

BRITISH PRISONERS ARE GOOD STUDENTS

Library of 9,000 Books at Ruhleben for Civilians Detained There; Qualifying for Positions

London, Aug. 23.—(Correspondence).—About a year ago some of the British civilian prisoners of war at Ruhleben in Germany, sent home an urgent appeal for books for the educational classes and lectures organized by the Ruhleben Camp Education Department. The British Education Minister at once took the matter up, an appeal was made to the public for new and second hand books of a suitable kind, these were sifted in Whitehall, and today prisoners at Ruhleben have a first-class library of 9,000 books, all educational, for those of the 4,000 prisoners interned there who want to turn their enforced leisure to some account. Ruhleben has 200 lecture classes, and since these were set going the despairing cries "send us something serious to read or we shall go mad" have ceased.

What was so well begun at Ruhleben is now being developed and extended for the benefit of British prisoners of war in other camps. The British Foreign Office, working in conjunction with legations at The Hague, Copenhagen, and Bern, and with the United States embassies at Berlin, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, are supplying similar educational libraries to all the camps in Germany, Austria, Holland, Turkey, Bulgaria and Switzerland.

A very interesting development of the scheme has now been formulated by which interned men who attend classes may secure under certain conditions a recognition of their work when they return home. For instance, the Board of Trade, which has welcomed this idea with enthusiasm, is prepared in consideration of the period of qualifying service required before a certificate of competency can be obtained, to take into account the evidence of study during internment submitted to them on a special form.

A man who wants to become a master, mate, first engineer, or second engineer in the mercantile marine, or a skipper, or second hand of a fishing vessel, who devotes a few hours a day to regular study in a camp where there is systematic instruction in navigation and seamanship can have this counted toward his certificate.

Several examining bodies in the United Kingdom have also signified their approval of the enterprise of the Board of Education in this matter.

NEAR SEVENTY MARK BUT A LIEUTENANT

Henry Webber's Three Sons Out-ranked Him in British Army; Slain on the Somme

London, Aug. 23.—(Correspondence).—One of the British officers who fell in the advance on the Somme was Lieutenant Henry Webber of the South Lancashire Regiment, aged 38 years. But despite his years he was the youngest subaltern of them all in spirits. He was a Tonbridge schoolboy half a century ago, and a fortnight before he was killed he wrote this letter to the only assistant master left on the staff who knew him as a boy:

I know that the doings of old Tonbridgians are sometimes interesting to the present generation, so it occurs to me to write you a line. Fifty-one years ago I got my colors in the eleven, and last week fifty-one years ago I was bowling against the Old Boys, and looking on some of them as "sitters" and in the "sere and yellow leaf" and here I am a lieutenant in His Majesty's army, having to salute three sons if I meet them out here, a colonel and two majors.

I am first-line transport officer to this battalion, and we have been plumb in the centre of the picture during the last ten days and gained end of kudos, and also a very severe mauling. We have been resting for a week and refitting, and are at them again tomorrow. I am so far extraordinarily fit and well, and though when I tell you that for four consecutive days I was either on my feet or in the saddle for twenty-one

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIVES

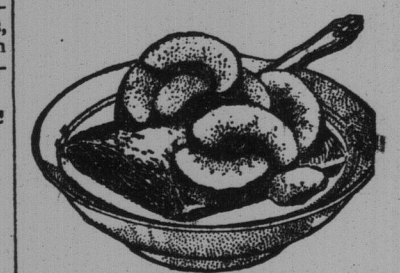
A trades union congress meeting in Birmingham, Eng., yesterday, took the stand that it is impossible for Britons to meet representatives of labor from the central powers until the German democracy disavows the methods of German terrorism. The congress demanded the nationalization of the railways of Great Britain. Lloyd George was strongly criticised for his statement that British workers are not doing all they should.

The jury which has heard the charges against Sir Rodmond Roblin, former premier of Manitoba, and two of his ministers, was discharged yesterday as they had failed to agree, nine standing for conviction and three for acquittal.

At the opening of the Kings county circuit court in Hampton yesterday an address was presented to Mr. Justice Chandler by the grand jury. Prince Albert Chapman pleaded guilty to shooting Allen Holder with intent to do bodily harm, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The first snow of the season occurred at Gagetown on Sunday.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the River Glade sanatorium on Monday it was announced that Mrs. Jordan has purchased and presented to the institution the Burton Kay farm of 500 acres, costing \$5,000, which will be used in connection with the work of the sanatorium.

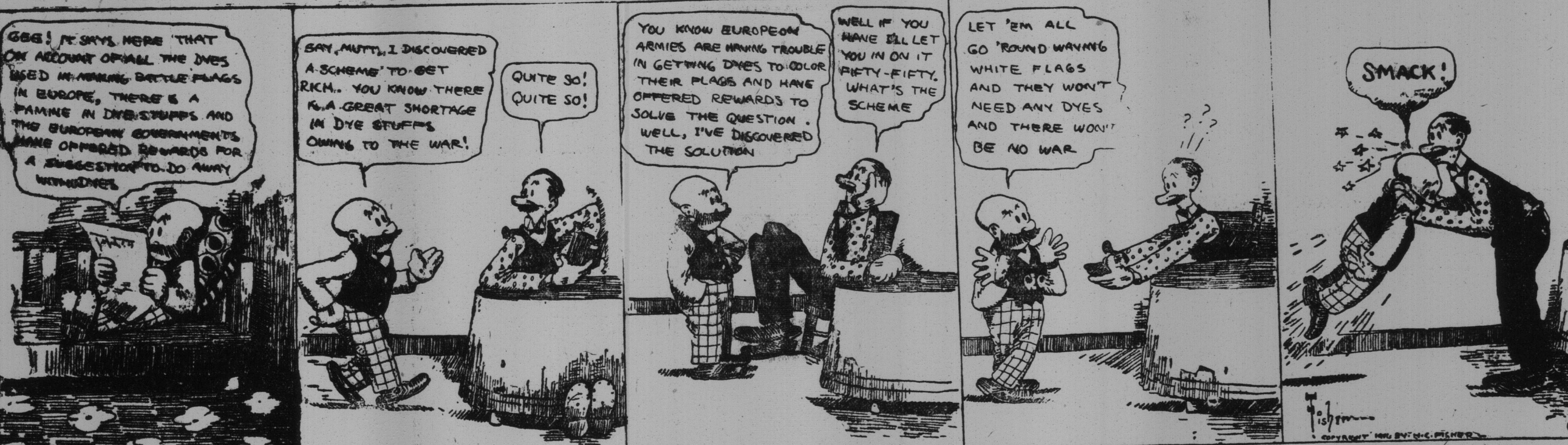
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ALLIES IN WEST PUSHING AHEAD; GOOD NEWS COMES FROM ALL FRONTS

Gradually the lines of the Entente Allies are drawing more closely about Comblies and toward Peronne, and farther and farther their wedges are being driven into the German lines both north and south of the River Somme. On the front of about twenty-six miles the French and British troops, supported powerfully by their enormous artillery arm, are steadily hammering the German positions and sustaining unflinchingly heavy counter-attacks.

North of the Somme, to the east and southeast of Forest, the French have driven forward their lines, capturing the outskirts of the Auderloo Wood, Hospital Farm and the Raimette Wood, Hospital of Mardens Wood and a position on the road leading from Bouchavesnes to Clercy.

Near Glanchy, to the north of Guillemont, the British have made further progress, winning all the territory between the Fattemont Farm and Lesze Wood, and between that wood and the outskirts of the town of Glanchy, which they captured and have held since the fighting of Sunday.

TAKE TOWN OF CHILLY.

South of the Somme, the French have taken the town of Chilly, situated one mile west of the railroad leading from Chaulnes to Roye, a line of trenches east of Soyecourt and numerous isolated positions between Verdunvillers and Chilly. Since Sunday the French alone have taken on the Somme front 6,550 prisoners and 36 guns, 23 of them being of heavy calibre.

On the eastern front violent fighting continues from the Pripyet marsh region in Volynia, through Galicia, and up in the Carpathian passes, with the Russians reporting successes near Vladimir-Volynski and a continuance of the advance toward the plains of Hungary through the Carpathians.

Berlin reports that in Galicia, in the region of Brestsky, and near Fundul Moldova, in the Carpathian region, heavy Russian attacks were repulsed, in the latter district with heavy casualties.

In Eastern Roumania the Germans and Bulgarians have captured the fortified bridgehead of Tutrakon, and the Bulgarians the town of Dobro, while Petrograd reports the cutting down of a Bulgarian outpost by Russian cavalry in

its first engagement with the invaders on Roumanian soil. Near Ogost, in Turkish Armenia, violent fighting between Turks and Russians is taking place. Both Petrograd and Constantinople report successes here for their respective arms.

The Italians have taken several additional positions along the front in the Upper Boval region of the Austro-Italian theatre, and repulsed violent counter-attacks. Aside from artillery activity there has been no fighting in the Macedonia theatre.

ABOUT GREECE.

Greece has not yet officially announced her intentions with regard to her future stand in the war, but unofficial reports say that three classes of Greek reactions have been called to the colors. The advice also says that the Greek authorities have taken from the British and French secret police the task of arresting Austro-German agents, who will be apprehended by the Greeks and deported.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Representatives of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and of the textile, steel and munitions industries, had a conference this afternoon with Hon. T. W. Crothers and Hon. Robt. Rogers, acting on behalf of the government, with a view to discussing informally the best means of mobilizing and utilizing Canada's labor forces during the war period, of labor scarcity and acute production demand.

After talking over the general situation in an informal way the cabinet ministers intimated that the government in prosecuting further recruiting efforts would endeavor to harmonize as far as possible war needs both at home and at the front and that the recruiting plans would keep in view the economics of the labor market in regard to those who were required to fight and those who were required to produce.

THE WAR SITUATION

(By the Military Expert of the New York Times.)

The Italians, who have been guarding the allied left flank on the Saloniki front and have been operating from the Albanian port of Avlona, are exhibiting unmistakable signs of activity. It will be remembered that after the conquest of Serbia and Montenegro was about completed, the Austrians, who had taken Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital, forced their way south in an attempt to take Avlona before the Italians would have time to gain a secure foothold. This attempt was abortive, as the Italians landed a large contingent of troops and were in thorough possession of this part of Albania before the Austrians appeared on the scene. Some time later a force



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of Greeks crossed the border, advanced to Tepeleni, and occupied the town. This town is the point of the Italian movement reported last night. Immediately at the beginning of the Italian advance the Greeks occupied the town. This region retired, and the Italians seized the town.

There is no importance in this isolated movement, considered by itself. In fact, there does not seem to be a great deal of importance attached to anything which the Allies have done as yet on the Saloniki front. The fact that it is a theatre of great interest is due, as in the case of the new Roumanian theatre, to the possibilities with which the situation is pregnant. As to the forces present in the vicinity of the Vojusa River, the Italians, as far as we know, have some 80,000 men between Avlona and Monastir. They are faced almost entirely by Austrians who are very probably much less numerous.

The country is of the same general character as that in which the Allies are fighting further east, which means that it is ill adapted to military movement, being all mountainous and characterized by the almost total absence of good roads, or, in fact, roads of any kind, and absolutely without any railroad accommodations. It is, therefore, only by highways that Monastir can be reached from the west.

One of the weak points in the position of the Teutonic allies on this front is its flank. The Allies, with their superior numbers, are in an excellent position to envelop the Austrian right and destroy completely any advantage which the Bulgarians may have obtained as a result of their occupation of Florina and Bitola, on the Monastir-Saloniki railroad. This can be done only by pushing the Austrians back through Albania, and to a certain extent, folding their line back upon itself. This would result in the exposing of the flank of the Bulgarian forces and their enforced retirement to the north. The task will be difficult and progress will probably be slow, but it is distinctly possible. The Italian army at Avlona has been kept there for some purpose, not merely as a defensive force.

It is true that the original problem which confronted the Allies at Saloniki was defensive. The ultimate idea was, of course, for an offense which should strike at the most vulnerable part of the Teutonic powers, the back door of Austria. Before this could be attempted, however, it was first necessary to land sufficient troops to seize and fortify a base line behind which the concentration of a large force, with the necessary equipment and supplies, could be effected. Therefore, their first task was to form a purely defensive line which would be sufficiently strong to hold the invaders in check, and while their concentration had been perfected, to strike out on the offense. Evidently their plans have not as yet matured, for no offensive campaign has, as far as we know, been inaugurated. This movement of Italy's

may prove the first step. A blow from this quarter which would be successful to the extent of forcing the evacuation of Monastir by means of a threat of envelopment would make itself felt over the entire area.

I have referred several times in these summaries to the possibilities that could flow from an attack by Roumanians on the line of communications of the Teutonic powers, stating that the railroad, which runs along the valley of the Vardar, is the real life line of the Saloniki forces. All this is perfectly true, but it is not to be assumed that the task is in any way as simple as it appears from a first survey of the map. The Roumanians are in rather a peculiar position. In a way they occupy a position not dissimilar to that of the Bulgarians in that they are with respect to their opponents a central power, with all the advantage of being able to strike on one of several fronts which position gives. At the same time they are, at least for the present, restricted in a movement southward to the Bulgarian frontier, as only on such a front is their rear protected. If they should endeavor, for example, to come down through Serbia after taking Orsova and the crossing of the river near that point, the Austrians, coming down from the region of Belgrade, would be in their rear and the Bulgarians on their flank. They must, therefore, find a secure resting place for their left flank, and then their advance can take place along a line running north and south.

They are more apt to see real strategy, due to the freedom of movement that all sides possess, than that of any other theatre. In all other fields much of the strategy which made former wars objects of interesting study has been buried in trench warfare. The situation between Austria, Bulgaria and Serbia is, however, one which presents real mobility of the forces involved. The possibilities of the situation are thereby greatly increased.

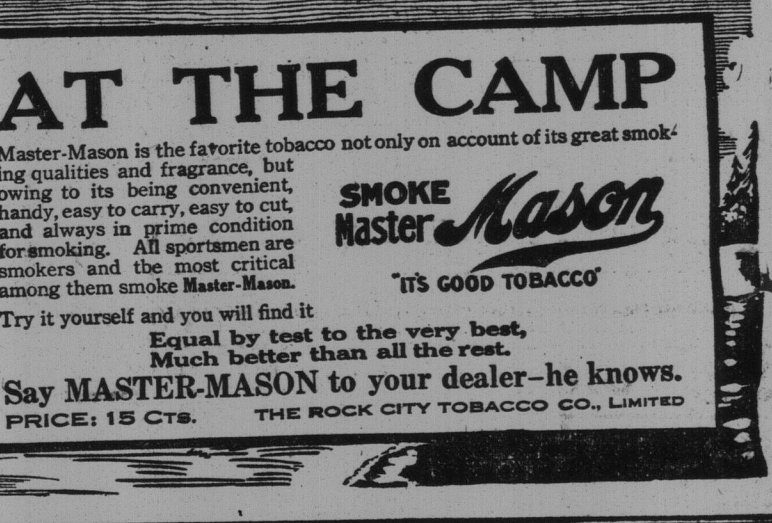
The Balkan States are a perpetual puzzle. For two years Roumania has been appropriately referred to as the Sphinx of the Balkans. Now she has spoken, and it seemed for a short time that the Balkan puzzle had all been straightened out and that these states would be squarely lined up with one or the other of the belligerents, according as they believed that the one or the other would be the ultimate victors in the world's war. But no sooner did it appear that the key to the Balkan puzzle had been found than a new puzzle has been presented through Greece.

The Greek people are sympathetic to the Allies, of course, the popularity of Venizelos shows that. What the latest development of the Greek situation portends, who will be burned when the pot is still in the fire, is now something to be seen, no one can say positively. Present indications are, however, that the Greeks will within



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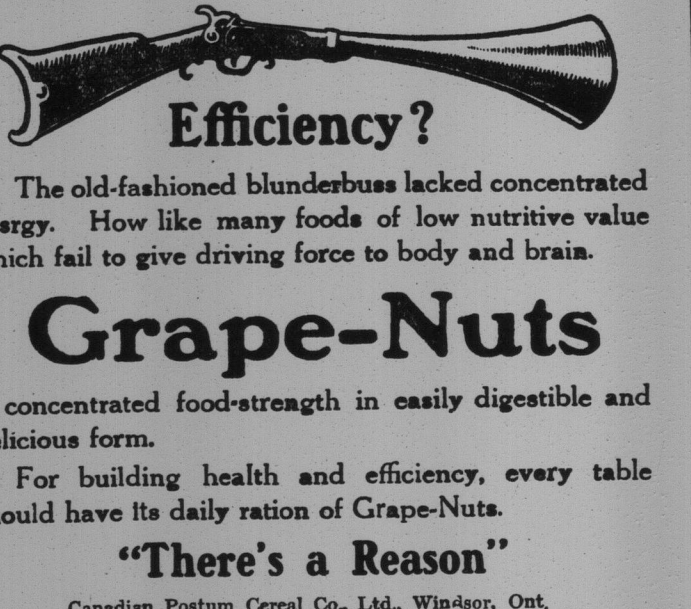


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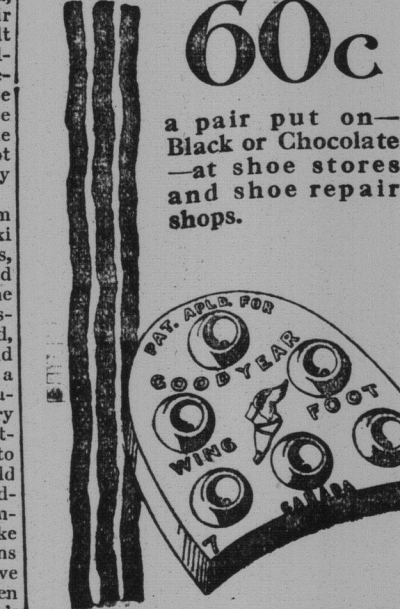
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