

FREE OF FEE. A woman's trials. How her need of sympathy and help...

"Some of the Finest Men Ever Created" Died at Langemark

Canadian Officer, Home From Front, Tells of Ray of Death at Ypres—Gruesome Work with Bayonet After Eight-mile March—Westmount Battery Helped to Stop Huns—With the Gurkas Under Fire.

Toronto, July 18.—Captain A. J. Pequegat, of Stratford (Ont.), who was at the fighting line in France with the Field Ambulance of the 4th Battalion from February 6 to April 27, being in command of the unit, and who will go back to the front on August 19, passed through the front on his way home.

"It is nothing short of a miracle that any of the Canadians are left who were in that engagement," said Captain Pequegat, referring to the five days' fighting at Langemark. "Some of the finest men God ever created were killed. Captain C. Giegie, of Quebec, and myself went out for a walk the night it started raining. We were in the trench for about 17.30. The weather was very heavy and the firing line was going on, and we thought it was our troops shelling the enemy."

"About 10 o'clock we arrived back at the front. Major Duval giving orders in his own words. He gave you the names of our lodging-house. Then minutes afterwards our boys were on their way to the firing line under Colonel Giegie's command. For five days and nights the 16th and the 10th were in the trenches at the time the 4th was called up, and made the terrible bayonet charge. One by one the soldiers of the 16th and the 10th were killed. He had marched eight miles and then, without firing a shot, he plunged into the Germans with his bayonet. The work he did. Some of the boys got so far that they were right behind the German lines. The Canadians had a great name before the battle, so they were called the British people that day."

"An Imperial officer in conversation said to me: 'I would like nothing better than a brigade composed of two battalions of Canadians and two battalions of Britishers, and then I would meet anything else where.' Hospitals. The German doctor did not care who or where he was. He would take a patient to his shell. It seems to me sometimes that they single out the hospitals, and shell them. Captain Giegie and I spent a night in the trenches during a bombardment with the soldiers. One of the officers was killed. It was all the time. The soldiers are very cheerful under suffering. It is one of the saddest sights ever imagined to see the soldiers struggling for breath after the gas poison. One of our boys was shot out of his chest, and he asked quietly for a cigarette. The Canadians are as good as any regular line regiment which ever went to the front."

"I was in the German trenches after the battle of Neuve Chapelle. No wonder the Germans do not like to lose their trenches. The dug-outs had carpets on the floor, pictures on the wall, elegant furniture in use. There was a piano there was a piano. Everything, it seemed to me, but wall paper. They had taken these things from residences as they came along. The lines of dead, all mixed up, showed the hope to have some of the preceding day or so. The knowledge the Germans have of the movements of our troops is remarkable."

"At the front there is a firm confidence and assurance of ultimate victory. It does not matter whether it looks dark or any day, the cheerful confidence remains all the time. I feel like others that there is something in the wind, and that we might end just as quickly as it starts."

"From an adjoining hill the captain and a companion saw Hill 60 stormed, and he said it was a wonderful sight, with the firing lights up the countryside during the first time he heard 'Jack Johnson' explode he thought it was the most fearful roar he had ever heard. One of the sky-pilots (airmen) had described to him the German position on the neck of land, Belgium. Row after row of trenches were visible, occupied by Germans, and the battles were terrific."

"Captain Pequegat was taken ill on April 27. He was ordered into hospital and he was suffering from gas poisoning in addition to other things. He was in hospital seven weeks in the hospital, most of the time in London. At Mrs. Arnold's home, which is turned into a hospital in Roland place, London. While in the hospital he was operated on for appendicitis, and was given three months' leave of absence. A month of this was home while he was in the hospital."

Good Old Dodo II. Montreal, July 19.—The 5th battery of the 2nd brigade of field artillery (before the war known as the 21st Westmount battery), have been having a pretty warm time at the front, and while their work has been mentioned in despatches, they have suffered 'gaily.' What is left of them, however, is to be well and in good spirits. Letters received from Hugh P. Hamilton, who with Ingraham ('Gitz') Rice and Charles Weldon, of the M.A.A.A. 'Minstrels, enlisted the day that war was declared, has been in about every engagement the Canadians took part in, save some gossip of interest."

which was firing at a village miles beyond the German line and had to put my fingers to my ears every time it fired. It was most interesting, for the gunnery officer gave me all of the messages that came down, such as, 'Balance' and 'We have assumed the first line and taken it at the point of the bayonet.' 'We are through the second line and into Neuve Chapelle.'"

"At night we were ordered up, and though they were shelling down on us, we got off lightly, except for our doctor, who was hit by a fragment in the hip. I finished my work by 5 a. m. and went off to the general brigade headquarters and all fell asleep on the ground. At 6 a. m. I roused up, and the general told me to go to our machine guns, and so off I went. I had to do about 300 yards over the open. I ran down the back of an old water-filled trench for about 200 yards. Then I got out of breath."

"I looked down into the trench, but not even a German shell could make me get down into it. So I lay down at the back of the trench and luckily, their shells were all going over. It was a wonderful sight—an ink blue sky, laced with sulphur-colored clouds, and the bursting of the shells, all showing pink with the rising sun."

"Blood offering to 'Kultur.' 'The counter-attack ended in a massacre, our machine guns simply sweeping them away. In one place they lay in two perfectly pressed lines, a worthy blood offering to 'Kultur.' 'We were relieved after that for a week in a captured German trench, being heavily bombarded every day. It was somewhat trying owing to the lack of sleep (I never had more than four or five in any twenty-four hours for eight days, and sometimes not as much as that), irregular meals, daily bombardments. It was all awful."

"At first we brought several wounded Germans in by night from right under the nose of the German line, about 60 yards away. An account of this work by my battalion is given by 'Eyewitness' under date of April 28. 'With the exception of five days we were continuously fighting for a month and are now back resting. One wounded German we sent back shook me warmly by the hand before he got to the first aid post. Our treatment of their wounded prisoners is not quite like our cultured foe's treatment of our prisoners. The following is an extract from the diary of an officer of the Thirteenth Prussian Infantry, which was found on his body. It is official, not hearsay. 'The brutality, the diary read, 'not to say bestiality of our men in beating to death the wounded English prisoners so upset me as to render me fit for nothing during the rest of my life.' 'This little battle has once been opposite that distinguished regiment—let us pray that we may be opposite them on the day of reckoning. I have never seen anything but good courtesy shown the prisoners who fell into our hands, and sometimes have seen the 'Tommy' absurdly pally with them. They call them the 'poor old sausages.' 'As far as I know, the Saxons are the only people with whom we have no ill-feelings. The Saxons have fought with the greatest gallantry, as have all the Germans, but they have also played the game right.'"

Shortly after the receipt of this letter came the official announcement of the death of Lieutenant St. George. We have now taken up a position which is more like a summer camp than anything that has yet been asked. I promised in my last to tell you just what progress had been made. I cannot give you details, nor even say where we are, but we have accomplished everything that has been asked for, but unfortunately we were located by aeroplanes. Of course it was not long before 'Gullame's' display of fireworks began as per usual. Although the sausage maker's marksmanship is not what might have been termed 'excellent'—indeed it was rotten—the odor of Limburg was so predominant that a meeting of the committee of sanitation was held and it was deemed advisable to move to a healthier altitude. Hence our new position. I would like very much to describe it, but of course I cannot, you will understand."

"There has been very little action in this vicinity, and I hope to have some what of a rest for the next week unless something unexpected crops up. We have already had a young swimming relay race, Canada, 5th battery, vs. England, artillery brigade of hussifers. We managed to beat them, but it was a fine race and very evenly contested. Colonel W. O. H. Dodds was one of the spectators." (Hamilton and Rice, of the 5th battery, held respectively the junior diving and swimming championships of Canada as boys.)

"Dodo has been doing great work as usual and rarely a day passes that she is not visited by some new general whom General Burstall has brought around to see her finer points. Apparently she has become the general's pet, and he seems quite tickled with the name, 'Dodo.' She is the finest gun in the battery, and we are all proud of her. She did not do a thing but chew up the Germans at Ypres. We can hear the French guns going strong to our right. Must now give Dodo II. the ration of (olive and grease). Major (Canon) Almond is with us. No quit about him. He has been with the gang during the worst fighting we had. The boys think him a prince and he sure is."

Living Under Fire. The New York Times recently printed the following: 'There was received in New York a few days ago a letter from Lieutenant Guy St. George of the First Gurkha Rifles, in which the young officer (nephew of P. W. St. George, of Montreal), who has since met death in the fighting around Neuve Chapelle, gave a vivid description of the terrific struggle between the Germans and the British for the possession of that place. The letter was written just after the first British victory to a relative of Lieutenant St. George, who lives in New York. Lieutenant St. George was killed on April 28. 'Since I last wrote you,' the letter says, 'I have been through a good deal, including the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The Germans, I hear on very good authority, put their losses down to 40,000, including 15,000 killed. I always thought our official estimate was a bit low from the point of view of killed anyway. 'The roar of our bombardment was as deafening as that of the most intense ever known, and it was a few miles back on that day. It was a quiet, misty morning, and all of a sudden there was a single boom, followed by another; then an appreciable pause for a few seconds. I was an expert, knowing what was coming. Then with a roar the massed artillery took it up. 'Behind every point of vantage for miles around, their batteries were posted. Even the French artillery miles away opened. I stood beside a huge gun

fifteen years at five per cent. This was also carried. The following was the summary submitted by Mr. Schofield: Balance of construction account on hand \$ 750.00 Balance of maintenance account on hand 4,800.47 Total balance on hand \$5,550.47 Furnishing and equipment estimate \$15,000.00 Maintenance—three months, fifty per cent. at \$1.70 per day 8,500.00 Amount required to operate the hospital till Jan. 1, 1916, \$17,569.58 Estimate for electric light plant 8,500.00 Street Railway Extension.

Municipal Council. PRIZES \$22,469 FOR COUNTY HOSPITAL. Overdraft of \$14,300 and Balance in Bond Issues for Permanent Work. \$10,000 BOND FOR LANCASTER SEWERAGE. New District Established in Resolution Adopted by Council—Legislation Sought to "Compel" Street Railway Company to Complete Little River Extension—New Hospital for Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis Open Oct. 1.

Legislation Sought to "Compel" Street Railway Company to Complete Little River Extension—New Hospital for Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis Open Oct. 1. A request from the St. John County Hospital Commission for a total of \$22,469 for the completion of the institution and its equipment with an electrical plant of its own, was granted by the municipal council yesterday, and the decision to effect an issue of \$10,000 in bonds for the Lancaster sewerage system was the chief business of the council. It was stated that the hospital would be open for the reception of patients on Oct. 1. The question of "outsiders" as patients at the institution was mentioned but not passed. Mr. Schofield made the application for the hospital and the Lancaster matter was brought up on a resolution and a petition of the residents by Councillor O'Brien.

Legislation Sought to "Compel" Street Railway Company to Complete Little River Extension—New Hospital for Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis Open Oct. 1. Councillor Frink moved, and it was agreed to, that County Policemen Saunders be given a khaki uniform as the uniform was so much dirtier than that of a city policeman. It was decided that X. Charles Russell be appointed for three months policeman for the Bay Shore at a salary of \$2 a day, and the other policeman of the county be paid at the same rate. Councillor Wigmore said that the appointment of a policeman should be something more than a joke. He had been looked upon as one. They should know what time and what place the policeman should patrol.

Councillor Howard asked if the work of the voters had been completed, and if they had been paid. It was intimated that provision had been made for the payment. Councillor Howard—"I heard in an indirect way that they were complaining that they could not get their money. The warden—"I hear most of their complaints, and I have not heard that one. (Laughter.) Councillor O'Brien brought up a lengthy and technical resolution for the extension of the sewerage system in Lancaster on the line of the street, as mentioned at the council. He supported it with a petition from the whole of the residents in the district. The resolution reads: 'It is desirable to extend the benefits of the sewerage to the districts hereinafter mentioned and described and to provide for the installation of a sewerage system and to pay for the same by an issue of debentures as hereinafter set forth: Therefore, "Resolved, that the municipal council of the city and county of St. John do hereby extend and enlarge the operations of the parish of Lancaster sewerage system, 1912, to include the portion of the parish of Lancaster described as follows: "All that certain tract of land situated, lying and being within the parish of Lancaster in the city and county of St. John, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the southwestern boundary line of the city of St. John at the northwestern corner, or angle of Lancaster sewerage district, as extended by the resolution of council, dated May 31, 1913; going thence southeasterly along the said boundary of the city of St. John crossing the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway to a prolongation of the southwestern boundary lines of the lands owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence southwesterly along the said prolongation of the said line of division between the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and lots fronting on Lowell street; going thence southwesterly and westerly along the Canadian Pacific Railway boundary line to the rear line of lots fronting on City Line, aforesaid, formerly known as the Hassan and Kerrigan properties; thence northwesterly along the said line and prolongation of the rear line of lots fronting on City Line, aforesaid, in the direction at right angles thereto to the western line thereof; thence northwesterly along the said line of the said City Line, aforesaid, to the rear line of lots fronting on the said City Line, aforesaid, and an extension thereof to St. John street extension or Dufferin Row; thence northwesterly along the line of the said Dufferin Row, being the boundary of the Lancaster sewerage district, as extended in 1912 to the place of beginning; and further "Resolved, that for the carrying out of the extension of the sewerage system of the parish of Lancaster aforesaid, it is ordered that bonds to the amount of \$10,000, in addition to bonds already issued, be now issued to raise the sum to pay for the construction of the sewers in the said district, such bonds to be of the denomination of \$250 each and to be repayable at the expiration of

Mile of Gallipoli's "Valley of Death" In British Hands

"Gully Ravine" Dotted With Graves of Heroic Dead While Funeral Pyres Mark Heavy Turkish Losses—British Soldiers Work Like Bees During Lull in Fighting.

London, July 20, 2:24 a.m.—The British press representative in the Dardanelles, reporting under date of July 19, says: "The successful advance of the British left wing on June 28 placed in our hands another mile of the 'Gully Ravine,' which is the Gallipoli peninsula's valley of death. The Turks know every inch of the ground and pour a tremendous number of shells into the ravine, which is dotted for miles up from the shore with lonely graves, marking the last resting place of some soldier who was buried where he fell."

"Despite the tragedies staged here, the spectator must admit that the ravine presents a scene of rugged grandeur, resembling the Scotch Highlands. The mile of gully most recently added to the British positions is still littered with the debris of the Turkish positions, which are invariably ill-kept and filthy from a sanitary point of view. If the enemy goes through the campaign without some great epidemic he will have undue luck. "As the correspondent travelled up the ravine twenty-four hours after the battle there were visible plenty of evidences of the strenuous character of the fighting—watered bodies half protruding from the ground, hastily dug graves, hundreds of broken rifles and scattered equipment, and everywhere great fires burning and giving forth a sickly stench, for on the fires Turkish dead in hundreds were being burned. "In front of the trenches British soldiers were working like bees preparing barriers and trenches under a continuous fire of enemy sharpshooters, while others, for whom there was no room in the trenches, were sleeping calmly close behind and awaiting the summons to resist an expected counter-attack."

"One of the finest things about the ravine is that, despite the heat and lack of breeze, there is plenty of water for man and beast—springs which come from the interior hills and enter the valley in a tiny trickling stream as clear as crystal any icy cool. No wine ever has or will taste as good as a glass of this water to a warrior who has spent hours in the trenches stooping to avoid enemy snipers, stamped by the weight of his pack and the narrowness of his quarters, while the sun scorched his neck and back, and while stench and millions of flies made existence well-nigh unbearable. "This is the great move," he continued. "We are in London now for two or three days farewell leave. Then away we go, and if the Germans are about to try to make the great smash for Galis we shall be there in time."

MOVING KITCHENER'S ARMY. This Kitchener soldier was telling the real truth. For two weeks, past, although no word has been allowed by the censors to be sent abroad, mighty preparations have been going on throughout England to get the main body of Kitchener's army out of England by July 20. These plans have been in readiness for the last three months, and the departure of the Gordon Highlanders for Flanders on July 4 was the match light to fire the train. These troops now departing include all those who enlisted between the outbreak of the war, and last January. The remainder stay behind as reserves. No man is going out who has had less than six months of training. The remaining million will serve to fill the reserves. "The larger the army, the greater the number of reserves necessary" is Kitchener's motto. For the moment, Aldershot, Salisbury Plain and all the great training centres are deserted. They will be reserved for the new recruits, compulsory or otherwise, expected so soon as the national register, a half threat to compulsion, is completed. Meanwhile those left in Kitchener's army are training harder than ever.

United States Note Gets Nearer Action

Washington, July 21.—The United States has decided to inform Germany that further loss of American lives as the result of German submarine warfare in contravention of the principles of international law will be regarded as an unfriendly act. The discussion of principles is virtually ended. The action which the United States might subsequently take is not indicated, but in diplomatic usage the phrase "unfriendly act" has always carried with it an implication of finality, leading often to a severance of friendly relations. The note will reject Germany's proposals that American vessels be given complete immunity when not carrying contraband, and for the transfer to American registry of four belligerent vessels for transatlantic traffic, provided they did not carry contraband. Again the United States government will reiterate its willingness to act as an intermediary in adjusting the interests of belligerents on the high seas, but will make it clear that so far as American rights are concerned they are not to be confounded with the practices of reprisals of one belligerent against another.

Imperialism Now No Idle Dream.

London, July 21, 8:40 p. m.—Replying to a debate in the House of Commons today, on the situation in the dominions and colonies, Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, under secretary for the colonies, said it was the intention to take the responsible ministers of the overseas states into the confidence of the government in every matter that might arise, not only during the war but also in the question of the settlement of peace. That was the reason, he said, Premier Borden of Canada attended the cabinet meeting July 14. That was not an isolated phenomenon, the under secretary added, but a part of the general trend of events.

AEROPLANE FUND. St. John's, Nfld., July 21.—The fund for providing two aeroplanes for Imperial service goes on rapidly. The amount subscribed up to this evening totals \$18,000, virtually all of which comes from St. John's. In the remainder of the island collections are now being taken up, and it is certain that the full amount required, \$22,000, will be realized within the next fortnight, enabling to forward the presentation on August 8, the anniversary of the beginning of the war.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO. Cars and with his 800 guns and all shells he could command. He took the flank of the advancing French. Kluck was dining at a French club, or rather was just sitting down to a meal, when he heard the first shot of 75-millimeter gun. He had expected that the army with the prince would join him, but it got nearer than 20 miles. The shot he heard held that army at bay. The armies of the French and British moved forward. They sent a mass back in three days 80 miles. Shells or Cartridges Left.

reason they never went any farther, will tell you. I don't know whether any secret or not; but there was a cartridge or shell left in France. He had exploded everything. Each dug itself into the ground. The trench felt in very much the same way as Grant in southern Illinois. You saw his famous letter when the mud 18 inches deep and he could only write about half a mile progress a day. He wrote, "I think the French are in about the same situation, and I hope to fight it out on this line if it is all summer." The French thought Kluck was in about the same situation they were. Both sides had to themselves into trenches, and there have remained. Never since has there been a 80-mile movement.

his open and undefended, and yet he was called the strongest of the world. The English channel open to enemy! Here stood the Kaiser at Amberg, this little duchy south of him, and the crown prince far away, his army all ready to march to the front. Here were two great hordes, one as if ordered by a higher intelligence. Military strategy would have very little to do with this. The blunder was to go to Belgium and then to the Marne, one-fifth of the habitable globe to front and at the same time double length of frontier the Germans must have been able to move the channel ports and take them being to Paris. They were all open undefended. The Kaiser had his either Paris or the channel ports. Paris seemed so easy. It was so easy to march into Paris and do a huge indemnity.

YOUNG OFFICER, WHO WAS TO MARRY FORMER ST. JOHN GIRL, DEAD. Vancouver News-Advertiser, July 11. A cablegram was received in Vancouver late last evening stating that Gen. P. Bowie, 5th Battalion, First Canadian Expeditionary Force, has died the result of wounds received on July 7. No particulars were received to the circumstances surrounding the young officer's last service in the field. Captain Bowie was a son of Mr. A. Bowie, in the British Civil Service, a resident of Wimbledon (Eng.) came to Vancouver some eight years ago, practising his profession with a number of architects and later opening a bank of his own in the Bank of Ottawa building. He was an active member of St. Church, taking a prominent place in the work of the congregation as well of the Sunday school. He was a son and a member of several clubs. He was a lieutenant. When he broke out he volunteered for overseas, but with the decision that cavalry was to go, he relinquished rank and went as an infantry soldier, being attached to the 5th Battalion. An active service he distinguished himself on numerous occasions and was promoted for gallantry to the rank of lieutenant. He was killed in succession a lieutenant, then captain. The last heard about him he was major in his battalion.

Captain Bowie was engaged to be married to a former St. John lady, now living in Vancouver. Sir Sandford Fleming Still Very Ill. Halifax (N. S.), July 21.—The condition of Sir Sandford Fleming, who is ill, was unchanged at midnight today. The doctors were in close attendance during the day.

Who Dread Motherhood. Vancouver News-Advertiser, July 11. A woman who has been suffering from a very healthy, children absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has a book that tells you how to have a healthy, healthy child, without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Dr. J. H. Dye is a medical Institute, Canadian branch, Dept. St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, paid, his wonderful book which tells how to have a healthy, healthy child, without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

Who Dread Motherhood. Vancouver News-Advertiser, July 11. A woman who has been suffering from a very healthy, children absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has a book that tells you how to have a healthy, healthy child, without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Dr. J. H. Dye is a medical Institute, Canadian branch, Dept. St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, paid, his wonderful book which tells how to have a healthy, healthy child, without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.