

ENGLAND HAS STRUCK HER GAIT, DETERMINED TO SEE WAR TO END SAYS BOSTON MAN ON RETURN

"Unity of British at This Stage Nothing Short of Wonderful"

Eighteen Months More of War, He Predicts, With Allies Sure to Win—German Submarine Menace Counts for Little—Recruiting Most Satisfactory in All Parts of Britain.

(By Winfield M. Thompson, in Boston Globe.)
New York, Aug. 16.—"You hear no peace talk in England, Great Britain, transformed and united by the lessons of the war, is determined to see this struggle through to a decisive end. It's one thought is to win. It has struck its gait in raising an army of volunteers, and for the production of the munitions, it now realizes it must have."

"It has curbed the submarine menace of the Germans. It retains its confidence in Russia's soldiers and their leadership. All classes of society are with the government. There is no friction between its leaders, civil or military, nor with its Allies. From my observations I should say England has just begun to fight."

So spoke Nathan Matthews, ex-mayor of Boston, to a Globe reporter, who greeted him at quarantine today on his arrival on the steamer New York, from Liverpool.

When asked how volunteering was progressing in England, Mr. Matthews said: "Wonderfully. England has as many as she can equip. I can't say how many volunteers she has. I heard the number put as high as 2,000,000 men and as low as 2,000,000. I should say 2,500,000 perhaps would be a safe number. She will have to have twice that number before the end, but I have no doubt she will get that. The government has been wise in avoiding conscription."

"Every class is represented in the recruiting. The educated classes have taken their places in the ranks almost as soon as they could. The army of the undergraduates in the two great universities have volunteered. Land owners, professional men, all the upper classes, so called, are ready to volunteer."

England Has Struck Her Gait.
In the laboring classes the volunteering runs from 25 to 85 per cent. It has really been a problem to keep the skilled workers from going to the front, for they are much more needed in the factories for turning out shells."

Mr. Matthews was asked if he had opportunity to observe the change that has taken place in the attitude of the Irish toward the government. He said: "I saw a number of my old Irish friends in parliament, and talked with them and with others about the Irish. The Irish are getting into it splendidly. That's the best of it. It is only a question of showing us what to do."

"There are 2,600,000 Irish in England; the percentage of enlistments among them, I was told, equalled and possibly exceeded that among people of Scotch and English extraction."

"The Irish have gone into the war with enthusiasm. Enlistments in Ireland itself have been as great as could be expected in view of the industrial conditions. The young men are not there to enlist."

Feeling Sure of the Dardanelles.
Mr. Matthews was asked if he thought English sentiment on the whole friendly to the people of the United States. He said: "I heard no expression on that point. The preponderance of opinion here is in favor of the Allies, but they are disappointed that it has not been expressed in a stronger expression before the world."

"Asked if he heard any expression of disappointment in England over the slow progress of the Allies in the Dardanelles operations, Mr. Matthews said: "No, but I do not see any reason to expect that success might come there suddenly. I talked with an officer who had been there and was at home wounded. He said, in substance that it was only a question of taking one hill; that when the Allied forces got Achi Baba, around the base of which they are now fighting, the Turkish positions would be dominated and the defense would collapse."

"The public seems to have faith that the Allies will win there eventually. It may be a question of ammunition, and from late reports the Turks were worse off than the Allies."

Unity of People, Wonderful.
Asked how London looked after a year or more of war, he said: "It is a military city. There is no social life, and you see no tourists at the hotels. The streets are filled with marching men. I was struck by the fine appearance of these soldiers, who are volunteers, not yet sent to the front. I didn't suppose England could turn out such fine looking men in its volunteer regiments. They are superb."

"There are also many wounded in the streets. A good many of these are ready to go back to the front; an important item in keeping up the army's strength. The percentage of deaths among the wounded is very small."

"Among the soldiers, as in the civilian population, everybody is cheerful, calm, steady and determined. The unity of the British people at this stage of the war is nothing short of wonderful."

A contribution of \$75 from New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., per A. S. Campbell, has been received.

Allied Landing on German Coast Would Challenge Fleet

Skulking No Longer Possible if Force Lands North of Three Great Rivers

SHORT ROAD TO BERLIN

Landing in Schleswig and Crossing of the Kiel Canal With Armies Suggested as Next British Move—More Practicable Scheme is the Route from Mouth of River Ems.

(Written by E. B. R. for The Telegraph.)

The accompanying map illustrates a suggested landing on the German coast. As the arrows indicate, the landing might possibly be effected under the combined guns of the British fleet in that part of Schleswig just south of Denmark's border line. No details of the plan have so far been published, but the map shows how vital would be a landing on the German North Sea coast if successful. From the point of the longest arrow to Berlin would be roughly 250 miles. The line would cross the Kiel Canal and avoid the crossing by the army fortifications, and so to use it, of the great natural barriers of western Germany, the rivers Rhine, Weser and Elbe. Perhaps the chief objection to such an attempt as a landing there would be the narrowness of the sea. All around the North Frisian Islands there are almost impenetrable mud flats when the tide runs out and only the shallowest of sea when it is at flood.

Yet that such a landing is possible by a determined and highly intelligent army, such as the new British army, with its fine proportion of university and high school men, can be seen in the records of the Dardanelles. The finest feat in history since Wolfe stormed the "invincible" cliffs to the heights of Abraham, can be repeated still if the Old Land calls for it.

More Feasible Landing.
In the first place, there is deeper sea off the Ems in which war vessels of larger size and consequently larger calibre guns could operate in keeping the sea line for the landing army and could get closer inshore to ensure the landing troops the widest possible belt of free footing. That some ten miles inland from the sea, a sweep by navy guns had been proved by the Germans at Westende, Belgium, were driven inshore. This factor, by the way, is a controlling one should ever the Germans get to the sea. The sacrifice would be useless to them, for naval guns would soon put their vaunted shore batteries out of joint. A second fact of importance in a landing at the Ems would be the greater possibility of the German communications from Berlin through the Rhensian land to Belgium and northern France being threatened. The distance from Emden to Dortmund, on the very artery of communication called the Rhine, is only 190 miles. This is already traversed by a canal which was built some years ago when Germany, less modest than she was in August, 1914, desired to have a "fall German" motive in the so-called German Rhine. She then had not the infamy to try to bully herself into possession of Antwerp as the preliminary to dominating Rotterdam and so she undoubtedly hoped to do last August.

This route to Berlin would be of course, longer than the other, but it would probably achieve the British and French objective of clearing Belgium and France of the German army. It would, like the former plan, get on the German side of the most formidable barrier there is on the west, the Rhine, a stream 400 or 500 yards wide.

Challenge to German Fleet.
Yet far and away the most valuable use of such a landing at the mouth of the Ems would be the almost dead certainty that there is little doubt that the German fleet would be compelled to come out. That in itself would give Great Britain the one chance she has been waiting restlessly for all these thirteen months. That fact, hidden away as it is, is the snug recesses of the eminently safe Kiel canal, cannot in the ordinary sense be "rattled" out. Only the weight of public opinion behind would force it to take up the old and new strategy of British and perhaps French fleets. German opinion can only be reached by us in compelling form by the fear of an invasion. Invasion through Belgium, being all the way by land, would not call for the employment of the German fleet in defence. Yet merely the threat of a landing on the coast would send such a shudder down the back of official Potsdam that there is little doubt that the German lord high admiral would be ordered out at any and all risks. At no other part of the world but the North Sea shore of Germany could all those political and military ends be obtained by one move. German troops are today fighting on foreign territory well beyond their own frontiers, thanks to the hecating militarism that believed in the parody.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. And so is he that gets his blow in first."

Nothing but an invasion of the sanctified Vaterland would shake Germans out of their coarseness that they are unconquerable. Nowhere would it be more to the liking of a maritime people than through a shore landing in which the inevitable outcome would be testing of the navy strength of the two powers and nowhere would a strong blow be more vital than through such a landing. It is to call the German ocean.

Even were the landing only an effective feat large masses of troops would have to be sent to the north shore to repel the invaders and as even Germany has come now to the limit of her reserves of men she would have to detach these from the existing long fronts that she is keeping. This would mean a weakening of the steady waiting, his strength is growing daily on these



THE NORTH GERMAN COAST, SHOWING "SHORTEST ROAD TO BERLIN"

Letters from Firing Line And from Men in England

Some chatty news of New Brunswick men in the firing line is contained in a letter sent by Lieutenant W. J. Brown, of the 6th Mounted Rifles, who seems to have the "nose for news" of a Journalist, and the gift of telling what interests people at home. He speaks of the regiment's arrival at Debagte, where it has been stationed, not far from the 26th, 22nd and 25th battalions (all in the 6th brigade), the local army service corps and the ammunition column from Fredericton.

Lieutenant Brown ran down to Folkestone and while there met Majors George Gamblin, Walter Harrison, Captain Sturdee, Albert Sturdee, Don Pilgion, Andrew Balmie, Major McGowan, Edgar March and a dozen others from St. John. Everybody goes to Folkestone at night, and three out of every four one meets are in khaki. Lieutenant Brown saw dozens of wounded, and they had very severe cases.

Captain Kuhring is no longer with the 6th. He left for the Dardanelles on two hours' notice, and Lieutenant Brown says, there is no information as to how long the 6th or any other unit will remain in England. From what he has heard he is impressed with the fact that the war is still far from an end, and the Germans are very confident. Among others he met Arthur Bland, an estate agent, who says he will not be able to return to the firing line.

Of the death of F. M. McDonald, Lieutenant Brown says: "Friday a thunder storm came up suddenly. I was walking toward one of the sheds iron choker when there was a terrific report right behind me. I thought a shell had burst, for an aeroplane had just gone over my head. I turned, and not fifty feet away a man in a blue uniform was lying on the ground, but he was dead. Two others were struck in their tests, but are recovering in hospital."

A letter from Signaller Belding says that Lieut. Belding and his men were stationed near the 4th, 5th and 6th, and have their horses. There is still no word, however, whether Brigadier Smart's men will get horses and go as mounted rifles, or go as infantry. The latter is the more likely, as his companions were much upset by F. M. McDonald's death, for it occurred just outside their tent.

A Brother's Sacrifice.
Lieutenant Freeland M. Bentley, Port Greville, was recently killed in action and his brother, Captain Lloyd Bentley, was in the time in hospital wounded in England. In a letter to his mother, Captain Bentley tells of the spirit that ought to animate a good many more in Canada, for he states plainly what is so often obscured here, that the destiny of Canada is being fought out today on the fields of Flanders. After speaking of the grief that the news of his brother's death gave him, he continues: "I know he would sooner it would be as it is rather than he had remained at home a

lines the strain there would soon be discovered, no doubt.

"Calling The Cards."
It would appear, too, that only by some such bold move could Great Britain "call the cards" of the great game. At present, by merely skulking behind their mines and in the "Kiel Canal," they call it, Germany forces the British to keep on the constant quip vice, but doing nothing that can be called constructive aggression. Supporting a landing, whether to be successful or not would not do such matters, would be necessary to keep on the quip vice, the direct challenge that could be made to the German navy to come and fight it out. It may have been this which induced Mr. Asquith, a man whose every utterance is the subject of its meaning is weighed before it is spoken, to speak of the navy being "denied, for the present, the grim and glorious fight" for which it has been waiting. The time will come that that there need be no doubt and of the outcome there need be no fear. Our British faith in this cannot be better expressed in the words of the fatalistic old lines, and it may be helpful to call to mind our members to know that the original is from the German verse of their own old poet, Loga:

"The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small; Tho' they strike but seldom, yet they strike with exactness grinds He all."

PROSECUTION IN GLOUCESTER

Witness Swears an Account in His Name Was Bogus—That He Never Furnished the Material or Endorsed the Check in Payment—A. J. H. Stewart, M. P., Placed in an Unenviable Position—Testimony That No Stumpage Was Paid on Crown Land Cut—Dominion Lumber Sold to the Province.

Fredericton, Aug. 17.—Another chapter of the sordid story of contemptible grafting in Gloucester county was written today in Royal Commissioner Chandler's court, when some of the reluctant witnesses showed up at last and completed the evidence that was given at former sessions.

Both A. J. H. Stewart and Martin Robichaud, members for Gloucester, whose names have been linked with the disclosures in a most remarkable way, were present.

Robichaud did not figure in the evidence today to any extent but Stewart was placed in an unenviable position by many witnesses. Frank Robinson, whose name figured on the pay rolls of the Dempsey bridge in Gloucester county for \$8 for cedar posts supplied, swore that he never furnished the posts, that he never saw the check, and that he never got the proceeds of the check, which was made out in his favor and was endorsed "Frank Robinson, his mark" with a cross between Frank Robinson and the signature of A. J. H. Stewart, a member of the county council, as a witness of Robinson's mark. The account for 30 cedar posts was shown him, made out in Stewart's handwriting, and Robinson swore that he did not know anything about such an account.

Another Bogus Account.
Another check for \$25 was made out by Frank Robinson in payment for stone for Neplisquit steel bridge. "Did you put any stone to the Neplisquit steel bridge?" asked Mr. Chandler. Witness—"No, I did not."

"Did you ever see this check?" handing him the check for \$25. "No, I did not."

"Did you put your mark on the back of that check?" "No, I did not."

"Yes, I never sign by a mark." This check was endorsed "Frank Robinson, his mark, witness A. J. H. Stewart, the same as the one for \$25."

"Did you put in a bill for \$30 for stone for the Neplisquit bridge?" "No, I did not put in a bill or authorize anyone to do so."

The bill was attached to the department pay sheet and was made out in A. J. H. Stewart's handwriting. The witness said that while he was away in Campbellton the men repairing the Dempsey bridge had gone up on his land and taken a pile of stone, for which and for the Neplisquit bridge, eleven he thought he was entitled to \$100. He settled the claim later with Stewart for \$25 and told him to endorse his name on the check.

The commissioner pressed Robinson closely as to validity of the claim for the stone, when other people nearby had given their and hauled them from their pits, but could get little satisfaction. It was pointed out that the witness had permission to haul away the stone but in spite of this, Robinson put in his exorbitant claim to Stewart, who had made out an account for stone supplied by him to the Neplisquit bridge, eleven miles away, in order to cover the alleged settlement.

Robinson's evidence more than proved the charge made by Mr. Veniot and disclosed the method and the manner of the bridge superintendent and foreman.

Sold Dominion's Lumber to Province.
When giving evidence as to lumber sold the Dominion government for the ferry landing at Shipigan, Pierre F. Boudreau swore that he only received \$240 in payment.

Today Resident Engineer Stead swore that the federal public works department paid Boudreau \$442 for one lot of lumber and \$294 for another lot, and that any lumber left over at the ferry landing belonged to the Dominion government. Previous evidence showed that Boudreau had been paid \$40 for

buried and some scores of our own men are killed and wounded. The rainbow has no interest. I bend my head each moment expecting to have my brains knocked out.

"We knew for several days before June 13 that an attack was imminent. The bombardments, while largely apathetic to the federal public works department, had been very destructive because we had some very heavy howitzers hammering away at the enemies' trenches. The night before the attack, part of our company placed two 18-pounders within 180 feet of the German trenches. This was very clever trick, and the boys who took part in it deserve credit."

"Seven of us were told off to report to Colonel Hill, of the 1st battalion. He talked to us for over an hour, and explained by maps the plan of the attack. There were five or six companies, one company to be attached to each party. The two remaining were to look for mine leads and cut them. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we fell in with our respective platoons and marched towards the "Duke's Hill." We had to wade in and out for a mile and a half, in what was exactly like a deep sewer ditch. At 4.30 p. m. we were in the front trench and prepared to rest until midnight when we were to go up. At 6.30 the artillery lieutenant in charge of the field gun told us to pull away the sand bag barrier that hid his gun from the Germans. We expected a fusillade of shot as we exposed ourselves in the gradually increased opening. We were agreeably surprised. The move drew a very slight addition of rifle fire.

"That gun began to speak. We were right under the muzzle—what a noise! It was sure en-splitting. I stood and watched the gunner. Without hat, shirt only, and sleeves rolled up, he flung those shells into the breach with marvelous skill. Crouched on, besides him, I looked to me like a warrior of old. He took me a hero. He fired twenty shots and was blown to pieces by a shell that exploded in his hands when he was kneeling. Our grim grins glowed which we were proud, was stark and cold. It was an encouragement at such a time. Some score of German crack-shots with machine guns were within 150 feet.

"Lieut. James spoke calmly, 'Boys, in a minute the mine goes up.' I climbed on the firing platform to be ready for a quick spring up the three steps. Can you imagine it? Three men in charge of the bombing infantry to open up near me in order that the men might better follow, having his familiar figure as a guide. And now the explosion. Can you imagine it? Three thousands pounds of an explosive, as powerful as nitro-glycerine. Lumps of earth as big as barrels went hundreds of feet in the air. I watched it with childish curiosity. The sun, as if crimson red, was setting. The rays glistened in the falling curtain and lit it up so that it looked like many rain-bows. Now the Angel of Death began to reap. A large lump beat the man behind me to his knees. Lieut. James falls, killed. Our trench is rocked and

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ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Aug. 16.—There was a meeting of the committee of Andover Perth held in the Specialty Theatre Monday evening, Aug. 9, to consider purchase of a machine gun. Charles Elliott was chosen chairman. Speeches were made by S. F. Walker, James W. Thiel, Dr. Earle, H. L. Alwin, N. J. Otten and others. It was decided to

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