically all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Sereth, from which the Russians are delivering their counter attacks, is a veritable fortress from which the Russians emerge every time their opponents approach, taking a heavy toll of them in killed, wounded and prisoners. According to the Russian accounts nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

In the Western Theatre.

The operations in the west are marked by the continuance of the great artillery battle from Belgium to the Argonne. A duel between guns of all calibres along the entire front has now been going on for nearly three weeks, and during the week-end has been particularly violent around Arras, in the Argonne and Champagne.

At several points the German infantry, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to storm the advanced trenches of the Allies, but the French reports say that these attacks all failed. Fighting of somewhat similar character is proceeding along the Austro-Italian front.

The session of the British parliament, which opens Tuesday, will be chiefly occupied with arrangements to finance the war. This will include the levy of new taxes. However, under the British system whereby ministers can be questioned and debates raised, many other matters will be discussed. Compulsory service is certain to come in for consideration, and on this the cabinet is said to be divided.

Russian Resistance Strong.

Berlin, Sept. 12, via London, 10:45 p. m.—Leonhard Adelt, the war correspondent of the Tagblatt, with the Austrian headquarters, in a despatch, reports that the Russian resistance of the Sereth river has assumed a most serious aspect, and indicates that the new commander has been ordered to hold the remaining Russian positions in Galicia.

The correspondent says that the Russians are resorting to counter attacks, which are giving General Count Von Bothmer's army much hard work on both banks on the upper and lower waters of the Sereth river. Yet these flanks, he says, lie in the broken semi-mountainous country, where defence from further attempt to endanger the rear of the army is relatively easy.

"Moreover," the correspondent adds, "the Russians have been able to give par-

GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE HUNTED WITH GUNS, NETS AND EXPLOSIVES.

London, Sept. 13.—The Paris Figaro's naval correspondent, after visiting the British fleet, writes that the German submarines are hunted, not only with guns and explosives, but also with nets, that when they leave port, the commanders know that the chances for their survival do not exceed those of their return to port.

AWFUL COST OF LACK OF GUNS AND MUNITIONS

Russia Could Have Held Vistula With Proper Ammunition

Brave Men Were Needlessly Slaughtered

Feeling Strong Against Government and Day of Reckoning is Sure to Come—Desperate Efforts Now Being Made to Equip the Army—A Story About Warsaw.

Stockholm, Aug. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The fall of Warsaw, and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland, have had a most serious psychological effect upon Russia's military opinion. It is admitted by detachments from Petrograd. The feeling, which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other, is not one of discouragement or submission. It has not moved anyone to talk of disintegration or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition, necessitating their retreat from one position to another.

AVALANCHE OF CRITICISM.

The most highly-censored press in the world, and a national and inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort, has failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the charges which have been made against the government officials who are held responsible. No attempt is made to conceal this reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats, who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the ending of the war.

A prominent member of the Duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago:

"The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Everyone in Russia, officers and civilians, knows why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they have good officers, and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war. They know, also, that they have been forced to retreat or stand helple before the murderous fire of German artillery, while their own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition, that had to be sparingly used. Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions, whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they, at least, realize that their government is at fault, that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend, and that tens of thousands of their men now lie dead as a result of the delay in the delivery of ammunition."

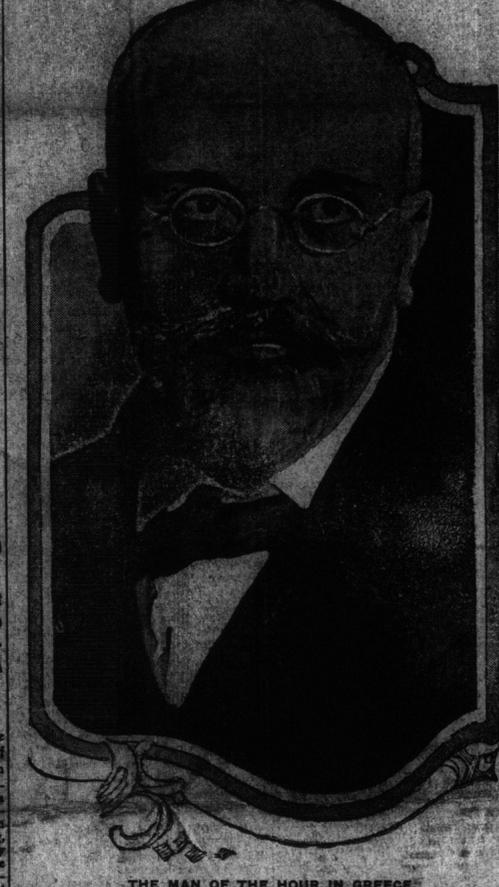
"In my opinion, in this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials, there is the germ of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known—a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is over."

All Are Loyal.

In this protest, which is being so bitterly expressed in Russia there is not an atom of disloyalty. It is, in fact, a very expression of a loyalty which is essential, that the purpose of the nation is being frustrated and the chances of victory weakened by some of its own officials. A common view is that the evil is accounted for by the residue of German influences which still exists in the various departments of the government. It was a spirit of revolt against this persistent German element in Russia that caused the terrible Moscow riots some months ago. When the order expelling all Germans from the city was not obeyed by the city authorities, the mob decided to take the matter in its own hands and expel them forcibly by destroying their homes, business and property.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great obstinacy, but sometimes as many as six, seven or eight German guns concentrated upon one Russian position, took every sign of the Russian entrenchments. When the Germans advanced upon the trenches, there was no opposition. In many cases not a single Russian soldier was alive.

VENIZELOS AT THE HELM AGAIN



THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN GREECE

STILL ANOTHER GERMAN RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

Berlin, Sept. 13, via Sayville.—The Russian and Austrian naval forces, the former assisted by a French submarine, occurred on Thursday last in the Adriatic Sea. The ministry of marine announced today that one Austrian torpedo boat had been damaged seriously.

The statement follows:

"The French submarine Papin, assisted by our naval forces, torpedoed on Sept. 9, in the Adriatic near Cape Planka, a group of Austrian torpedo boats, one of which was damaged seriously."

Berlin, Sept. 13, via Sayville.—The Russian lost one of their seaplanes in the attack by these craft on a small German cruiser of Windau, officially reported yesterday. A statement issued today tells of the attack by several Russian hydroplanes on the cruiser and of their dropping eight bombs, all of which hit the mark and added:

"One hydroplane was shot down and brought to Windau. Its occupants, two Russian officers, were made prisoners."

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT IS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

London, Sept. 13, 11:30 p. m.—An official statement issued by the press bureau says:

"A hostile aeroplane visited the Kantisch coast this afternoon and dropped some bombs, which resulted in a house being seriously damaged and four persons being injured. The aeroplane was chased off by two naval aeroplanes."

SIR PERCY SCOTT IN CHARGE.

London, Sept. 13, 9:58 p. m.—It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Percy M. Scott, former director of naval gunnery practice, has been appointed to take charge of the gunnery defenses of London against attacks by enemy aircraft.

HAVE HUNS DESTROYED A RELIEF SHIP?

London, Sept. 13, 8:02 p. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Muiden, Holland, says:

"The steamer Pomona reports that at 10 o'clock yesterday morning it witnessed the sinking of a British steamer which was flying the signals of the Belgian relief committee. Ten of the crew of the steamer were rescued by steam trawlers."

The staff of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Belgian Relief Commission, is investigating the reports, but has not been able as yet to confirm whether one of the commission's steamers has been sunk.

Cannot Leave Germany.

Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 13, 10:47 p. m.—The Handelsblad learns that all males from seventeen to forty-five years of age have been prohibited from leaving Germany. Some who attempted to leave have been turned back at Dutch frontier stations.

WELL OVER A HUNDRED STALWART YOUNG MEN RECRUITED TO DATE

Twenty-nine, the Best Day's Figure For Any Day During Campaign, Signed Yesterday

Ladies' Bigger Effort Today—Mrs. Netta B. Brown to Address Two Meetings—First Phase of the Plans Closing—Dr. G. M. Campbell's Lofty Address—Rev. Dr. Hutchinson Says No Time to Talk of Peace Yet—A Mother's Straight Tip to Boys.

One hundred and eighteen recruits have now been signed on in St. John since the commencement of the present campaign. Each succeeding day the ardor in growing and the enthusiasm is spreading and is being more and more reflected in the numbers who come in to the marquee for enrollment. Besides the actual acceptances for the ranks, many apply each day, but the medical and other examination have necessarily to be stiff and there are many rejections. This is after all only proper for the war is a strong man's job and rejection in such cases is eventually hidden kindness to those who, however brave in spirit, would only break under the test of field work.

Last night's net return was twenty-nine men of fine physique—easily the best one day's record yet. Those who enrolled were:

- ALLAN KIRK, ST. JOHN.
- GEORGE RALPH, ST. JOHN.
- CHARLES J. UPHAM, ST. JOHN.
- THOMAS MARTIN, ST. JOHN.
- ASAPH MASON, ST. JOHN.
- H. IRVING BOLD, ST. JOHN.
- FIDELIO ALLAN, ST. JOHN.
- ALBERT LEBLANC, ST. JOHN.
- ROBERT WATSON MANNING, ST. JOHN.
- H. COUGLE, FAIRVILLE.
- CHARLES D. MURKEN, CAMBRIDGE (MASS.).
- ERNEST H. LUCK, ROCHESTER, ENGLAND.
- GEORGE EXTELL, SUSSEX (N. B.).
- H. R. MOFFATT, ST. JOHN.
- J. W. BRATRAY, ST. JOHN.
- G. W. SHANKS, LORNEVILLE.
- G. F. BECKWITH, ST. JOHN.
- FRANK ANDERSON, FINLAND.
- WILLIAM HAYES, ST. JOHN.
- JAMES EWART, LORNEVILLE.
- CHARLES H. WALTON, POINT WOLFE, ALBERT CO.
- CAMBRIDGE ORR, ST. JOHN.
- BERNARD TOBIN, NEWFOUNDLAND.
- CHARLES FERGUSON, ST. JOHN.
- ARTHUR GORDON SCOTT.
- GEORGE HAVELOCK MORGAN.

Two others whose names were withheld until they had communicated with their families were also taken on so that the total for the day was twenty-nine recruits, far and away the best day's record since recruiting began. In fact, the way in which the numbers have gone on increasing is highly encouraging. The campaign began on Friday, Sept. 8, when seven men responded and the numbers on each recruiting day since have been as follows: 8, 19, 15, 18, 11 and 26—total to date of 113.

This evening's meeting, which is being anticipated with the keenest interest of all the gatherings so far because it is to be addressed by a woman worker who has made a name for herself in the cause, is expected to be one of the most interesting. The speaker will be open to men and women.

Mrs. Netta Brown will speak to a meeting of ladies at the Imperial Theatre at 8 o'clock and then will be the chief speaker at the rink at 8 o'clock. The band of the 62nd regiment will play.

Last night's meeting was, according to Dr. Hutchinson, a "preacher's night." Dr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Main street Baptist church, anti-slavery, will be in front of Mount Allison Ladies' College, with the Knight, gave addresses of rare thoughtfulness so far as the first two were concerned and with an equal rareness for straight-out-from-the-shoulder effect from the wounded Gordon Highlander. L. P. D. Tilley presided and there was an excellent crowd, with a large proportion of men.

Rev. Dr. Hutchinson.

Rev. Dr. Hutchinson paid a compliment to the courage that Rev. M. E. Conron had shown in enlisting as a private, and said that it would encourage many more in the province if the ministers who were fit would take the same course. Among the many reasons given to him by men who refused to enlist was the one with which he expressed abhorrence that "this is England's war; let England fight it out herself." But this war, he went on, involved the whole world and this was proved by the fact that when war first broke out German warships sank British traders off the Chinese coasts off India, and in the South American waters. If these vessels had sailed out of St. John or Halifax they would have been treated in the same way. How, therefore, could any one say this was not Canada's war too? Where they enjoyed British privileges they should also take over the responsibilities with regard to the empire.

"NO THIS IS NOT ENGLAND'S WAR ALONE; THIS IS CANADA'S WAR. I agree that when England is at war Canada is at war, Australia, New Zealand and every part of the Empire is at war. And if you want to enjoy the PRIVILEGES YOU ARE ENJOYING, YOUR PLACE IS IN THE TRENCHES, IF NOT IT IS IN THE GERMAN DETENTION CAMP AT AMHERST."

Dr. Hutchinson proceeded to say that he was one of the vice-presidents of the great International Peace Society; so was Dr. Campbell. He had preached on the end of war and hoped that we had seen the end of it. Yet while a conference on peace was meeting at Constance, on the borders of Germany, the Kaiser was preparing for war. The Kaiser might, like Pontius Pilate, in disavowing the responsibility for the Crucifixion, try to wash his hands of the fault, but he could never do so. A year after war had started too the Kaiser had called on the name of God to witness that he happened to be the last of his line. He wished war. "THE SAME OLD HYPOCRISY OF THE YEARS BEFORE"

commented the speaker with scorn in his voice.

"Yet while I have preached peace, while I love peace and hate war, I say let the Empire fight it out now to a finish. (Loud applause.) Let no ecclesiastical, no man of power and influence call this off until it has been fought out, and until the accursed militarism of Germany has been so crushed that it will not be able to raise its head for the next century." (Loud applause.)

Dr. Hutchinson passed on to say that no part of the Empire had been so little affected by the war as the St. John. Only by seeing the men in uniform in the streets had the people known that the country was at war. Only shells from a German battleship might wake up the people. Going on, he asked: "If Germany won out what do you think would happen? We should not be the free subjects we are today and you young fellows who are afraid of enlisting now would not then be asked if you would serve, but war, he went on, involved the whole world and this was proved by the fact that when war first broke out German warships sank British traders off the Chinese coasts off India, and in the South American waters. If these vessels had sailed out of St. John or Halifax they would have been treated in the same way. How, therefore, could any one say this was not Canada's war too? Where they enjoyed British privileges they should also take over the responsibilities with regard to the empire.

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Dr. Hutchinson passed on to say that no part of the Empire had been so little affected by the war as the St. John. Only by seeing the men in uniform in the streets had the people known that the country was at war. Only shells from a German battleship might wake up the people. Going on, he asked: "If Germany won out what do you think would happen? We should not be the free subjects we are today and you young fellows who are afraid of enlisting now would not then be asked if you would serve, but war, he went on, involved the whole world and this was proved by the fact that when war first broke out German warships sank British traders off the Chinese coasts off India, and in the South American waters. If these vessels had sailed out of St. John or Halifax they would have been treated in the same way. How, therefore, could any one say this was not Canada's war too? Where they enjoyed British privileges they should also take over the responsibilities with regard to the empire.

"NO THIS IS NOT ENGLAND'S WAR ALONE; THIS IS CANADA'S WAR. I agree that when England is at war Canada is at war, Australia, New Zealand and every part of the Empire is at war. And if you want to enjoy the PRIVILEGES YOU ARE ENJOYING, YOUR PLACE IS IN THE TRENCHES, IF NOT IT IS IN THE GERMAN DETENTION CAMP AT AMHERST."

Dr. Hutchinson proceeded to say that he was one of the vice-presidents of the great International Peace Society; so was Dr. Campbell. He had preached on the end of war and hoped that we had seen the end of it. Yet while a conference on peace was meeting at Constance, on the borders of Germany, the Kaiser was preparing for war. The Kaiser might, like Pontius Pilate, in disavowing the responsibility for the Crucifixion, try to wash his hands of the fault, but he could never do so. A year after war had started too the Kaiser had called on the name of God to witness that he happened to be the last of his line. He wished war. "THE SAME OLD HYPOCRISY OF THE YEARS BEFORE"

commented the speaker with scorn in his voice.

"Yet while I have preached peace, while I love peace and hate war, I say let the Empire fight it out now to a finish. (Loud applause.) Let no ecclesiastical, no man of power and influence call this off until it has been fought out, and until the accursed militarism of Germany has been so crushed that it will not be able to raise its head for the next century." (Loud applause.)

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