

GERMANS FAIL IN RENEWING ATTACK

Paris, Aug. 25—3.05 p. m.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"The German offensive movement in the north, which was stopped yesterday, appears today to have been resumed. The enemy is, however, being held back by a French army acting in conjunction with an English army and a Belgian army."

"The armies of the allies surprised the enemy and drove back their advance detachments. The allies have gone beyond Malines. The Belgian army came from Antwerp."

FRENCH WITHDRAW TO RIVER MORTAGNE.

"In Lorraine, after the counter-attacks of yesterday, the right of the French forces withdrew to the River Mortagne, which is a continuation of the Meurthe from Lunéville to Nancy."

"In Alsace, French troops repulsed a number of German attacks directed against Colmar."

"The report of the recapture of Muelhausen by the Germans is without foundation. Moreover, the theatre of operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."

GERMANS REPULSED AT MALINES.

"London, Aug. 25—10.58 p. m.—An Antwerp despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company says that early this morning a force of 2,000 Germans bombarded Malines, fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partly destroyed and the church tower was damaged. The Belgians made an energetic counter-attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vilvorde to the south. The losses on both sides were considerable."

SAY NAMUR LIKELY NOT TAKEN.

"London, Aug. 25—9.56 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says it is denied at the French capital that the Belgian city of Namur has been taken by the Germans."

RUSSIANS LOSE ONLY THROUGH IMPETUOSITY.

"London, Aug. 25—7.20 p. m.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company says:

"The principal Russian losses in Prussia up to the present have resulted from the determination of the rank and file of the Russian army to get at the enemy. Although the mounted guards in the centre have suffered heavily the infantry advances have been more than satisfactory. The enemy is virtually cornered in eastern Prussia."

"Mounted officers arriving in St. Petersburg, in relating their stories of the front, dwell on the fear displayed by the Germans of the Russian cavalry."

"Military experts say the equipment of the Germans is excellent, and that their artillery is good, but that their rifle shooting is deficient, as regards accuracy. They add that the Japanese were infinitely superior in this respect in the Russo-Japanese war, and accomplished in an hour what the Germans would require a day to do. It is stated in one case a Russian squadron charged a battery and captured all its guns. The German soldiers are said to have discarded their rifles, and their officers to have thrown off their swords, and even their helmets."

DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE AT CHARLOI.

"London, Aug. 25—2.10 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent, telegraphing Sunday, sends a letter to the effect that the battle of Charloir, which took place Saturday afternoon in the department of Nord, France, which says:

"I left Charloir last night for Jemmapes on the French frontier, and not a moment too soon. This morning the engineers of the Northern railway line crossed an attack on Charloir."

"Germans from the outskirts of the upper town were sending shells on the railway station and the country from the direction of Charloir and thence Thionville. The Germans were being met by the English. This is the beginning of the battle which has been expected."

"The same writer, in a letter sent Friday from Charloir, says:

"The Germans are advancing over a line of nearly 100 miles, spreading out in a fan-like movement, preceded by swarms of scouts in all directions, which sweep the country from Brussels to Ath, fifteen miles north-west of Luxembourg. The German hordes are on the march over five different routes toward France. They will find men to meet them. Our troops, in conformity with the plan laid down, are keeping them on the right and left banks of the Meuse, keeping in constant contact and killing as many members of scouting parties as possible."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

Trouble for Jim.

"Farmer (excitedly entering village inn).—What do you think, Henry? The bone of a prehistoric man 'ave been discovered on Jim White's farm. Inkeeper.—You don't say. Well, I 'opes poor Jim will be able to clear itself of the owner's inquest.—From the Boston Transcript."

"He—I shall speak to your father to-night. How had I better begin? She—I think, dear, you'd better begin by calling his attention to the statistics governing assault, manslaughter, and murder. Papa is so impulsive, you know.—Boston Transcript."

ABE MARTIN

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

"These things are mentioned, because when newspapers are urging other business concerns to keep up a stout heart in time of trouble, a supposition ought to exist that the newspapers have any pleasant or stormy occurrence that tremendous dimensions as the present war, Canada's newspapers do well to maintain their usual business utility. Unlike some industries, the newspaper business is not a business that can be shut down altogether to let trouble blow over; they have to keep going, whether at a loss or so, and so would have more excuse than many industries for an early beginning of retrenchment."

Urgent Need of More Men From Canada

London, Aug. 24—The English papers are warning the people that the war is only beginning, and that they must be prepared for a long struggle, which will tax the resources and manhood of the nation to the utmost limit. While appreciating all that the colonies have done, they expect colonies with the population of Canada and Australia, to contribute much more in men and money to the empire than they have yet done.

grams received today, is much worse. His death is a question of hours."

BEIJING TOTAL LOSS IS 10,000.

London, Aug. 24, 7.45 p. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Amsterdam, says it is estimated that the total loss of the Belgians, up to date, has been 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

WOUNDED ON FIELD OF WATERLOO.

London, Aug. 24, 7.30 p. m.—The first list of the casualties sustained by the British expeditionary army on the Continent was published here today.

It contains but three names. One of them is that of the Earl of Leveson-Gower, a lieutenant in the second dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, who was wounded on Sunday, Aug. 22, apparently in the cavalry fight in Woodrow. The other two names are a sergeant of the Royal Flying Corps and a captain of Engineers.

TSING-TAU ALREADY UNDER BLOCKADE.

Peking, Aug. 24—The blockade of Tsing Tau, the fortified seaport of Kiao-Chow, has begun.

British and Russian vessels of war are taking part in the movement. Up to the present time only British ships have received orders to co-operate with the Japanese in the operations against Kiao-Chow on the land side.

The French, however, are executing orders to assist the British. There probably will not be more than two or three regiments from each nation.

GERMANS READY FOR DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

Tsing Tau, China, Aug. 24—The cipher message from Emperor William addressed to the Tsing Tau garrison, in which they were called upon to defend the position to the uttermost, was read aloud at roll call last Friday evening.

The Germans have dynamited all the structures here which might be of any assistance to an attacking party in giving them sighting points. They have also destroyed the railway bridge, and the boundary of their leased territory, and they have razed the Chinese villages within the territory. The inhabitants of these villages have been partially compensated.

MORE RUMORS OF CROWN PRINCE'S DEATH.

London, Aug. 24, 4.50 p. m.—Refugees coming from Germany state, according to the Evening Standard, that reports persist there that Crown Prince Frederick is dead.

This is the latest of a series of reports representing that the heir to the throne had been stabbed by a Socialist, had been wounded in battle and other rumors.

MONTENEGRINS AGAIN REPULSE AUSTRIANS.

London, Aug. 24, 10.20 p. m.—A Cettinje despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says Montenegrin troops with a bayonet charge have repulsed a fresh Austrian attack at Rahovo, taking 150 prisoners and killing 300 Austrians.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON OPERATIONS ON DRINA.

Udine, Italy, Aug. 24—Reports received here from Vienna are to the effect that the Austrians are about to abandon their operations on the Drina river, in order to concentrate their forces against the Russian advance.

The difficulties of the campaign against Serbia have been redoubled by the troubles in Bosnia.

OPPOSING FLEETS MOVING IN ADRIATIC.

London, Aug. 24—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says fishermen in the Adriatic report that the entire Austrian fleet of about forty units is proceeding from Pola, the Austrian naval base. Their objective is thought to be Cattaro in Dalmatia.

According to recent reports a French fleet is cruising in the Adriatic.

JAP AMBASSADOR LEAVES BERLIN.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 24, 8.40 p. m.—The Japanese charge d'affaires, who had been held in custody by the German government yesterday, left Berlin today. His departure was accompanied by a number of his staff.

He is proceeding to the Dutch frontier.

The first post from the United States since the outbreak of the war was reached by Berlin today. It consisted of letters and papers up to August 10.

AQUITANIA HAS BOWS DAMAGED.

London, Aug. 24—The Cunard liner Aquitania, now in the government service, anchored this evening at the Mersey Bar with her bows damaged, according to recent reports a French fleet is cruising in the Adriatic.

SUGAR EMBARGO RAISED IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, J. A., Aug. 24—The embargo on the exportation of sugar from Jamaica, imposed recently by the local authorities, has been removed, except to countries hostile to Great Britain.

BRUSSELS NOT PILLAGED.

Brussels, Aug. 24—An interview between the burgomaster of Brussels and General von Arnim had the following results:

First, the German troops were to have free passage through Brussels; second, a garrison of 3,000 men was to be quartered in the Dailly and Schaeber barracks; third, regulations were to be laid for the inhabitants and public and private property; fifth, the management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control.

The Germans have re-established railway, telephone and postal services. Trains are running toward Liege and even the telegraph with Germany is working.

The population support the burgomaster with enthusiasm, regarding him as the savior of the city.

The city remains quiet and dignified. The cafes are still open, although two-

KITCHENER, IN SPEECH, GIVES PLANS FOR WAR

"Dominions Will Share to Last Strain Upon Resources and Sacrifices to Preserve Honor and Position"

A READY RESPONSE
Thirty Army Divisions Will Be Under Arms Within the Next Six Months and Reinforcements Will Go Into Field as Needed, Keeping Up Quality of Forces—British Soldiers in Position to Acquit Themselves Nobly—War Secretary Serving as Any Volunteer for Duration of Conflict—Speaks of Its Seriousness.

London, Aug. 25, 5.22 a. m.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as minister of war in the house of lords today. He told his hearers that this was undoubtedly the darkest hour in the history of the empire and that the forces of the empire and empire itself were engaged in a struggle which would be prolonged and no one could foresee its duration.

He said: "The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that."

"It has been asked why this period of service has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war were prolonged, the reinforcements we prepare will gradually and increasingly flow out until we have an army in the field which in numbers will be less than those of the enemy."

"I cannot at this stage say what will be the limits of the force needed, but measures may eventually become necessary to supply and maintain it."

HALF MILLION MEN PLACED UNDER ARMS.

"The scale of the field army which we are now calling into being is large and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of thirty divisions, to be continually maintained in the field."

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field in the north of France, and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for thirty-six hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invaders. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry."

The movements of the expeditionary force, reading as follows: "Congratulations the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."

Continuing, Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in Europe would result in greater casualties than the carnage of the shops had been shut. The cafes are closed at 6 o'clock. Newspapers are not appearing. The milk supply is falling short.

Done in Simple Manner.

Berlin, Aug. 24—Via Copenhagen and London 2.30 p. m.—The rupture of relations between Japan and Germany was effected in a simple manner. A representative of the German ministry of foreign affairs proceeded Sunday morning to the Japanese embassy and handed the Japanese charge d'affaires his passport with the verbal remark that Germany had no response to make to Japan's ultimatum concerning the surrender of Kiaochow.

The Japanese representative turned his embassy and his archives over to the protection of the American ambassador, James W. Gerard.

Making Another Attack.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 24—According to reports received here from different points in Upper Alsace, the German troops are making another offensive movement against the French army occupying Muelhausen and environs.

Japan and Austria Agree.

Washington, Aug. 24—Danger of war between Japan and Austria was removed today through the agreement of Austria to discontinue her claims on the Kaiserin Elisabeth, now at Tsing-Tau.

New York Reports.

New York, Aug. 24—Heart papers report that Namur has fallen.

"A special telegram to La Presse says that a British fleet, consisting of two dreadnoughts, two cruisers, two submarines, and six torpedo boat destroyers has arrived off Iceland."

GERMANS COVER WIDE AREA IN ADVANCE ON ALLIED LINE

Three Divisions of Army Stretched from Mons to Strassburg and All Are in Heavy Force—British Forces "Held Their Own" on Sunday—Russians Confident That Germans Cannot Win in West.

London, Aug. 24 (12 noon)—According to the best information obtainable here, the disposition of the German forces in Belgium is broadly as follows: The right flank, covering the entire territory immediately south of Antwerp, is moving southwest in the direction of Lille. A second force is moving on Mülhausen, fifty miles southeast of Lille, in the department of Nord, and a third is occupied with the reduction of the Namur forts, which consists of a defenses of steel and concrete surrounding the city. It is estimated that these three columns together comprise nearly a quarter of a million men.

The main northern German army is advancing slowly with its front extending from Ghent, Flanders, to Dendermonde, in Lorraine. The French defenses from Laferrière to Rheims, are thought to be the objective of this army, which is believed to number 300,000 men. The main body to the south is directing its efforts upon the Verdun-Wancy line of defenses, and now occupies Strassburg.

Travellers returning here from Germany say that troops movements in the western part of the empire have subsided considerably and that the mobilization evidently has been achieved. The railways are now principally occupied with the transportation of munitions of war. Trains are passing through Düsseldorf, Coblenz, Mainz and Rastatt.

GREAT BATTLE CONTINUES.

Paris, Aug. 24—(10.45 a. m.)—The following announcement was made here today:

"The great battle between the greater part of the forces of England and France against the bulk of the German army continues today."

"The mission of the English and the French is to hold virtually the entire German army in Belgium, while our Russian allies pursue their successes in the east."

BRITISH FORCES HOLD THEIR OWN.

London, Aug. 24—The official bureau of information today gave out the following announcement:

"While our forces were engaged all day Sunday, and until after dark, with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium, they held their grounds."

REPORT BOMBARDMENT OF TSING TAU.

Tokyo, Aug. 24—The "Yankee" in an extra edition today says that the bombardment of Tsing Tau, by the Japanese fleet, has commenced. This message was passed by the censor of the navy department.

SAY GERMANS CANNOT WIN.

London, Aug. 24—A Times despatch from St. Petersburg says that military observers there have made a careful compilation of the distribution of the German forces on both frontiers, from which they gain the belief that it is not possible for the Germans to overcome the allied forces on the western frontier at vital points. The Russians believe there are no Austrian corps in the west.

Regarding the Austrian forces opposed to the Russian advance they may be said to comprise a whole army except the units engaged on the Serbian and Montenegrin borders.

ONE CONTINGENT ALREADY IN CAMP AT VALCARTIER.

Valcartier, Que., Aug. 25—Over two thousand troops from Montreal arrived at the mobilization camp at six o'clock this morning, and these hours later they were out on the training grounds, being put through a stiff drill by instructors of the permanent forces.

The contingents of the militia are given plenty of hard work to perform, and there is absolutely no unnecessary delay in having them begin it. The militias mustering over 1,000 officers and men, are now the strongest unit in the camp.

The Strength at Camp.

At noon today another special train drew into the camp siding, bringing about 1,000 men comprising several regiments from Calgary and the western provinces. It is expected that about 3,000 militiamen will be in the camp by the end of the day.

Many thousands were under instruction in various parts of the training grounds this morning.

The 78th Pictou regiment, authorized the formation of a Nova Scotia regiment consisting of every Nova Scotia volunteer in the camp. At present there are eight units from this province of about 750 men, and it is planned to organize one regiment of 1,000 men under command of Lieut. Colonel Robertson.

To Buy Guns.

Lieut. Colonel Robertson is now communicating with the municipalities for assistance in the way of money to purchase machine guns, horses and other necessary equipment.

It is understood the provincial government will assist the regiment. Lieut. Col. Robertson is a very capable soldier and accompanied the minister of militia to Europe last year.

It Beats Petawawa Camp.

There has been nothing like Valcartier camp in Canada before, the nearest approach to it being Petawawa, where some 12,000 men received training several weeks ago. Between 25,000 and 30,000 men are to come to Valcartier, which is located quite conveniently to the point of embarkation of the Canadian contingent in the city of Quebec, on the line of the Canadian National Railway.

An Ideal Site.

From a military point of view the site of the camp is an ideal one. For tactical exercises it is all that could be desired, as there is a great plateau, upon which the thousands of tents have been pitched, rise the wooded foothills of the Laurentians. Each will have its own view of Valcartier could not be excelled as a site for a military training ground.

There is an ample supply of pure drinking water, and the ground upon which the men have to sleep is splendid. Excellent Type of Men.

The most notable feature of the camp, however, is the excellent character of the men who are coming forward to fight for the Empire. These men, many of whom have been arriving during the past few days are a well-set-up lot, and their spirit is described by the officers as excellent. If there have been any discomfited they have put up with them without a murmur. There has been no complaint. These men mean business. They have come here to do a hard campaign in Europe, and there is no time for timidity. It seems altogether probable that several thousand more men will come here as needed for the first contingent, and there will be a wedding-out process. Each man will have to pass through examination, not only by the doctor, but also in a military way.

The source of water supply is the Jacques Cartier River. The pumps, with a capacity of a million and a half gallons a day, are working on Friday, and there are numerous shower baths. Dr. G. G. Nasmit, of the medical corps, is endeavoring to say any day, and the ground upon which the army took samples of the water, which the authorities have asked him to analyze.

Units That Arrived in One Day.

The units arriving on Sunday were: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The units arriving on Sunday were: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30