

THE HERALD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1915.

The requisition by the German government of all cotton in the country, and the order that textile factories shall work exclusively for the army, has created consternation in the dressmaking and clothing trades.

The German ministers of the interior and finance have sent circulars to all communal, scholastic and religious authorities, asking them to use every effort to obtain gold, which, the circular declares, is arm against Germany's enemies.

CANADIAN soldiers at the front, including those who are now prisoners of war in Germany, are piling up quite a tidy little savings account with the Canadian Government. The pay allowances to the Canadians in most cases being held to their credit at the London Paymaster's office, as the men at the front have little opportunity to spend money while in the war zone, and prefer to leave all but small portion of it to their credit in London. According to advices received at the Militia Department from London, a considerable portion of this accumulated pay was recently invested, on the request of the soldiers, in bonds sold by the British Government in connection with the recent war loan.

THE SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRY.

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which is presented at the Canadian National Exhibition, farmers are given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. It was prepared by T. Reg Arkell, chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch, assisted by F. M. Jennings, J. A. Telfer, J. D. Thompson and Geo. T. Willingmyre.

The object of the Exhibit is to explain fully the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices wools should be presented in a carefully rolled and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matter as possible. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wools has resulted in an injury to their reputation upon the markets of the world. Endeavoring to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high grade product and also to stimulate an increased interest in Sheep Husbandry, and to further as far as possible this profitable phase of Agriculture the Sheep Division offers this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features, comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dipping fluids for marking purposes. This case also contains samples of wool that have been tied with binder twine showing how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect this produces in the finished product. The injurious effects of shearing wool while damp or permitting it to become damp while in storage are shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

In the display are shown most of the important classes of Australian, New Zealand, South American and South African wools. Of foreign and domestic wools used in the manufacture of carpets there is a complete collection. Four large cases contain representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep, and smaller samples of each are shown to distinguish their character and staple. This is supplemented by a most comprehensive display of English wools covering virtually every grade in that country. In these cases beginners are given an opportunity to compare the wool of the different breeds, and thus become acquainted with the average weight of fleece and quality of wool obtained from each. Comparison is also made of the British, American and Canadian methods of classification, but especial emphasis is placed on the domestic product. One large case contains fleeces of Canadian wool representing the different classes as they are graded for the market.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate products from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering into the different classes of fabrics. Although the living specimens are not shown, a number of enlarged photographs of representatives of the different breeds as well as entire flocks are included in the exhibit.

In the propaganda for more and better sheep and their products in Canada, the Dominion Department is furnishing valuable assistance to the sheep growers. It is establishing a plan for wool selling through co-operative associations, by furnishing officials who grade the clip and advise the growers as to the proper methods of handling wool, in order that it may reach the market in the best possible condition. The Department is also offering assistance to Sheep Breeders Associations, by supplying them with pure bred rams.

SHELLING ENTIRE LINE

Allies Subject Germans to a Terrible Bombardment.

Mid-October Is Now Hinted At As Date for the "Big Push" to Which the Present Violent Artillery Fire Is a Prelude—German Lines Are Said to Be an Inferno, and Plan May Be to Destroy Teuton Morale.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The artillery has been the chief mode of warfare on the western line. The most actively has been displayed here by the guns of the allies, which have been shelling virtually the entire German line. In addition the allies have been using their aircraft in large squadrons to bombard German barracks and positions.

It is being vaguely hinted here that mid-October has been chosen as the time for the long postponed "big push" of the allies, but the point at which an attack is to take place is not being mentioned. The general public does not expect a strong offensive movement as yet, but in some circles there would be no surprise should Gen. Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, find it possible to attempt some kind of a forward movement before mid-October.

The French launched violent artillery attacks upon the German trenches in Flanders, and the Arras region, and silenced German batteries at four points in the Argonne. From the admissions of the German official report it is apparent that the French were successful in an attack with grenades near Linopkopk, in the Vosges.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting for the possession of excavations left by mine explosions occurred at Marie Therese and west of the forest of Malincourt. The French troops, having first gained a footing in these excavations, retained possession of them in spite of the numerous German attacks.

It is believed that the heavy gunfire is greatly hampering the Germans in the feeding and munitioning of their troops, who have consequently to keep under shelter while on duty. The continued existence of the Germans in dugouts for fear of losing their lives is expected to have a depressing effect on their morale and to take away from their lives all of the remaining glamour of modern war.

Visitors to the battle front describe conditions in the German lines as an inferno. The Germans, of course, attempt to reply to the French batteries from concealed positions, but the French aerial ascendancy permits their aerial scouts to ferret out the positions of the German guns and to destroy them.

FOR SERBIAN INVASION.

Two Hundred Thousand Germans Are Ready at Brasso.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Bucharest correspondent of The Times says: According to information from a trustworthy source 200,000 German troops have arrived at Brasso, in Hungary, near the Roumanian frontier, during the last week. The Journal Diminea states that many detachments have already taken up positions in the mountains in the neighborhood of that town and in the district of Fagarash.

The opinion of experts is that the German invasion of Serbia will begin in about ten days.

In Bulgaria every effort is being made by agents of the central powers to keep alive a feeling of exasperation against Serbia.

It is hoped thus to bring about another Serbo-Bulgarian war, which by weakening both States would facilitate the advance of the Germans to Constantinople. Whether the Entente powers succeed in counteracting these intrigues and in encouraging Bulgaria to resist the threatened aggressions remains to be seen.

BULGARIA ASKS "RIGHTS."

She Will Stay Neutral if Demands Are Granted.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Bulgaria will adhere to her policy of neutrality unless the rights "riched from Bulgaria" under the Treaty of Bucharest after the second Balkan War are restored. "But should conditions be so modified as to demand intervention the Government will immediately summon Parliament."

This outline of the Bulgarian situation appears in the form of an insipid statement in a publication controlled by the Government and is telegraphed from Sofia.

The announcement was occasioned by the action of the Opposition in Parliament, which has been responsible for the publication of statements condemning the attitude of the Government as contrary to the interests of the country. The immediate cop-vocation of Parliament was demanded by the Opposition.

Make Each Furnish Its Quota.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The News of the World says that a Cabinet committee, consisting of Lord Selborne, the Marquis of Crewe, Winston Spencer Churchill, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Curzon, and Arthur Henderson, is preparing a report on the whole question of recruiting and enlistment.

The newspaper hints that the report will recommend that the United Kingdom follow the South African precedent under which each locality is obliged to furnish its quota of men.

RUSH STILL CONTINUES

Russians Are Steadily Retreating on Eastern Battle Line.

Armies of Grand Duke Have Retired at All Points Except in Northern Courland, Where a Stubborn Resistance Is Being Offered—New Austro-German Offensive Is Being Undertaken in Galicia.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—There are no signs yet of any slackening of the German pursuit of the retreating Russians, and, according to the official report issued in Berlin yesterday, progress has been made in all sectors of the eastern battle line except that in Northern Courland, where the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas are offering a stubborn and effective resistance.

From the south-east of Kovno, where the Germans claim to have broken the Russian resistance, and along the Niemcewicz Grodno, and thence south-eastward through the forest of Bieloviez and along the borders of the Pripiet River marshes the Russians are falling back to new positions.

The Austro-Germans have undertaken a new offensive movement in Galicia, and, according to their own accounts, have penetrated the Russian positions on the Zlota Lipa River, forcing a Russian retreat over a section of the front nearly 125 miles in length after many weeks of deadlock along this part of the battle line. The Russian official report last night describes this new movement as an effort to turn the right flank of the Grand Duke's armies. "We took the necessary measures to change the position of our forces," states the Petrograd communication, and adds that these changes were executed Friday and Saturday.

Speculation again is being indulged in as to whether the Germans intend to follow the Russians further or prepare positions from which they can hold the Moscow river. The Teutons attempt an offensive in the Balkans or on the western line in France and Belgium. Military observers here are of the opinion that this question must be settled before many days have elapsed, arguing that with the summer coming to an end, any ventures proposed for the fall soon must begin to develop. Thus far the Germans have made no move toward a great offensive in the west, and the threatened Austrian attack against Serbia has consisted mainly of long-distance artillery engagements.

ONLY SIX MONTHS MORE.

Germany Cannot Go Longer, Say London Financiers.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Financial circles here include more optimists than most of the well-informed centres of opinion, for which a prominent financier gave the following remarks yesterday. Optimists think that Germany cannot continue fighting for more than six months, as another year's war would require hundreds of thousands of tons of copper, also a large quantity of manganese. The navy prevent the import of both as contraband, and munitions cannot be made without. It is known that Germany has only £150,000,000 of gold in the Reichsbank at the beginning of the war.

Germany protests that this sum is still there, but financiers think that about one-half remains, as the drain for Austria and Turkey, and paying for imports from neutral countries has been draining the country of over a million pounds weekly, and this drain continues driving Germany to the brink of insolvency.

BIG ADVANTAGE GAINED.

Italians Hold Positions of Enormous Military Value.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Writing from the Adige Valley, W. T. Massey says: "During the past eight days I have been permitted to visit many places on the north-western line between Austria and Italy, and on about 170 miles of the frontier along the continuous mountain chain chosen by the Austrians because of its natural strength."

"One was struck by the enormous advantage Italy has secured in this war area."

At some points on the line I have been fully ten kilometres into what was Austria before the end of May, and in other districts the advance has been quite as substantial. There is scarcely a kilometre of the whole of this section of the frontier on which the Austrians retain a hold.

"The importance of this advantage lies not so much in the depth of the country gained as in the character of the terrain. The beautiful valleys in Trentino are all narrow, and dominated by hills which enterprising troops can make almost impregnable."

Depredations of Harvesters.

COCHRANE, Ont., Aug. 30.—From various points along the T. and N. O. and the Transcontinental Railway stories continue to come in of depredations and antics of harvesters from the excursion trains at places where the trains were obliged to stop, and as a result greater precautions are being taken by the railway officials by sending a number of special constables with each train. A fair sample of their work was at Burke's Station on Thursday, where about forty of them attacked the station like a bunch of savages and attempted to upset the small building. Failing in this, they broke into the building and took off with them small articles of freight and a number of express parcels.

Orders have been received for the enlistment of a fourth Universities overseas company to reinforce the P.P.C.L.I.

Concessions in the enforcement against American commerce of the British Order-in-Council were announced as a result of informal negotiations just completed by the foreign trade advisers of the State Department at Washington.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—In Toronto, Aug. 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Edwards, a son.
THOMAS—At Swift Current, Sask., Aug. 24th, the wife of Mr. G. W. Thomas (nee Cora Ferrill), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACROSTIE-VEEN—At Eskine Presbyterian church, on August 23, 1915, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, former pastor, Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Venn, to Norman H. MacRostie, both of Ottawa.

MACLEAN-BURGESS—At St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, Wednesday, August 25, 1915, by Rev. Wm. T. Herridge, D.D., daughter Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late A. M. and Mrs. Burgess, of Ottawa, to Gillian Christie MacLean, of Ottawa, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. MacLean, of Beachburg, Ont.

DEATHS.

MCBOYD—In Carleton Place, Aug. 24th, Margaret McBoyd, in her 84th year.
GRAM—In Carleton Place, Aug. 25th, Duncan Gram, in his 78th year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD OF THANKS.

MRS. DUNCAN GRAM and son desire to return their most sincere thanks to their neighbors and friends for the many acts of kindness extended to them during the long illness of Mr. Gram and for the sympathy and assistance rendered since his demise. These kindnesses will be long remembered.

CHEAP FURNITURE

CHAS. H. WHITCHER

Having decided to give up the Second-hand Furniture, has quite a lot of stock on hand which he will sell very cheap to clear, some of it at your own price.

First come, best served.
This is your opportunity for bargains in Furniture.

THE OLD STAND,

Opposite Mississippi Hotel.

THE CARLETON PLACE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL HOLD ITS

Second Annual Exhibition

In the TOWN HALL

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1915

There will be a display of Cut Flowers, Potted Plants, Table Bouquets, Window Boxes, etc.

Refreshments will be served by the Sunshine Y. Proceeds in excess of expenses will go to the Red Cross Fund and the Sunshine Y.

ADMISSION, 5 and 10 Cents.

RECRUITING OFFICE OPENED

A Recruiting Office for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force has been opened in the

RED CROSS ROOMS

Masonic Block

in connection with the

42nd Regt., Lanark and Renfrew.

You can enlist here for ANY branch of the service—Artillery, Infantry, Mounted Rifles, etc.

Are you doing your part? There can be no freedom for any of us—no happiness—no assured safety—unless we beat down our foes; and for that work, your "King and Country need you."

PAY—\$1.10 per day, board and clothing; Gov't. Separation Allowance for soldiers' wives and widowed mothers, \$20.00 per month. Patriotic Fund Allowance for soldiers' wives and widowed mothers, \$10.00 per month—making a total of \$64.10 per month. An additional allowance is made for each child.

Apply to

D. C. MacRostie,

Recruiting Officer.

Red Cross Rooms, Carleton Place.

FOR SALE

PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF APPLETON. Splendidly situated. Good country, fertile frame dwelling, stable and detached workshop. Bargain for some one. Apply to

PATTERSON & FINDLAY,

Carleton Place, Ont.

ERNEST REYNOLDS

Builder and Contractor

Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings and alterations. Hardwood Flooring—Birch, Beech, Oak and Maple. Plazas of all descriptions. Frank Street. Carleton Place.



WE are taking orders now for Made-to-measure Fall Suits.

Choice new effects in ENGLISH WORSTEDS SCOTCH TWEEDS —and— FANCY CHEVIOTS.

Big range to select from

\$18.00
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\$33.00

Tailored to measure and to fit by "Fit Reform" tailors.

Working Clothes, Overalls, Separate Pants, etc., at **Rock Bottom Prices.**

BAIRD & RIDDELL
Outfitters of Men

BROCKVILLE FAIR AND HORSE SHOW

SEPT. 6, 7, 8, 1915

LARGEST COUNTY FAIR IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

W. S. Luckey, America's Premier Aviator in War Manoeuvres, Bomb Dropping, etc.

Dalbeanie & Co., Wonderful Equilibrists and Trick Bicycle Riders.

Maurice & Artane, Fun Makers in Thrilling Tumbling Acts.

TRIALS OF SPEED

FAST TRACK—SPEEDY HORSES.

Tuesday, Sept. 7th, 1915

2.40 Trot and Pace (½ Mile Heats) \$200
2.15 Trot and Pace..... \$250
Farmer's Green Race (Trot and Pace) \$150

Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1915

2.30 Trot and Pace..... \$200
2.20 Trot and Pace..... \$250
Free-for-All \$400

F. I. RITCHIE, Secretary.

The Dominion Government will make a grand display of Agricultural Products in Main Building.

Every Department filled with the Best Products of Eastern Ontario—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Vegetables, and all Farm Products, Dairy and Domestic Manufactures, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc.

Large Display of Choice Poultry.

Grand Exhibit of Juvenile Work from the Schools of Domestic Science and Manual Labor.

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL BOATS AND TRAINS.

A. C. HARDY,
President.

G. C. McCLEAN,
Secretary.

J. A. DACK.

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Carleton Place.

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See Window Display.

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