



# FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

## REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Sept. 18.—Miss Hazel E. Whittier, superior of Women's Institutes at Fredericton, and Miss Imogen Jones, of Sussex, graduate in domestic science, conducted a meeting in the public hall here Wednesday evening.

George Lawson, of Malvern, has returned home from the Moncton hospital, where he had one hand amputated and another operated upon on account of cancer which he has been suffering for some time. Although Mr. Lawson is eighty-four years of age, he stood the operation well and is feeling much better.

Great Jardine, who has been very ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jardine, is quite recovered from an attack of appendicitis which he contracted at St. Charles last week, of Onnesime Doucet, who for many years resided here. He was eighty-two years of age.

Mrs. A. B. Carson and little sons Kenneth and Stuart, returned home from St. John Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Smith, who for some years resided here, but who now is a resident of Campbellton, is at present the guest of Mrs. J. H. Henderon.

Bruce Clark returned home Saturday from Maine for a few days' visit.

Alexander McGregor and daughter, Miss Margaret, returned Saturday from a visit to St. John friends.

Miss Gertrude Murray, of Campbellton, is visiting Miss Nellie Lanigan and Mrs. Johnson.

Miss Frances Lanigan, of Shives Afo, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Vesley Lanigan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Nordin arrived yesterday from Newcastle in their yacht.

## ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Sept. 17.—On Friday evening, in the Presbyterian church hall, Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, of St. John, told of his experiences in Europe after he had been proclaimed between England and Germany. The attendance was large and a silver collection taken in aid of the local Red Cross Society funds.

Rev. J. A. MacKeigan and Mrs. MacKeigan motored from the city and returned to their homes in St. John, where they were met by a number of friends.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. P. Coverhill Jones and sons returned to their home in St. John, having spent the summer here at their cottage which is now to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Steele.

An enjoyable outing was given the Ladies' Mission Band on Tuesday afternoon by the president, Mrs. J. B. McMurray, who invited the members to go to the shore. A very happy time was enjoyed.

After a greatly enjoyed visit to Mr. Philip Palmer at Dorchester, Miss Emma Turnbull has returned home to College Hill.

Hon. William Pursey is home from Ottawa for a few days' stay.

Lady Tilley and her daughter, who have been guests of the Kennedy House, have returned to St. John.

For last week-end, Mrs. George K. McLeod, of St. John, was guest of Mrs. Miss Sharpe, of Montreal, is here visiting Mrs. Hubbard, College Hill.

Due to arrive at St. John this week are Miss E. Bell and Miss Nan Brock, who have been traveling in Great Britain. Miss Bell will remain in St. John, and Miss Brock is coming home.

All our guests of the Kennedy House on Tuesday were Mrs. George P. Matthew, her two little granddaughters, Miss Elsie Estabrook, of St. John, and little Miss Katherine Lambord, of New York.

Miss Hooper spent last week-end with Mrs. S. T. Hall, St. John.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. O. Nordin were on Monday guests of Mrs. Thomas Bell.

On Tuesday Mrs. John H. Thomson left for Amherst to attend the meeting of the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Societies. She is to return home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Harrison have given up the cottage occupied by them here during several summers and is guest of her mother, Mrs. John H. Thomson. Mrs. Harrison, of Fredericton, will leave on a visit to her brother, Mr. Royden Thomson, and wife, at Winnipeg and will be accompanied by their two children, Betty and Archie. Master Jack Thomson left last week to attend school in Toronto.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Bayard and Mrs. Sherwood, of St. John, were among Rothsay friends.

The suburban home here of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tilley has been taken by Dr. Peters and Mrs. Peter. They are during the fall and winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Allison, Miss Annie Puddington and Miss Donville came home on Monday from Long Island where they spent a few days at Mr. Harry Puddington's camp. Another party at the men's camp on the island, including Rev. W. B. Hubbard, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Harrison, of Fredericton, Mr. Frank West, are also home.

Cards announcing the marriage at Ottawa of Miss Edith Muriel Armstrong daughter of Mr. E. J. Armstrong, to Mr. Robert William Hawker, on Sept. 4, have been received here, where the bride has many friends, having with her parents spent many summers at Fair Vale before removing to Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Hawker are at home, 40 Summer street, St. John.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. E. S. Carter and Miss Carter were hostesses at a bridge and sewing party, about forty guests being present. Delicious refreshments were served. Miss Carter has just returned from a trip abroad.

Miss Grace Ayer and Miss Jessie Fraser, who are summering at Goudville, were guests of Miss Beard, College Hill, part of Friday and Saturday.

A party of friends were delightfully entertained with a sail up the Kennebec river and a lunch on board the yacht Dahdins on Thursday. Mr. Malcolm Mackay, jr., being the host. The party motored from St. John and returned with Mr. John A. Pugsley. Those enjoying the trip included Mrs. W. Malcolm Mackay, Miss Mary MacLaren, Miss Kathleen Struttie, Miss Whitaker, Miss Dagline Crowley, Miss Simpson (Halifax), Mr. J. A. Pugsley, Mr. Charles Whitman (Halifax), Mr. Malcolm Mackay, Mr. Mac Mackay, Mr. Darrel Peters, Mr. Carroll Cudlip.

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## SACKVILLE

Sackville, Sept. 17.—Mrs. M. E. Nichols and family, who have been spending the summer in town, guests at Government House, left this week for their home in Montreal.

Mrs. C. W. Cahill and Miss Carrie Cahill left on Tuesday for Moncton to attend the wedding of Miss Addie Weldon which took place yesterday.

Miss Hattie Stewart leaves tomorrow on a trip to Toronto.

Miss Jennie Richardson returned last evening from a pleasant trip spent in Toronto, Niagara Falls and Hamilton.

Miss Harriet, of Sackville, is visiting in town, guest of Mrs. Charles Stewart.

Mrs. John Robinson, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in Charlottetown (P. E. I.).

Miss Lucy Sterns, who has been spending several weeks in town, guest of Miss Maude Robson, left on Tuesday for her home in Winchester (Mass.).

Mrs. Melville, of Sussex, is visiting in town, guest of Mrs. H. H. Woodworth.

Miss Edith Keith, of Boston, is visiting in town, guest of Mrs. Charles Fickard.

Miss Emma Duncan returned last evening from a delightful trip spent in Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Gronlund and daughter, of St. John, arrived in town a few days ago to take up their abode in Sackville for the coming year. They will occupy Mrs. B. A. Triggs' home on York street.

Mrs. John W. Livingston, of Shediac, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Snow, last week.

Miss Kathleen Fawcett was the hostess at a very pleasant afternoon on Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted in serving by Mrs. W. M. Scan and Miss Gladie Smith.

Mrs. Margaret Harper, who is to be one of the principals in an interesting event at an early date, presented, among those present, were Mrs. Milton Hicks, Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. Price, Mrs. George R. Campbell, Mrs. William Morice, Mrs. J. W. S. Black, Mrs. C. E. Ayer, Mrs. F. Mouton, Mrs. Merritt Babcock, Miss Alice and Kate Morice, Miss Laura Sillier, Miss Lida Estabrook, Miss Margaret Harper, Miss Vera Snowden, Miss Muriel Harper, Miss Helen Smith, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Norma Crane, Miss Marjorie Ayer, Miss Alice Ayer, Miss Laura Beal, Mrs. F. Everett, Mrs. William Scan and Miss Gladie Smith.

Miss Marjorie Sumner and Miss Margaret Price, of Moncton, spent a couple of days in town, last week, guests of Mrs. Herbert M. Wood.

Miss Daisy Estabrook left last week for Montreal.

Mrs. E. R. Hart left last week for Ottawa, where she will visit friends.

Colonel and Mrs. Bedford Harper announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Antoinette to Mr. Douglas J. MacFarlane, of Vancouver. The marriage will take place on Sept. 22.

Miss Simpson, York street, is spending a few weeks in Prince Edward Island where they spent a few days at Mr. Harry Puddington's camp. Another party at the men's camp on the island, including Rev. W. B. Hubbard, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Harrison, of Fredericton, Mr. Frank West, are also home.

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## SHEDAC

Shediac, N. B., Sept. 17.—Miss Evangeline Melanson has returned home from spending a few weeks with friends in Riverview.

Miss Lida Fawcett, Moncton, who has been spending the summer in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Avard, returned to her home in Shediac.

Miss Eleanor Tait has returned to St. Allison after enjoying the holidays at her home in Shediac.

Miss M. Beal, of Shediac Cape, is visiting relatives in Boston. Mrs. G. B. Master Smith, who has been in his home in town for the past summer holidays has returned to his studies at the University of Toronto.

Mrs. J. G. Vanwart, of Calgary, arrived in Shediac recently to visit her sister, Mrs. G. A. White.

Miss Kathleen Webster was among those spending some days this week at Valcartier. Mrs. Webster returned home on Wednesday.

Judge Russell and Mrs. Russell, accompanied by Miss Margaret Evans, are visiting friends in Newcasttle.

Miss Edna Cormier has returned home from an enjoyable trip to Rimouqui, where she spent the most of her summer, Mrs. Charles Garon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. McWilliams and family returned this week to Moncton after spending the summer at their cottage at the beach.

Miss Nina Dickie, of New York, is the guest of Miss Ella MacEwen.

Mrs. G. B. Bell, of Moncton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Welling, at the Cape, returned recently to Moncton.

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## DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tait returned on Saturday from a week's visit in St. John, where they attended the exhibition. (B. C.)

Miss McMan, who has been spending her vacation at her home in Charlottetown, returned to resume her duties on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Teed, who spent the past week the guests of Mr. M. G. Teed, have returned to their home in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Harmon Curtis, who has been guests of Mrs. Curtis' sister, Mrs. James Friel, left on Monday for their home in Newton Centre (Mass.).

Miss W. D. Douglas, who spent a few weeks the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Palmer, and cousin, Miss Mina Palmer, has returned to her home in Amherst.

Mrs. Frank C. Dickie and little daughter are spending some time in Truro (N. S.), guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dickie.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who spent several days the guests of Mrs. C. L. Hanington, returned last week to their home in Moncton.

Mrs. L. H. Houghton, of Boston, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Houghton, left on Tuesday for Moncton to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Somers.

The Misses Carter, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hickman, left last week for their home in Moncton.

Mrs. C. S. Hickman entertained a few of her friends very pleasantly at a luncheon on Thursday afternoon last. Among those present were Mrs. V. Y. Smith, Mrs. James Friel, Mrs. R. W. Hewson (Moncton), Mrs. J. H. Hickman, Mrs. A. B. Pipes, Mrs. Teed, Mrs. Payzant.

Mrs. Somers, of Moncton, is the guest of Mrs. D. L. Hanington this week.

Miss Anna Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bowers, left on Thursday for Richmond (Va.), where she has been appointed instructor in mathematics and science in Hartley Memorial School.

Mrs. A. Oulton received word last week from her son, Mr. T. Edwin Oulton, saying that he had enlisted with the British Columbia contingent and was at Valcartier camp. Mrs. Oulton has been in British Columbia for the past ten years, where he has been engaged in the lumber business.

Trinity church met on Tuesday at the home of Miss Gilbert and Mrs. Outhouse.

Miss Lydia Pipes, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pipes, has returned to her home in Amherst.

Mrs. A. E. Oulton received word on Saturday of the death of her brother-in-law, the late Mr. Charles H. Oulton, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. D. Richard left on Friday last for Quebec, accompanied by her sons, Arthur and Fred, who will resume their studies there.

Miss Mabel Tingley is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Blais Anderson, in Sackville.

Miss Jennie Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Palmer, left on Monday for Middleton (N. S.), where she will be the guest of Rev. and Mrs. S. P. Poole for a few weeks. Mrs. Palmer has been in her home in town for a nurse.

Mrs. A. P. Pipes entertained a few friends very pleasantly on Monday afternoon at a luncheon at her home, Mrs. G. B. Ryan (Paris), Mrs. A. V. Smith, Mrs. Teed, Mrs. James Friel, Mrs. Hewson, Mrs. M. G. Teed, Mrs. Somers (Moncton).

Mr. W. A. K. McQueen and party motored to Sackville and Amherst this afternoon and spent the day with friends.

## MONCTON

Moncton, Sept. 17.—The golf tea at the Moncton links on Saturday afternoon, was in charge of Mrs. C. A. Hayes, Mrs. F. J. White, Mrs. C. W. Robinson and Mrs. Ira Davis. A large number were on the links and enjoyed the hospitality of these ladies.

Mrs. Alex. McPherson has gone to Fredericton to spend some time with relative Mrs. J. H. Henderon.

Miss Laura Newman, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. L. Botsford, during the summer, has returned to her home in Moncton.

Mrs. G. O. Stratton and Miss Kate Storm were joint hostesses on Friday evening at the former's home at a very light shower of rain. Miss Sadie Bass. The rooms were nicely decorated for the occasion. The gifts were arranged in a small wheelchair trimmed with flowers, which was wheeled in and presented to Miss Bass by Master Maurice Stratton. The evening was spent very pleasantly and Miss Bass has gone to the West, where she will shortly be one of the principals in an interesting event.

Mrs. S. H. Steeves and little son have returned from Vancouver, where he has been spending the summer with relatives.

Miss Annie Steeves has gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the university.

Mrs. R. Sherman and Miss Maude Steeves, of New York, are the guests of Mr. J. M. O. Steeves.

Mr. R. Clark, for many years manager of the Bank of Montreal in this city, has returned to his home in Scotland, where he will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stenhouse are spending the week with friends in Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bass announced the engagement of their daughter, Sara Helen, to Mr. John Eddy, of Dalhousie, N. S.

Hon. C. H. Lablolle, of Dalhousie, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. William Lennox.

Mrs. Andrew Brooks and daughter, who have been the guests of Mrs. Peter Bannerman, have returned to their home at Newcastle.

Mrs. Jean Gamblin, of Sussex, is spending a few days with Mrs. William D. Elliott.

The Misses Annie Whalen and Margaret MacKenzie, of Newcastle, are the guests of friends in the city.

Mrs. E. W. Miller has returned from Toronto, where she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. J. S. Magee and family have returned from Point du Chene, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Canon Siasan has returned from Summerside, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacNaughton and children are spending a week at Albert with Mrs. MacNaughton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacNaughton, who have been the guests of Mr. F. H. Jones, have returned to St. John.

Mrs. E. C. Jones has returned from Shediac Cape, where they have been spending the summer.

Miss Beale McBeath has returned to St. John, where she was attending the exhibition.

Miss Ella Crue has arrived from Worcester (Mass.), and will spend a few weeks with Mrs. J. A. MacNaughton and daughter, Miss Florence, are spending a few days in Petticoat, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Jones.

Miss Freda Davidson, who has been visiting relatives in the city, has returned to her home in Campbellton.

Mrs. E. Williams held an at home on Friday afternoon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. C. D. Dunbar, of Orillia (Ont.).

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

A GREAT STRUGGLE

A great battle is being fought on a line extending from Noyon, Northwest of Paris, to the Meuse, North of Verdun. The outcome will be of vital importance to all concerned. If the Germans lose, their effectiveness as an offensive force in France will be shattered. Should the British succeed in outflanking Von Kluck's army, the tables will be completely turned on the invaders whose ingenuity and stamina will be taxed in carrying out a retreat without disastrous results.

The official statement from London frankly admits that the Germans are in stronger positions than they were for the battle of the Marne and have been reinforced with fresh troops from the North and East. The enemy has been doing its utmost to prevent the Belgians from going too far in harassing German troops proceeding to the assistance of their countrymen in France; but it is declared that the Belgian army has been successful in keeping at least one German division of reinforcements from getting through to the Aisne.

So far, the Allies have rather more than held their own in the present fighting. Their left and the German right seem to be doing the heaviest work, for upon that part of the enemy's forces largely depends the safety of the rest of the army. The British and French are bringing new troops through Rouen and Amiens; and, taking all things into consideration, they appear to have a material advantage over their opponents. The French officials, however, warn the public that as the Germans are in good defensive positions, and are supported by heavy artillery, the progress of the Allies must be slow.

Although no figures have been allowed to come through that would give any clear idea of the strength of the great armies facing each other in France, it is believed they are about even numerically. From reports made to the French Government it is learned that upwards of 2,600,000 men on both sides are engaged in the fighting. The French are in good defensive positions, and are supported by heavy artillery, the progress of the Allies must be slow.

Before long, no matter how strong a stand the Germans may make for the time being, the war must become for Germany a purely defensive conflict waged on German soil. The time for that has not arrived yet, but it is coming. Germany now stands between her two successful opponents, reduced to a defensive campaign. Austria has proved a broken reed to her, and the change in the entire strategic situation is fundamental.

Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, Earl Kitchener emphasized the necessity of maintaining a steady flow of reinforcements, if the mighty conflict is to be brought to a successful conclusion. "The struggle," he said, "is bound

to be a long one, and, while England has reason to feel confident, there should be no let-up in the preparations for all possible emergencies.

MR. CARVELL AND THE GLOBE: On another page today we are publishing a letter which Mr. F. B. Carvell, K. C., chief counsel for Mr. Dugal, has addressed to the St. John Globe, following the publication by that newspaper of an editorial last Thursday entitled "Other Crown Land Frauds."

Mr. Carvell makes a fair and interesting proposition to the Globe. That newspaper, in the editorial referred to, indicated that it had in its possession certain specific information the production of which would be in the public interest. Mr. Carvell, assuming from the Globe's statement that it possessed this information, expresses natural regret that it was not given to Mr. Dugal and his counsel before the investigation closed. As, however, the report of the commission has not yet been completed, he expresses the view that the Royal Commissioners would be willing to re-open the inquiry if the Globe's information is of sufficient importance to warrant that step, and he says that if the Globe will give him the information he will apply immediately to the commission for the purpose of having these additional facts considered.

Mr. Carvell says—and the public will bear him out in it—that he attempted to place before the public through the commission all of the information in his possession. He remarks that during the inquiry he was held pretty strictly to the technical rules of the law of evidence, but he is convinced from the tone of the Globe's editorial that it must have information that will come within these rules, and, therefore, he thinks that the Globe will feel that it is its duty to make this information known at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Carvell agrees with the Globe in saying that in spite of making every possible effort, counsel for Mr. Dugal were able to touch only "the fringe of all the rascality in connection with the administration of the Crown Lands in this Province during the last three years," and he assures the Globe that, if the Royal Commission should be reluctant to re-open the present investigation, Mr. Dugal, if provided with the information by the Globe, would be ready promptly to make fresh charges when the Legislature reconvenes, in which case Mr. Carvell says Mr. Dugal will not lack counsel to look after his interests. Mr. Carvell agrees with the Globe that "there should be no patching-up work, no truce, but a complete overturn of existing methods," and he says that "unless this province is ready to resort to direct taxation or the repudiation of honest debts, this overturn cannot commence a day too soon."

The Globe published Mr. Carvell's letter last evening, but it does not refer in any way to his request for the information which it has the public to believe it possesses, or indicates any intention to make that information public. If the Globe's own account of its information was correct, its failure to accept Mr. Carvell's offer will not be understood. If the Globe is in favor of taking the lid off, why does it not present its evidence? The public will want an answer.

REMOVING A NUISANCE: That this war will alter the world forever is one of its very possible results; but will it do so? Will it destroy the intolerable nuisance of militarism or will the nations go on after its conclusion preparing for another round? It is assumed too easily that it will put an end to militarism. Militarism is an idea. It is a state of mind. German militarism can be destroyed only by the German people. Conquering the Kaiser will not necessarily end it. It may give it a new direction and an intense flame. To hope to cure it by the thunder of guns is as reasonable as to hope to cure a victim of St. Vitus' dance with music.

The German people are to-day in a state of siege. The productive population is not producing. Britain has cut off German trade with the nations. If nothing else will end the war, it must stop some time from economic exhaustion. The fuel will soon be cut off from Germany's military machine. Perpetual motion has not yet been discovered, and if Germany does not obtain control of the world's highways by defeating and destroying the British fleet, its fighting power will be exhausted in a comparatively brief period. But that will not necessarily be the end of militarism? The ruthlessness of militarism is the ruthlessness of fear. In the case of Germany it is the fear of the Slav, the fear of the French, and it is easy to imagine that at the end of an unsuccessful war the average German will bless the Kaiser for inducing him to arm against this fear and curse himself for not arming more effectively on sea and land. In that case the arrogant military caste would still predominate. Hohenzollern and Hapsburg will each be taught a lesson, but will the people who have made their power and arrogance possible interpret it as a lesson to keep their powder dry against a coming day? They will do so if the sin of Alsace-Lorraine is re-enacted in the making of peace, leaving skeletons in the different cabinets of the nations. It is a danger that can only be removed by a division of Europe which will remove the fear and the anger that has created modern militarism. It is easy to say, "This must not happen again," but it is a more difficult matter to bring about a condition that will make its recurrence impossible. The settlement may be far off, but it must at least be one that will cure some of the causes of the fear and hate among the nations. The present conflict had its birth when the French lost Alsace and Lorraine. This was foreseen at the time by clear-sighted statesmen. At the

conclusion of that war they felt that Germany was only arranging a truce instead of establishing peace. She gained nothing by taking provinces that hated her, and people whom she deceived it expedient continually to annoy and torment to keep from rising up against her. The distrust engendered by that peace reduced Europe to an armed camp, and the cry of "Revenge" was one that the years did not diminish.

Ninety-nine of every one hundred in the warring nations hate this monstrous conflict and went into it with the greatest reluctance, but the way of peace they do not know. The nations will turn again to the cult of ruthlessness if the peace is not established on justice and a natural division of territory. How to remove the nuisance of militarism, is the question to which those who fashion the articles of peace must address themselves if we are to have a new Europe. Instead of a new and more destructive militarism.

In speaking of the causes of the war, the Saturday Evening Post says: "The real cause was national jealousy, suspicion and hatred—carefully nursed and exploited everywhere by the military class and the noisy few who find a profit in war." The grand stock in trade is that barbarous patriotism which is merely a modern expression of the tribal sentiment that made the Indian who lived on the south side of the creek consider it a pious duty to kill one living on the north side whenever he got a chance. Whatever the cost of this war, there will be another some day if Frenchmen are still taught to hate Germans, Germans to hate Russians, and so on.

CANADA'S CHANCE

There would seem to be a fine opportunity for Canada to secure a hold of South American trade through the paralyzing effect of the present war on Germany's commerce. Trade reports show that in 1913 South America imported goods worth \$60,000,000, of which Germany supplied 18.3 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total imports were for Brazil and Argentina. The latter imported from Germany in 1913, pianos worth \$644,000, furniture worth \$319,000, paper valued at \$400,000, \$12,000,000 worth of textiles, and \$882,000 worth of automobiles. These figures should not be ignored by Canadian manufacturers, and after the war Canada should in every way be a greater country than before. Business men East and West, should not overlook any opportunity to enlarge their trade as the result of the paralyzing effect on the commerce of Europe.

Last year the Canadian people imported \$683,964,000 worth of merchandise, or about \$80 worth for every man, woman and child in the country. More than one-half of this was manufactured goods. To Canadian manufacturers, as a result of the war, is given a magnificent opportunity for industrial development and trade expansion, not only in the way of making Canadian goods take the place of goods hitherto imported, but also in materially increasing Canada's exports. While there are difficulties to be overcome, it is clear that the present time is the time for Canadian business interests to put forth a special effort and make the most of the conditions created by the war.

It is not only the manufacturers who should improve their interests along these lines. The shortage of European foodstuffs caused by the war means enormous wealth to the agricultural industry of this country, and the Canadian farmers should everywhere increase their production. It is a question of duty as well as of opportunity.

THE WAR

As the seventh week of the war draws to a close, the Germans find themselves a long way from Paris. Today they face the Allied armies along a battle line in Northern France more than 100 miles long, the nearest point of which is nearly seventy miles from Paris. From Noyon to the Meuse a gigantic struggle is in progress. While the outcome is still in doubt, the Allies are reported to be holding their own; whether they are doing more than that is not known.

The official reports supply little basis for speculation, confining themselves to the statement that the offensive battle is being waged by the Germans. The meagreness of official information may tend to cause more or less anxiety, but in this connection it is well to recall how cautious have been the Allied official announcements since the beginning of the great offensive. For days the French War Office spoke of the situation as "the same," on the centre when already the tide must have begun to run definitely against the enemy. Both Paris and London have adopted the wise policy of dealing only with the accomplished fact.

It is very possible that in addition to a frontal attack, the Allies are making use of their increased numbers to bring into play against the Germans the wide encircling movements of which they were themselves the victims during the great retreat from the Belgian frontier. By extending their forces more and more to the Channel coast, they would force the German right to extend itself proportionately, and so make easier the piercing of that wing at some point between the Oise and the Belgian frontier. At the same time, this manoeuvre might force the Kaiser's armies to weaken their centre so as to leave an opening for the Allies north of the Aisne. The British and French are now thought to be in a position to press forward in force against—and perhaps around—both wings of the German army. If, say, the army of Paris were sent out on a wide turning movement against the German right, the risk would probably be minimized by the fact that the Germans could not concentrate against such a move because of the menace on their own left. Thus it will not be impossible that Allied tactics will

consist in a firm demonstration against the German centre sufficient to hold its attention, while burning movements are set on foot against the enemy's wings. The London statement says it is also probable that General Joffre is trying to break through the German front north of Verdun.

The Germans, of course, are prepared to offer tremendous resistance to any move of their opponents, but every day is telling against them. For the Germans not to go forward is to go backward. Their whole strategy in France was based on rapidity; otherwise they would not have forged ahead in close formation regardless of the blood-pull. They expected mass after mass that could be accomplished by one which is, after all, composed of human elements. This machine has neither taken Paris, nor surrounded the Allied armies with a ring of steel, nor held its ground in France. It is now being put to the supreme test. How will it stand up under defeat? Perhaps the defects of its qualities will lead to its undoing; but we must not overlook the fact that it may take a long time to smash it. Even the overweening self-confidence of the German Staff must have reckoned on a possible defeat, and made its plans accordingly.

Meanwhile, the Russian menace on Germany's eastern border is growing rapidly. An idea of the enormous force which Russia is bringing to play against her enemies may be obtained from the specific statement from London that the Czar expects soon to have 7,000,000 men on the move. While this number is enormous, it is declared to be a fair estimate of what Russia can do. It is difficult to see how Germany will be able to make effective resistance against so great a force when once it begins its real march on Berlin.

THE GREAT BATTLE CONTINUES

Latest advices of the situation on the long battle line in France show that the struggle is continuing without positive advantage to either side, although the Allies are reported to be making slight progress in pushing back the German right under General Von Kluck. There was a lull in the fighting on Saturday brought about by the fatigue and privations resulting from the terrific struggle of the previous five days.

That operations have been resumed again is indicated by despatches from the front, one of which says officially that in violent fighting yesterday north of Soissons the Germans gained ground only to lose it later. It was also officially stated in London that several German counter-attacks yesterday were repulsed by the Allies who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Germans seem to be making a determined effort to capture Rheims which would give them possession of another railroad to the North, but a great resistance is being made by the Allies.

Further reports, some from the front of the war, say that the trenches are half full of water, and, as the nights grow colder, terrible hardships must be endured. Yesterday a heavy hail storm, with a cold wind, swept the trenches—and there the soldiers have to rest.

The great battle has already lasted a week and promises to continue many days longer. It is the opinion of military experts that the longer it goes on, the better it is for the Allies who are thus enabled to send fresh troops where they are most needed. Even in a drawn battle, the Allies would win, for the Germans were the invaders and they are now on the defensive, holding less than a tenth of France. The German staff could never have dreamed that the war would assume such proportions and Germany may soon have new enemies in the field. Italy is acting like a nation preparing to take a share in the spoils, an intention which implies taking part in hostilities.

It is not possible to say what form the strategy of either side will assume during the remaining days of the battle, but military observers believe the Allies will make a desperate attempt to envelop the German right wing. It is the natural thing to look for. Flanking operations are not the monopoly of the Germans. The Allied center which held well during the two weeks that the Germans were curling around the Allied left may be depended upon to hold well now that the Germans in turn are preoccupied with guarding their right wing.

The British Admiralty announces the loss of a submarine belonging to the Australian fleet, and the dispatching of the light cruiser Pegasus by a German protected cruiser. This regrettable news is contracted in part, however, by the statement that the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania has destroyed a German armed merchant cruiser.

Speaking in London Saturday night David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, again made it clear that Great Britain is in this war to stay till Prussian militarism is so completely shattered that it will no longer be a menace to peaceful nations. The bully will be torn from his seat, he said, and although the job will be long and the sacrifices enormous, in the end justice will triumph. Germany he compared to a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations. The Chancellor drew the nail home when he declared that if there are nations who say they will respect treaties only when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it their interest to do so in the future. The Allies will teach Prussia that a treaty is more than a scrap of paper.

THE PAN-GERMAN CREED

"Germany's Swelled Head," a little book written by M. Emil Reich, a famous Hungarian professor, who died before his beliefs were proved by historical fact, has just been republished, with an epilogue signed with initials that conceal an able Oxford historian. A writer in the London Daily Mail

selects several quotations from the book to show that the author was convinced of the determination of Germany to fight England and France, and perhaps Russia; that she meant to fight a ruthless war, and that her object was a world-wide dominance.

The following is taken from Emperor William's speech in 1900, on the occasion of the completion of a fort: "I christen the Fort Hasseler. Thou wilt be called upon to defend the conquests of Germany upon her western coasts."

Seven months later, in celebrating Moltke's birthday, he expressed the desire that "the staff may lead Germany to further victories." A few years later he said at an anniversary: "Nothing must be settled in this world without the intervention of Germany and the German Emperor."

Then the militant professors. In a formal history they write: "To whom will belong the sceptre of the universe? What nation will impose its wishes on the other decadent and enfeebled people? Will it not be Germany that will have the mission to ensure the peace of the world?" The future belongs to Germany, to which Austria will attach herself if she wishes to survive.

From a popular German historical work, the Mail's correspondent takes this: "It was high time that the deliverer appeared. We can regret only one thing—that the German people everywhere, his conquering arm preyed, exterminate more completely." The theologians are as bitter as the professors. Professor Latus was cheered by students and professors for the following passage in a popular lecture: "All Polish societies should be suppressed without the slightest compromise, as well as the societies of Alsace-Lorraine and Schleswig-Holstein. The people should be allowed only three privileges: to serve, to serve in the army, and shut their jaws."

The writer then asks: "If the professors and divinity teachers speak in this way, what are we to expect of the soldiers?" General von Bernhardi, whose book, "The Next War," is read with admiration by the whole of Prussia, writes: "The efforts directed towards the abolition of war must not only be technical, but absolutely immoral, and must be described as unworthy of the human race."

This general statement leads up to two direct and practical conclusions: (1) France must be so completely crushed that she can never again cross across the Rhine. (2) A pacific agreement with England is after all a will-o-the-wisp which no serious German would trouble to follow.

The most ruthless passage in the Kaiser's speech on the eve of the Chinese expedition, was circulated on postcards throughout Germany. It reads: "When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy." The rest of the passage urges the Germans to act like the Huns who ravaged Europe a thousand years ago. If the Kaiser will allow his own words to be capped, one further quotation on German belief in barbarity may be given. Field-Marshal von Goltz, who was sent to train the Turks because, as we are told, they were the only people who could attack the British trade route to India, wrote a book entitled "The Nation in Arms." It leads up to this climax: "Wars are the fate of mankind, the inevitable destiny of nations. Inexorable and seemingly hideous calumnies are among the qualities necessary to him who would achieve great things in war."

It was to a people fed full on such sentiments as these that the German Chancellor said, some weeks ago: "We are now in a state of necessity, and necessarily know no law. Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. I warn you—I speak openly—that we are committing a war crime. We are committing a war crime. We are committing a war crime as soon as our military goal is achieved."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Krupps have subscribed to the German war loan to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000. That is only a small part of what Germany has paid the Krupps. Some curious reports have been cable across the Atlantic to American newspapers since the war began, but none more absurd than a special cable to the New York Sun this week, and new material is still being shipped from Great Britain to Germany.

on the statute book, it will not become operative until the government introduces and deals with an amending bill—which it is pledged to do. "That may not take place until the war is over."

Sir John French is an ideal despatch writer. His despatches to the War Office have been as terse as Wellington's, and as sparkling as adjectives. They denote one's admiration of the skillful leadership of the commander-in-chief since he landed in France.

Nova Scotia has done nobly in its support of the Empire's cause. Following close on its offer to Great Britain of 500,000 tons of coal, comes the announcement that the province will send a steamer load of food and clothing to the heroic sufferers in Belgium. Nova Scotia is to be congratulated.

Registration of American vessels is proceeding sufficiently to give assurance that a very considerable fleet of ships will soon be taken under the American flag. This more and more tends to lessen the basis, if any ever existed, for the United States Government to undertake the purchase of German vessels held up in American ports.

It is reported that Germans along the Swiss-German frontier, who despite every precaution, have learned the full text of the set-back in France, are saying: "If the French have beaten us what will the Russians do?" The tidings of defeat, following so many announcements of victory, will have a paralyzing effect on the Kaiser's subjects at home.

One of the first of the brave soldiers to fall in the fight against Germany for freedom and justice was a St. John man. It had been hoped that Captain Ernest R. Jones would be found among the wounded or prisoners, but the War Office has been notified that he was killed in the Battle of Mons. His was a noble death.

The persistent protests of Germany's representative at Peking against the alleged violation of China's neutrality, involved in Japan's landing troops on the Shantung Peninsula, are ludicrous. China is not likely to be very greatly worried by German threats; nor need she be. Her neutrality had already been violated by the erection on her territory of German fortifications. Germany's diplomacy is neither humorous nor logical.

The British fleet has not been idle while the land forces have been pushing back the Germans in France. Another German cruiser has been destroyed by a daring British torpedo boat attack. Our own fleet has not suffered much, but it is well not to over-sanguine, and not to forget the thousand and one accidents to which a blockading fleet is exposed. The wonder so far has been that these accidents have been so few.

The dum-dum bullet charge has attended Europe of war of recent years. It is possible that individuals in the ranks, maddened by loss of comrades and carried away by the bitterness of the desperate struggle in France, have fired the jackets from the points of regulation missiles issued by the government. A few files in the trenches would serve this purpose, although it is unlikely that officers on either side would permit their men to use these files should they discover them. That any civilized government has authorized the use of dum-dum bullets is difficult to believe.

The Russians say the taking of Berlin is the task assigned to them by the Allies. The civilized world would be pleased to see the allied armies in Berlin along with them, and probably the Germans would be better satisfied also—Toronto Globe.

CAREER OF MUCH PROMISE BEFORE A. B. COPP, EX-M.P.P.

ARTHUR BLISS COPP, who has had a distinguished career as lawyer and legislator in the province of New Brunswick, as a mark of the respect and confidence in which he is held by the Liberal party of the county of Westmorland has been nominated to contest in the interests of the party that constituency for the federal seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. Mr. Copp was born in Jolice, in the county of Westmorland, on July 19, 1870, which makes him at present just forty-four years of age. He is a son of the late Harvey and Frances (Brennan) Copp and is of both English and Irish descent. He received his education in the common schools of the province, at the commercial college of the Mount Allison Academy, Mount Allison Uni-

London, Sept. 22.—The Kaiser's marriage in an interesting port to be the United States government. The Kaiser's marriage in an interesting port to be the United States government. The Kaiser's marriage in an interesting port to be the United States government.

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Should Know Better, (Toronto Globe). Why should an intelligent gentleman like H. B. Ames, M. P., in an excellent public lecture, speak almost constantly of the war between "England" and "Germany"? Worse still, when the picture of King George is on the screen, why should Mr. Ames call him "the King of England"? A Canadian M. P. should know better.

RIDIC

German Empi ism Will Do I Were on Mar When Advanc ing and Desp

By Sir Gilbert P World and Pa Reserved. [The Kaiser's a married in an inter porting to be the United States govern perial Chancellor at

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### CAREER OF MUCH PROMISE BEFORE A. B. COPP, EX-M.P.P.

ARTHUR BLISS COPP, who has had a distinguished career as lawyer and legislator in the province of New Brunswick, as a mark of the respect and confidence in which he is held by the Liberal party of the county of Westmorland has been nominated to contest the interests of the party that constitute the federal seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Henry R. Emmerson in the county of Westmorland, on July 10, 1870, which makes him at present just forty-four years of age. He is a son of the late Harvey and Frances (Brennan) Copp and is of both English and Irish descent. He received his education in the common schools of the province, at the commercial college of the Mount Allison Academy, Mount Allison Uni-

versity, and at the University of Dalhousie, from which latter institution he graduated in the year 1899, with the degree of LL. B. Returning to Sackville he took up the practice of law and was admitted as a barrister in the year 1900. Mr. Copp married Miss Bell of Newcastle, and they have several children. Very early in his career Mr. Copp always an ardent Liberal, manifested an active interest in politics and on January 31, 1901, was elected by acclamation as one of the members of the constituency of Westmorland county in the provincial legislature. This seat he successfully retained in the elections of 1904 and 1908. In the year 1906 he was appointed provincial organizer for the Liberal party in New Brunswick, and in the year 1911 he was leader of the Liberal opposition in the provincial legislature. Mr. Copp also served as a royal commissioner in the year 1906 to inquire into the charges preferred against Captain J. H. Pratt, of the Dominion government steamer "A. Curley," which task he carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. In religion Mr. Copp is a Presbyterian, and enjoys the greatest respect not only in his own church but also in the churches of all other denominations. Of winning personality, Mr. Copp is an eloquent and forceful public speaker and one of the best campaigners the province has produced. It was through no lack of effort or of ability on his part that the opposition met defeat in 1912. He is held in high esteem in Sackville and the eastern part of Westmorland county, where he is known as an able lawyer and a good citizen. His successful conduct of the case of the town of Sackville in their application to the public utilities commission is of recent date. In his public career, Mr. Copp has made many friends in all parts of the province, who will wish him every success in the coming election and watch with interest his course in the larger arena of federal affairs as the representative of such an important county as Westmorland. That county has given many distinguished men to the public life of Canada and the opportunities were never so great as at the present time for a young man possessing the democratic qualities, political experience and liberal judgment of Mr. Copp.

**"Ouida's" Poem on Britannia's Awakening.**  
(From the London Times in September, 1882, soon after the bombardment of Alexandria.)  
Great England put her armor by, and stretched  
Her slaty limbs to slumber in the sun.  
The nations, seeing then how long she slept,  
Commenced together and in whispers said:  
"Lo! She is old and tired; let us steal  
The crown from off her brows. She will  
Wrest it not."  
And Gonsell and Regan, over seas,  
The Mocking her, cried: "Her time is past.  
Her blood  
Is sluggish, and her rusted sword from  
out  
Her scabbard she will draw no more!"  
And so,  
Thus gibing, flung with cruel hands the  
swords  
Of discord and of hate amidst her sons.  
But from the East there came a host  
too loud,  
And from the West there came a taunt  
too much;  
And she, awaking, raised her head and  
saw  
Around her all the faithless friends, and  
all  
Her sisters and her children jeering her,  
And crying, "She is old!" and melting  
out  
Her lands among themselves, and par-  
celling  
Her honors. Then, swift as lightning  
flashes  
From the blue skies, her planes of scorn  
fell on them,  
And they crouched, like wolves that are  
overmastered.  
England stretched out her hand, and  
"touch'd" the world,  
England arose, and spoke, and calmly  
said:  
"Nay! I am mistress still."  
Ouida.

Revised Version.—Be sure your creditors will find you out.

## RIDICULOUS TO TALK OF PEACE

### If German Empire is Dismembered, Then Prussian Militarism Will Do It—Peace-Lovers Not Heard When Germans Were on March to Paris and Should Not Raise Voices When Advance on Berlin Begins—German Fleet in Hiding and Despised British Army is Now Respected.

By Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. Written especially for the New York World and St. John Telegraph, by Special Cable. All Rights Reserved.

[The Kaiser's attitude towards peace of which Sir Gilbert writes is summarized in an interesting article on page three of this morning's paper, pointing to the substance of Ambassador Gerard's communication to the United States government giving the result of his conversations with the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin, regarding the practicability of peace overtures.]

London, Sept. 18.—A proposal for peace at this stage of this world conflict, when nothing is settled except that the German march to Paris has been stayed, borders almost on the ridiculous.

Germany could have prevented this war by a firm word to Vienna at the proper moment, that is, the moment of the crisis: She would give no assurance that she would urge Austria to diminish her demands or guarantee the national independence of Serbia. When Russia was willing to renew and continue her conversations with Austria, Germany suddenly declared war. She knew what she was doing. She has prepared for it throughout a generation. Twice Great Britain has by negotiation prevented this very war that now has come.

This war on the part of Germany is a war for empire. She proposed to Great Britain that Great Britain should stand aside while she (Germany) throttled France and dispossessed her of all her colonies.

This was said to the ally of France, that ally was to compel the neutrality of France by her army and navy.

### FULL AND UNALLOYABLE DECISION OF PEOPLE.

England had refused to be duped by Prince Licensky, and when Germany proposed treachery to England, and when she further broke her own pledged word and bound by invading Belgium, then began a war which could not end and would not end—this is full and unalloyable decision of the British people—until the security of the small nations in the world shall be guaranteed against a militarism which takes no account of pledge or word or bond, but only of its own ambitious designs.

Does Germany, then, at her first setback, seek to agitate peace-lovers to intervene? Is that her courage? Is she afraid of being smothered? She started with the idea of smothering France, and was contemptuous of the little British army, while she has kept her navy locked up in harmless seclusion, fearing to be smothered by the greater navy of Great Britain.

I believe I speak the mind of ninety-five per cent of my fellow countrymen when I say that this country is in this war to her last man and her last penny to break militarism which would be a perpetual danger to the world if it were allowed to dominate Europe.

### SEEKING TO AROUSE FURY.

I do not believe proposals for peace on the part of Herr Donburg, or Count Bornstorff really represent the opinion of the German people. I have too high an opinion of their will and power. They know this thing is a fight to the end. What subterranean idea is there in having these suggestions come so soon? It does not know, but I have a shrewd idea that it is for the purpose of rousing American feeling to a temperature of pity for one great power which is being fought by three great powers.

It must not, however, be forgotten that when this war began Germany had the millions of aggressive Austria as well as her own great army to fight Russia and France, because there was no army, in the European sense, in England. Our contemptible, our negligible army, as it was called, was not taken into account in this war by Germany because she expected to be in Paris before we could have any.

Above all things Great Britain has desired peace. She has had the greatest instrument of war in the world for over a hundred years—her navy; and no small nation has even been crushed by it, no great power threatened by it.

It has been a symbol of her power of protection to the commerce of the world. What territory does she expect to get? What territory does she want? None. There is none of any value outside Germany. This war is a war for freedom. It is a war for the integrity and the existence of small communities. When it is ended when fortune be with the allies, there will be a readjustment of Europe in the interests of the separate nationalities.

The people of the United States are peace-loving, but they have been through a great war and know what that when Lincoln was harried, attacked by peace-lovers—honest though they were—to call a treaty of peace in the midst of that conflict, Lincoln said he would fight it out to an end and settle the business once and for all; and Lincoln and Grant did it.

### NO REST UNTIL ISSUE DECIDED WITHOUT DOUBT.

An agreement has been made by Russia, France and England that neither will make peace until this question of dominant militarism is settled by a peace to be secured when a complete victory is won. The world may be sure that having entered upon this business England will not rest, whatever the cost, until this issue is decided without any doubt.

If Germany is dismembered, it will not be by Great Britain. It will be through revolution of her own people. She has been a great nation, great in industries and commerce, and I believe she will still be so when the issue is decided against her. But Germany has been Prussianized, and militarism has been the Prussian method of progress. From Prussia it has spread through all the German empire. If Austria breaks in pieces, or the German empire falls apart, it will be by no act of dismemberment of the allies.

The Germans meant to march to Paris, and to dictate terms of peace there. The world would do well to take note that the allies mean, if it is in their power to dictate terms of peace at Berlin, and if the peace-lovers of the world did not move, and there was no cry for peace from England or France when Germany was marching on Paris, then let their voices be stilled when, if it may be, it is the turn of Russia, France and England to march through Unter den Linden. England will not be moved by any cry for peace now.

### Feeling in France.

Bordeaux, Sept. 18, 7:25 p. m.—The reported project of mediation by the United States among the warring nations has elicited much public and newspaper comment here. Referring to a despatch emanating from Berlin, according to which a conference to fix the basis of peace already have been summoned to meet in Washington, the Temps says: "Germans, who are numerous in America, perhaps thought to render a service to their empire by stirring up opinion, but American opinion, like that of the English or the opinion of any other imperial country sees through this game and has already given its verdict. There is a disaster greater than war, a basely, deceptive peace would give only a breathing spell which would enable

Germanic militarism to prepare its revenge and a war worse than the present."  
Little Prospect of Peace.  
Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson sees little prospect of peace in Europe reflected in the unofficial exchanges which American ambassadors have been conducting with Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia. This was learned today at the White House, following a careful study of the message which Ambassador Gerard cabled, giving his recollection of an informal conversation with the Imperial German chancellor. Until something more tangible and more definite in the way of overtures comes from the belligerents, the president feels that his hands are virtually

## ST. JOHN ARTILLERY JOINS IN FEATURE OF LAST REVIEW

### Telegraph Staff Man Sees Wonderful Results Achieved in Few Weeks at Valcartier—Captain Sturdee and Captain Ronald McAvity Well Satisfied With Result of Training—The Latter a Busy Man—Hundreds of Guns in Perfect Line as They Swept Past Royal Duke.

(By Thomas E. O'Leary, Special to The Telegraph.)

Valcartier, Sept. 20.—The hon's whelps fell in line on historic Valcartier today when the sons of Britain, Canada's valiant young manhood to the number of 30,000 marched past his majesty's representative, the Duke of Connaught in a splendid and inspiring array of machine-like fighting men.

Rank after rank in seemingly endless procession, swept swiftly, surely and with wonderful precision of movement before the royal duke while 20,000 awe-struck spectators from the principal Canadian centres marvelled at the feat in drill and training that had been accomplished in an incredibly short time.

### ARTILLERY MADE WONDERFUL SHOWING.

The showing of the artillery, including quota from St. John, was perhaps the most striking incident in the historic day's proceeding. Military men said last evening that the muzzles of guns presented almost an absolutely straight line across the route. "The artillery men went by as if chained together, was the way in which one officer characterized the unique order of the heavy gun corps. The soldiers were inspected in the morning after Divine service, in a march past in columns of fours. The order of review in the afternoon consisted of march past the commander-in-chief in columns of half battalions, four companies in a line.

Tonight officers and men are greatly encouraged by the remarkable success attained and are slated that their strenuous work of preparation has resulted in a satisfactory showing.

In conversation with a number of St. John men at Valcartier yesterday, men who are no longer just volunteers, but bronzed, hardened, alert soldiers, I was deeply impressed by the excellent spirit of the individuals and by the esprit de corps which is evident in the chummy manner of the boys, by their clean-cut seasoned appearance and especially by the calm, deliberate way in which they all declared themselves "ready for the world."

### TALK TO ST. JOHN MEN.

Captain Sturdee, in the midst of a group of friends, after review, found time to point out to The Telegraph's representative interesting points in Canada's great training camp, and Captain Sturdee said that St. John should be very proud of the rank and file who had contributed for active service, as the men were all particularly successful in their branches of service.

The St. John officers paid high praise to Colonel H. McLeod and Capt. P. A. Guthrie, both of whom, they said, had proved themselves of sterling worth in the moulding of the great military machine now at Valcartier.

With Captain Sturdee in B Company, 12th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, are Lieutenants Morgan and Welch, who are in splendid physical condition and working hard for the honor of their country and native city.

### CAPTAIN McAVITY A HARD WORKER.

Captain Ronald McAvity, quartermaster of B Company, 12th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, is achieving grand results in his difficult and exacting position, and yesterday, covered with dust, as he busily carried out his arduous tasks, he had all the earmarks of anyone who was working very hard and tired. Captain McAvity is responsible for the battalions' horses, vehicles, general business, in fact, and only those who have seen a military camp of the military order can realize what such a billet involves.

Another busy St. John officer seen yesterday was Lieut. James Olfphant, of the Army Service Corps, and the genial lieutenant spoke in no uncertain terms of the praiseworthy efficiency of the St. John members of his branch of the service. B Company is undoubtedly the best in the battalion, was the consensus of opinion yesterday, not only in regard to efficiency but also in regard to high standard of discipline.

Two prominent assistants to Captain Sturdee and Lieutenants Morgan and Welch are Color Sergeant C. DeFallo and Sergeant B. Smith. Both sergeants have been engaged in active service before, DeFallo in the far east and Smith in India.

In keeping with the good showing of the infantry and artillery, the St. John Signal Corps has scored in contributing four numbers to the battalion's staff signallers. One of the signallers promoted, S. C. Cunningham, is now a sergeant.

The St. John Army Medical Corps enjoys the distinction of being regarded as the best field ambulance corps in Valcartier.

This corps, section A of the 1st F. A. U. of the great camp, is commanded by Captain (Dr.) J. L. Duval, of West St. John. Nearly all are natives of St. John and it is significant that all the men who ranked as sergeants in St. John, eight of them, still hold their stripes in the more exacting service. The men are in rare fettle.

Captain Duval's headquarters is looked upon by all St. John men in camp as a particularly pleasant camping place, and the hard working doctor is always ready with a cordial welcome from the boys from home. Sergeants J. Reside and F. Smith are on Captain Duval's staff of commanders.

### ST. JOHN VISITORS TO CAMP.

St. John people who were at Valcartier yesterday include Mrs. George McAvity, M. Ronald McAvity, L. P. D. Tilly, Mr. and Mrs. LeLachur, Mrs. Powers (mother of T. E. Powers), Mrs. T. E. Powers and Miss Powers, Mrs. Lloyd.

Ex-Alderman Hayes visited his son, Ralph St. John Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall and Mr. and Mrs. Lenihan were present to see two sons from each family in the grand review.

Names of a few of the jolly, splendid soldier boys from St. John who wish The Telegraph to say Hello and good luck to their friends, follow:  
Corporal Griggs and Privates S. H. Bonnerie, R. F. Manderson, T. M. McKee, L. W. Gorman, Herman Ryan, Louis Sharkey, Fred Robinson, George Wilson, P. Kerley, Charles O'Brien, T. Bailey, C. Lawrence Kelly, Joe Addison, Peter Murray, Joe Meahan, E. Snelgrove, J. Mahoney, E. Gardiner.

## BRITAIN WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH KING TELLS PARLIAMENT

London, Sept. 18.—In his speech from the throne proroguing parliament, King George spoke today as follows:  
"My lords and gentlemen: I address you in circumstances that call for government rather than for speech. After every endeavor had been made by my government to preserve the peace of the world, I was compelled, in the assertion of treaty obligations deliberately set at naught and for the protection of the public law of Europe and the vital interests of my empire, to go to war."  
"My navy and my army have, by unceasing vigilance, courage and skill, sustained in association with our gallant and faithful allies, a just and righteous cause. From every part of my empire, there has been a spontaneous and enthusiastic rally to our common flag."  
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberality with which you have met a great emergency."  
"My lords and gentlemen, we are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose is fully achieved."  
"I rely with confidence, upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, and I pray that Almighty God may give us his blessing."  
When the deputy speaker announced the formal prorogation, Will Crooks, labor leader, arose and asked if it were in order to sing "God Save the King."  
The anthem was then sung, the members rising in a body. At its close, the commoners slowly filed out.

## FIRST ST. JOHN MAN KILLED IN EUROPEAN WAR

### Capt. Ernest R. Jones, of Well-Known Family, Fell With His Regiment During British Retreat—His Career.

Captain Ernest Rae Jones, a St. John boy who was with the Cheshire Regiment, was killed in action in one of the engagements on the retirement from Mons. He was at first reported among the missing, but that was evidently only because there was then no definite information. The sadder fact has now been confirmed in a telegram from his brother-in-law in London that he, Captain Jones, was officially reported among the killed.

The Cheshires, to which Captain Jones was attached, were in the thick of the hard fought retreat of the British when, faced with four times their number, they did such excellent work in covering the retirement of the French left wing for a whole week of fighting. It will be some consolation to the bereaved relatives to know that Captain Jones and his regiment helped to maintain at the cost of many lives the honor and the glory of the British army in war waged in the noblest and the most unselfish cause that has ever been undertaken by the British nation and her overseas dominions.

The brief cablegram did not state where the engagement was or how Captain Jones fell, as it is possible that the war office has itself not received full particulars owing to the enormous pressure of work that must fall upon the regimental officers who would have to report in such a case.

Captain Ernest Rae Jones was the fifth son of Simon Jones, a former mayor of St. John, and was born in the city thirty-seven years ago. Captain Jones was educated partly in Canada, and then was sent to the famous Murchison school, Edinburgh, before studying for the army. He returned for a while to the maritime provinces, and entered the militia. Here his zeal for the army only grew and he returned to England and got a commission in the army, being gazetted to the Cheshire Regiment. He worked hard and in time got his captaincy in the third battalion of the regiment.

For seven years he was adjutant of the battalion, being stationed at the county town of the Cheshires, old Tashmore Roman, and Captain Jones, with George W. Prior, of Berry Hall, Litchfield. He leaves his wife and two little daughters, three and a half and one year old, in the hands of his mother, who resides in England, and he and the family will have the sympathy of many St. John people who know him intimately and who are proud of the brave officer. The regard that is personal. Captain Jones leaves three brothers in St. John—R. Kettle, Fred. C. and Simon Jones, with George W. Prior, in Calgary, Andrew, in Montreal, and two sisters, Mrs. Wilson, of London, and Mrs. F. J. Usner, of Edinburgh.

## THOUSANDS BEGGING BREAD ON BERLIN STREETS

(Special Cable to N. Y. Herald.)  
Madrid, Wednesday.—A South American who has reached here from Berlin, describing conditions in the German capital, says—  
"Thousands are begging bread on the streets of Berlin. It is like a cemetery by day and night. There has been feverish activity in the work of constructing entrenchments around the city. In one week alone 150 trainloads of wounded entered Berlin. Prominent politicians confess that Germany cannot get out of the awful conflict with success."  
Annapolis Valley, N. S.—Crop estimated at 900,000 barrels, which is equal to 1912 and sixty per cent increase over 1913. Fruit coloring slowly and will be later than usual, but of finest quality in years. Prices low for early varieties and markets dull. Plums, pears and crab apples plentiful, but very little demand. Weather ideal.  
New Brunswick—Crop equal to 1912 and double 1913, but smaller in size. Famine, McIntosh and Wealthy a full crop. Winter apples fair. Practically no seed. Local markets fair.  
Ontario Valley (B. C.)—Weather moderate and season to weeks early. Wealthy and Gravenstein now ready. McIntosh and Jonathan at the end of the month. Crop fair.  
Kootenai Valley (B. C.)—Crop sixty per cent of 1912 and equal to 1912. Wealthy, Gravenstein good crop; Baldwin and Wagner fair. Others, light. Pears and plums good.  
Northwestern States—Estimate about 18,000 cars. Demand, exceedingly light, trade buying only from day to day. Small likelihood of exporting very large quantity to Canada.  
Glasgow, Scotland—Last week's prices 14 to 18 shillings. Quality first consideration to maintain prices.  
Manchester (Eng.)—Fair demand for superior apples. Do not ship inferior grades.  
London (Eng.)—Impossible to forecast values, but clean, bright colored apples will sell. Present prospects for pears much brighter.  
Liverpool (Eng.)—Present market good for pears and colored apples.  
Counties north of Lake Ontario—Shows are a clean crop and a little heavier than last year. McIntosh, Greening, Starks and Ben Davis same as last year. Baldwins low. Kings a failure. No buying in orchards, the only movement being by consignment.  
Georgian Bay district (Ont.)—Apple crop 75 per cent increase over 1912 and 50 per cent over 1913. Pears double last year. Plums about one-third of last year. Weather conditions favorable.  
Apple crop in Michigan, North Carolina, Virginia, New York states, average 75 per cent.

## APPEALS TO NOVA SCOTIA TO AID HEROIC BELGIANS

Halifax, Sept. 17.—Premier Murray has addressed an appeal to the people of the province of Nova Scotia to provide a steamer load of food and clothing for the starving Belgians. Mr. Murray says: "The heroic stand of the people of Belgium has won the admiration of the whole world. They have made sacrifices so great that it almost passes our comprehension. Their lands have been laid waste, their towns sacked, their homes wrecked, their women and children outraged, their famous churches and cathedrals pillaged, their priceless art treasures destroyed—everywhere across the Belgian country is the invaders' ruthless trail of ruin and blood."  
"In the face of this appalling suffering and destruction, almost unparalleled in the history of warfare, I am sure that the people of Nova Scotia cannot remain unmoved."  
"The government of Nova Scotia will charter a steamer which will be dispatched early in October with a full cargo of the necessities of life for British faithful ally."

Dr. Murray MacLaren, of this city, has been offered and has accepted the command of No. 1 General Hospital of the Canadian expeditionary forces. He will leave for Quebec to take up his most important and honored post tomorrow, and expects to report for duty on Monday.

## KING ASSENTS TO HOME RULE BILL

London, Sept. 18.—King George's signature was today attached to the home rule for Ireland bill, which thus goes on the statute book.

Scenes of enthusiasm unusual in the two legislative chambers of Westminster Palace, were enacted today when the two houses of parliament were prorogued.

While King George was absent, inspecting troops, his speech was read in the House of Lords by Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor and in the house of commons by John H. Whitley, the deputy speaker.

When the announcement was made in the House of Lords that the royal assent had been given to the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Church disestablishment suspensory bills and to several emergency measures, Cheers were given for the passing of the Irish and the Welsh bills.

### CHEERS FOR HOME RULE

On the announcement of the passing of the Irish home rule bill in the House of Commons, the Nationalists and Liberals broke into loud cheers, which were repeated again and again.

Will Crooks, the labor leader, asked if it were in order to sing "God Save the King." Without waiting for permission, he started the first verse himself and then broke down with emotion.

The anthem was taken up by the spectators in the galleries as well as by the members and the singing was heard in the palace yard.

As the members filed out of the chamber Mr. Crooks cried out: "God save Ireland."

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, replied: "God save England."

Parliament will sit again on October 27.

### REDMOND GOES RECRUITING

Mr. Redmond, who was the recipient of many warm congratulations in the lobby of the house after adjournment, left later in the day for Ireland, where he will take part in the recruiting campaign.

The government is pledged to introduce and deal with an amending bill before the Home Rule Bill becomes operative. The latter will probably not become operative until after the war.

## TWO NOVA SCOTIA MINISTERS BATTERED IN LIQUOR RAID

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 19.—Battered by fist and bottles, with their clothes torn and disarranged, the Rev. H. R. Grant, of New Glasgow, the well-known temperance advocate, and Rev. J. E. Whitman, the Methodist pastor of Pughwash, arrived in Amherst Wednesday afternoon. They were accompanied by Constable VanBuskirk, of Pughwash, who had in his charge a Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, of that town. The two ministers, aided by the constable, had made a raid upon a place where Mr. Tucker had been conducting and in the ensuing fracas were badly beaten up, although they finally fled the parties under arrest for violation of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act.

The Rev. Mr. Grant had his face pummeled, his coat was torn, his hat destroyed, and he was bruised badly. Rev. J. E. Whitman, in his own words, said: "I had eight, if not a dozen beer bottles broken over my head. Constable VanBuskirk was knocked to his knees twice, one bottle broke on his forehead and inflicted a nasty gash in his forehead."

The officer was of the opinion that no troops could continue the fight much longer at the existing pressure. The Germans and the allies had now been fighting almost continuously for three weeks, very often day and night. The losses on both sides were very heavy, and the men had been called upon to perform feats of superhuman endurance.

The officer expressed great admiration for the German army as a machine, but he had not got a very high opinion of the individual soldiers. They advanced in solid formation because they were forced to do so by their officers, but the men were not naturally courageous. He was, however, full of admiration for the German headquarters staff and above all for the manner in which they had conducted the retreat from the Marne to the fortified positions on the north of Rheims.

When I asked him how the Germans were treating our wounded, he told me that in an engagement near Rheims two men of his regiment were hit and left on the ground by the squadron which had to retire when the ground was re-occupied. Two hours later the two men were found, bandaged by German doctors who worked under a heavy fire. On the other hand, he told me of an officer in the 9th Lancashire who, having dismounted to remove a lance which a brother officer had received in the chest, was shot dead by some wounded German soldiers.

## BUMPER APPLE CROP IN CANADA

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The following telegraphic reports have been received this morning:  
Annapolis Valley, N. S.—Crop estimated at 900,000 barrels, which is equal to 1912 and sixty per cent increase over 1913. Fruit coloring slowly and will be later than usual, but of finest quality in years. Prices low for early varieties and markets dull. Plums, pears and crab apples plentiful, but very little demand. Weather ideal.  
New Brunswick—Crop equal to 1912 and double 1913, but smaller in size. Famine, McIntosh and Wealthy a full crop. Winter apples fair. Practically no seed. Local markets fair.  
Ontario Valley (B. C.)—Weather moderate and season to weeks early. Wealthy and Gravenstein now ready. McIntosh and Jonathan at the end of the month. Crop fair.  
Kootenai Valley (B. C.)—Crop sixty per cent of 1912 and equal to 1912. Wealthy, Gravenstein good crop; Baldwin and Wagner fair. Others, light. Pears and plums good.  
Northwestern States—Estimate about 18,000 cars. Demand, exceedingly light, trade buying only from day to day. Small likelihood of exporting very large quantity to Canada.  
Glasgow, Scotland—Last week's prices 14 to 18 shillings. Quality first consideration to maintain prices.  
Manchester (Eng.)—Fair demand for superior apples. Do not ship inferior grades.  
London (Eng.)—Impossible to forecast values, but clean, bright colored apples will sell. Present prospects for pears much brighter.  
Liverpool (Eng.)—Present market good for pears and colored apples.  
Counties north of Lake Ontario—Shows are a clean crop and a little heavier than last year. McIntosh, Greening, Starks and Ben Davis same as last year. Baldwins low. Kings a failure. No buying in orchards, the only movement being by consignment.  
Georgian Bay district (Ont.)—Apple crop 75 per cent increase over 1912 and 50 per cent over 1913. Pears double last year. Plums about one-third of last year. Weather conditions favorable.  
Apple crop in Michigan, North Carolina, Virginia, New York states, average 75 per cent.

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 15.—Dates have been fixed for a number of the Albert county agricultural fairs which will be held next month. Elgin fair with the accompanying races on the driving park, will be held on Wednesday, October 7, Hillsboro fair, on October 8, and that at Albert, which will again be a three days' exhibition, will be held on October 9 and 10. The fair at Hopewell Hill will be on Thursday, October 15.

### Albert County Dates.

Another Miscellaneous.  
(London Advertiser.)  
In the process of "dishing his enemies to pieces" the Kaiser did not figure that the ratio would be about fifty good German lives per enemy.

## \$60,000 FIRE IN MADAWASKA

Edmundston, Sept. 16.—Yesterday afternoon the village of St. Hillaire, seven miles above Edmundston, was destroyed by a fire. About eighteen buildings were burned, including two hotels and the station of the Temiscouata Railway.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed that children who were playing around lit the fire. The weather being exceptionally dry, and having no water supply at hand, the residents of the village were helpless. Fortunately fire extinguishers from Edmundston were secured on time to stop the flames before the complete destruction of the district. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

### Homeward Wishes.

(Toronto Globe.)  
The German forces have a choice of ways homeward, but whichever they may choose they will wish they had taken one of the others.



TAND OF WAR PEACE IS OF VICTORY

m—A correspondent of the Times from "behind the British lines," dated to a close. Exhaustion, rather than terrible peace along the river banks— of the last few days lead me to believe that, at least, in how I read the situa-

d the French go into battle these last men, but as conquerors. I have seen valley of death, with the conquering from the trenches of the great them back. We have to do it foot s, and their shell fire is terrible. But Well, we dig ourselves in—we Brit- and then we go on fighting and nes when we can make a small ad- dig ourselves in, and so on.

night was magnificent, and appalling g was swept with a blaze of search n. Great beams moved up and down, and revealing masked batteries on along the ridges.

ash revealed the bursting of a shell, in some concealed vantage, and over r of the guns. Flooded the great river, making the veritable task of Hercules.

last ounce of strength, in which man oe lives in a few moments. Day and ut intermission, ebbing and flowing cauldron. And into the hell strong, brave sight to see them go, gaily and ps, in a few hours, broken for life, or ll, for the loss was terrible.

the forest of Aigle has been carried after of about six miles. But at Soign ground. Here, in the stone quarries sed a powerful battery of artillery, of us have not been strong enough to

reason alone, they have been able to, the French have never brought up about to open a fresh bombardment, ossessed he must presently lose.

hardest fought encounter of the war. gained a powerful foe, splendidly en- Only the better fighter wins such a Aisne is to have proved oneself in

of "the strange, almost inhuman, as of the British, the elan of France, roops, in attack, the most irresistible

ers, I have seen great trainloads of an during the last week, and still Germans; German prisoners, peace- and elsewhere, looking wonderfully ly, I have seen our splendid airmen e work, speeding away to the thrill

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—General maid in small family; references required. Mr. C. M. Bostwick, Jr., 110 Wentworth street, St. John.

WANTED—A good general maid for small family; references required. Apply at 11 Wentworth street.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good agents to represent us at local and general agents. The special interest in the fruit business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position, and liberal salary to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boat in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly. Liberal terms. Esham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Now Is the Time to Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby. Then our summers are so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue

S. KERR, Principal

MARRIAGES

BAIRD-RUSH—At St. Anthony's church, St. Mary's, N. B., Sept. 16, by Rev. J. Ryan, Rowland W. Baird, of Monville, Que., and Mary Margaret Rush, of St. Mary's, N. B.

SCRIBNER-GRANT—At the Presbyterian church, St. John, Sept. 16, by Rev. Frank Baird, Harold Allison Scribner, of Kingston (N. B.), to Edna Mildred Grant, of Canterbury, York Co. (N. B.)

ELLIS-GOODSPEED—At the Reformed Baptist church, Pennac, York Co., Sept. 16, by the Rev. G. B. Traflet, William A. Ellis, of Ottawa, and Beatrice L. Goodspeed, of Pennac.

DEATHS

CALLAHAN—On Sept. 16, 1914, at 21 Water street, West St. John, Jennie Callahan, aged 39, leaving husband, three sons, two daughters and three sisters to mourn her loss. (Los Angeles, Cal. papers please copy).

WHITE—At his parents' residence, 1 Hilliard street, on the 16th inst., Joseph P., infant son of Frederick and Mary White.

BIGGAR—At 8:15 a. m. on Wednesday, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, Mrs. John Biggar passed away at her home in New Brunswick.

BULLOCK—Suddenly, in this city, on Sept. 19, Joseph Bullock, in the 82nd year of his age, leaving his wife, two sons, two daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn.

OBITUARY

Miss Mary A. Cosgrove. Friends in the city will bear with regret the death of Miss Mary A. Cosgrove, which occurred yesterday morning after a lengthy illness. She was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, many of whom were members of the St. John Railway Company, and one sister, Sister M. Winnifred, of St. Vincent's convent, survive. The funeral will be held at 2:30 p. m. on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Word reached the city on Saturday of the death of Mrs. Ira Cornwall, wife of a former secretary of the board of trade here, which occurred at her summer home at Digby, after a brief illness. A telegram to W. S. Fisher on Saturday told of the death and also contained the word that his body would be brought to the city for interment.

Since the death of her husband a few years ago, Mrs. Cornwall and her only daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. of the St. John Railway Company, and one sister, Sister M. Winnifred, of St. Vincent's convent, survive. The funeral will be held at 2:30 p. m. on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The death of Dennis Hayes occurred last night at his residence, 15 Brandy street, after an illness of about three weeks. He was fifty-four years of age, was born at Black River, and spent the major part of his life there. He was married to Mrs. Mary Hayes, four sons and two daughters. The sons are Henry and Hugh, of this city; Leonard and Fred, of Boston; and the daughters, Mary and Catherine, of Boston.

A very much respected resident of Cheyne Settlement, Kings county, died at that place yesterday in the person of Mrs. James S. Foster, an illness extending over a considerable period. The late Mrs. Foster was a life-long resident of the locality where he carried on the business of farmer and lumberman and earned the esteem of all who came into contact with him. Besides his wife he is survived by six sons, two daughters, one daughter-in-law, and a large number of grandchildren. The funeral will be held at 2:30 p. m. on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The death of Mrs. Lillian B. Coates, wife of Herbert C. Coates, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, occurred Saturday morning at her home, 514 Water street, after an illness of about three weeks. Mrs. Coates was only young woman, married only four years. She leaves besides her husband a daughter, two years of age. Mrs. Coates also is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown of this city, three brothers, Robert, John and Alfred, and two sisters, Mrs. James Gorrie and Mrs. James McKinley, all of this city. She was an active member of the Waterloo Baptist church. The funeral will be held today, which will also be the fourth anniversary of her wedding.

Quinn, N. B., Sept. 19—Mrs. Frances Hallett, wife of George Hallett, of Maple avenue, died last evening after a lingering illness. She leaves four children, Mrs. Gilbert and Misses Mary Helen and Jennie Raymond, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church on Monday afternoon at 10 o'clock at the Upper Corner cemetery. Rev. Canon Scovell Neales will conduct the services.

George Higgins. The death of George Higgins, a life-long resident of St. John, occurred Saturday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. Higgins, Union street. He

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Thursday, Sept. 16. Stmr. Almora, 2,838, Rankine, Glasgow, Robert Reford Co. gen cargo.

Friday, Sept. 18. Str. Governor Cobb, 1,868, Allan, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Saturday, Sept. 19. Str. Calvin Austin, 2,868, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Sunday, Sept. 20. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Monday, Sept. 21. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Tuesday, Sept. 22. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Wednesday, Sept. 23. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Thursday, Sept. 24. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Friday, Sept. 25. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Saturday, Sept. 26. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Sunday, Sept. 27. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Monday, Sept. 28. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Tuesday, Sept. 29. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Wednesday, Sept. 30. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

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Sunday, Oct. 4. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Monday, Oct. 5. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Tuesday, Oct. 6. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Wednesday, Oct. 7. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Thursday, Oct. 8. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Friday, Oct. 9. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Saturday, Oct. 10. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Sunday, Oct. 11. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Monday, Oct. 12. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Tuesday, Oct. 13. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Wednesday, Oct. 14. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Thursday, Oct. 15. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

Friday, Oct. 16. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

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WEDDINGS

Friday, Sept. 18. St. David's Presbyterian church was the scene of a very pretty wedding at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Miss Ida L. Halley, niece of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Welch, was united in marriage to Wendell R. Jones, son of Hon. W. P. Welch, of Woodville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. McKelgan. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, looked very pretty in a traveling suit of navy blue with black and white hat, and carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. The wedding was a most successful one. The bride and groom left on a short trip and their return to the city will reside at 30 Peters street.

Weldon-Inman. On Sept. 8, at the home of Mrs. Flora E. Inman, of Bristol (N. B.), a quiet wedding took place, when Miss Janie Pritchard Inman, formerly of Kilburn (N. B.), became the wife of L. J. Weldon. Only immediate friends and relatives were present. After the marriage dinner was served and shortly after the bride couple took the south-bound train for a short trip, after which they will make their home at Perth. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon have many friends here, and their happiness and prosperity. Rev. G. A. Ross, of Florenceville, performed the ceremony.

Kelly-Hebert. Edmundston, N. B., Sept. 16—A fashionable wedding took place this morning in the church of the Immaculate Conception at 8:30 o'clock, when Miss Elizabeth Hebert, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theobald Hebert, of Edmundston, and James Kelly, of Johnstown, were united in marriage. Rev. Father Conway performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in a navy blue satin tulle dress with black velvet hat with tips to match, and carrying a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father. The best man was Helen Kelly, brother of the groom. Dr. Emily Simard, rendered Ave Marie, and Mrs. Sullivan, sister of the bride, sang O Salutaris at Communion. Among those present were Mrs. Kelly, mother of the groom; Mrs. Tisdie Hebert, mother of the bride; Miss Susan Kelly, Mrs. Ambrose Sullivan and Miss Agnes Hebert.

Angus-Carter. Sackville, N. B., Sept. 16—A wedding of special interest was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Gideon Carter, Point de Bute, on Sept. 16, when Miss Elizabeth Hebert, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theobald Hebert, of Edmundston, and James Kelly, of Johnstown, were united in marriage. Rev. Father Conway performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in a navy blue satin tulle dress with black velvet hat with tips to match, and carrying a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father. The best man was Helen Kelly, brother of the groom. Dr. Emily Simard, rendered Ave Marie, and Mrs. Sullivan, sister of the bride, sang O Salutaris at Communion. Among those present were Mrs. Kelly, mother of the groom; Mrs. Tisdie Hebert, mother of the bride; Miss Susan Kelly, Mrs. Ambrose Sullivan and Miss Agnes Hebert.

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# RHEIMS ONLY POINT AT WHICH GERMANS GAIN ON EXTENDED BATTLE LINE

London, Sept. 20, 9.45 p. m.—One of the fiercest battles of all times which has been raging across northern France for a week past remains undecided. The two great armies which have been fighting for a month, with few, if any, intermissions, have dug themselves into entrenchments on rivers and mountain ranges on a front reaching from the Oise to the Meuse and thence southward along the Franco-German frontier.

Artillery duels such as never have been before are being carried on with the hope of compelling the evacuation of the strongly held positions, with occasional success to the opposing sides, while the infantry, in the face of a galling fire, have charged right up to the guns, only to make their opponents give way slightly, or to be repulsed with great losses.

The fighting has been fiercest on the allies' left, which lies on the right bank of the River Oise, in the vicinity of Rheims, the famous cathedral of which has been set alight by German shells, and between that town and the Argonne ridge it has been given and taken all the time.

The French official report, however, again claims slight progress on the French left, and that the allies have again repulsed strong frontal attacks between Craonne and Rheims.

Around Rheims itself matters have been about equalized, as the Germans have recaptured the heights of Brimont, while the French have taken the defenses of La Pompele. The French also have scored a success between Rheims and the Argonne, where they have taken the village of Souain and have captured numerous prisoners.

In addition the French report progress on the western slopes of the Argonne, where the Crown Prince's army is opposed to them, while the Germans have retired beyond the frontier in Lorraine, evacuating Avricourt.

LOSSES IN ATTACKS ENORMOUS.

In all cases these are separate attacks and counter-attacks by the armies lying in the trenches waiting for their artillery to compel the other side to slacken its fire. The losses in these attacks must be enormous, for the men cannot move a foot without being made the targets of the heavy guns posted on the hills above them.

The British apparently have learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward and when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make a further advance they again dig trenches for themselves and remain there until another opportunity offers for them to gain a few more yards.

The Germans have had most of their artillery at work, but the French are bringing up more and bigger guns. This kind of fighting, with both sides in strong positions, may go on for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continual fall of shells and the disconcerting infantry attacks too much for them, and leaving a strong rear guard, will draw back for a breathing spell.

The battle resembles in many particulars that of the Shao-Ho in 1904, where the Japanese and Russians, with much more time to do it, established positions which each thought to be impregnable.

Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses that at that time were without precedent. With all the hard fighting behind them the Germans are again making attacks toward Verdun, while the allies are making frontal attacks on the German right and are once more attempting to outflank it.

The German cavalry has been showing considerable daring and have been trying to cut the communications of the allies between the Oise and the coast. French reports bring confirmation of reports that the Saxon army, under Gen. Von Hausen, has been reorganized. The report used the phrase "broken up" but this is taken to mean that it has been reorganized and the parts distributed among the other armies. Its cavalry, for instance, has been sent east.

FAMOUS CATHEDRAL NOW IN RUINS.

In the fighting around Rheims, the matter of greatest general interest has been the destruction of the famous cathedral, one of the most noted structures in the world, dating back to the thirteenth century, which is reported to have first been pierced by many German shells and then to have burst into flames.

Against this destruction of the cathedral, the French government has decided to send through diplomatic channels a protest to all the powers.

There has been a review off the island of Halke by the Sultan of the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, after which the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

Italy, according to reports from Rome, has now more than a half million men under arms.

Interesting information has been given out by the British admiralty regarding British successes and misfortunes in various waters.

The British merchant cruiser *Germania* has sunk a German merchant cruiser, supposed to be either the *Cap Trafalgar* or the *Berlin*, off the coast of South America, but the German cruiser *Koenigsberg* has completely disabled the British cruiser *Pegasus*, while the latter was overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, killing 25 men and wounding more than three times that number, and the German cruiser *Emden* has sunk six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal.

RUSSIANS TASK TO CAPTURE PRZEMYSEL.

While accounts of the operations in Galicia differ, and one goes so far as to say that Gen. Dankl's army is surrounded by Russians and only remnants of the German corps there remain, it is considered certain that the armies have not come to grips again, as yet. The Russians will have to capture Przemyel, where it is reported three German army corps have been sent to help the Austrians, before they can make further progress westward.

The other Russian army, however, will be free to proceed against Cracow if General Dankl is disposed of. The German army in Silesia has become more active, and the Russians claim to have taken a park of artillery on the Breslau-Varsovia lines.

The Servians announce another victory by their army over the Austrians near Novibazar, the town which has been so often mentioned in Austro-Servian controversies.

Paris, Sept. 20, 11 p. m.—The official statement issued tonight says that in violent fighting north of Soissons, the Germans gained ground, which afterwards was recaptured by the allies.

"On our left wing, north of the River Aisne below Soissons, our troops were furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and yielded some ground which, however, they regained almost immediately.

"On the other hand we have continued our progress on the right bank of the River Oise.

"Likewise to the north of Rheims we have repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, although they were very vigorously conducted.

"On the centre to the east of Rheims we have made new progress through our attacks.

"In the Argonne, the situation remains unchanged.

ALGERIANS CAPTURE ANOTHER FLAG.

Paris, Sept. 20, 3.26 p. m.—The French war office today issued the following communication:

"On our left wing we have made a slight advance, along the right bank of the River Oise.

"A division of Algerians captured another flag.

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front, between Craonne and Rheims, have been repulsed.

"Near Rheims the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we had occupied has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompele, (about five miles east by southeast of Rheims).

"The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired on the cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames.

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains are maintained.

"In Woerze there is nothing to announce.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

"In the centre between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souain and have made thousands of prisoners.

"On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier. In the Vosges, the enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die but without success.

"Our attacks progress slowly on that side because of the difficulty of the ground, the defensive works encountered there and the bad weather.

"The Saxon army has been broken up and its commander, Gen. Von Hausen,

has been relieved of his command. The cavalry division of the same nationality which had fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign and was later sent to Russia, has shared the downfall of the Austrian army and must have suffered heavy losses.

VEDRINES BRINGS AVIATOR TO EARTH.

On the battlefield, Sept. 20, via Paris, 5.35 p. m.—The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches, writing while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with the strongly placed German batteries.

Some brilliant feats at arms were performed at various points on the line, extending along the Oise, the Aisne and Woerze. The seasoned Algerian troops made a gallant capture of another German flag.

Jules Vedrines, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in mid-air, with a German aviator whom he brought to earth. The German was dextrously reconnoitering the allies' position, when Vedrines ascended. Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Vedrines gave chase, and as he skimmed along, fusilladed the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed, both collapsing to the ground within fifteen minutes from the time Vedrines took the air.

These incidents, however, are important only for their influence in encouraging the allied troops, and don't affect the result of the great battle, which has already lasted a week, and promises to continue for many days longer.

On the battlefield, Sept. 19, Saturday, by way of Paris, 3.45 p. m.—Overpowering fatigue and privations, resulting from five days of unrelenting struggle, brought about last night a temporary lull in the combat of the powerful armies that are face to face along the rivers Oise, Aisne and Woerze.

The roar of cannon, machine guns and rifles died down early last evening, and the presence of two armies, composed probably altogether of one million or more men, within touch on an uneven line and ready to spring to a fatal grip, scarcely could be conceived so intense was the stillness, broken only by an occasional report.

The soldiers of the allies and the Germans alike were snatching a little rest, huddled up in the strong entrenchments. In some places the trenches were half filled with water.

The French and British, like the Germans, have now entrenched and settled down for the stern fight, which threatens to be even longer and more sanguinary than the battle of the Marne. Progress is being made at some points by the allies, but very slowly, and the developments of the past twenty-four hours are not important, except that it is officially confirmed that the Germans have received reinforcements from Lorraine.

There were a few isolated encounters today, but both sides appear to have abandoned the rash movements across the open, which marked the early stages of the war. Obviously the deadly machine guns have taught a lesson.

One of the incidents of yesterday when the fierce fighting was awed in its savagery, was widely recounted today.

A BRITISH INFANTRY REGIMENT, UPON RECEIVING AN ORDER TO ADVANCE AND TAKE A GERMAN POSITION, KNELT FOR A MOMENT IN PRAYER. THEN THE MEN, KNOWING THAT THEIR CHARGE WAS TO BE TERRIBLE IN COST, SPRANG TO THEIR FEET AND WITH FIXED BAYONETS GLAMORED OUT OF THE SHELTER OF THE TRENCH, IN SHORT AND RAPID RUSHES THEY ADVANCED IN WIDE-OPEN ORDER, ALTERNATELY LYING DOWN AND THEN MAKING ANOTHER DASH OF FIFTEEN YARDS. FROM THE GERMAN POSITION CAME THE THICK HAIL OF THE MACHINE GUNS.

THE ATTACKING SOLDIERS HURRAHED AND SANG AS THEY PRESSED FORWARD. MANY FELL, WITH CRISPS OF DETERMINATION ON THEIR LIPS. FINALLY, THOSE WHO REMAINED OF THE REGIMENT REACHED AND TOOK THE GERMAN POSITION, AFTER A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER.

FIGHTING LESS VIOLENT AT END OF NINE DAYS' BATTLE

(Continued from page 1.)

while the infantry makes attacks and counter attacks, which are in the nature of sorties from a beleaguered fortress.

Occasionally one or the other gains a little ground, but it is so little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new entrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

It is now becoming the conviction of the military men that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effects on either army. The Germans have, according to their own official report, been strongly reinforced both on their right, where General Von Kluck is making such a stubborn stand in almost impregnable positions on the hills north of Aisne, and in the centre, where the Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recapture Rheims. It is probably the desire to recapture this town at all costs, because of its importance as the key to important communications that will improve all their connections for attack or retreat, that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment which has resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

This bombardment has been of the most severe kind, and is being directed from Reims, which the French recaptured but lost again, and from other hills around the town, and is of deadly character. The French have brought up additional heavy artillery in an attempt to drive the Germans out of these hills, for until this is done the situation in the town must be difficult.

On the allies' left the French report claims another advance on the right bank of the River Oise, as far as the heights of Lasseyrie, west of Neoyon, which has been the centre of heavy fighting for a week past.

Severe fighting also continues north of the Aisne, and in the Craonne district, where the Germans, the French official communication says, have been repulsed at all points with considerable losses.

This is an extremely difficult country over which to make an advance. The plateau of Craonne is of limestone formation, with the sides almost as perpendicular as walls; the valleys in wet weather become quagmires. It was on this plateau, just century ago, that Blucher failed to check Napoleon.

The allies apparently have scaled the walls of the plateau, and now hold the heights, but ahead of them they found Von Kluck in great strength, and are now awaiting the outcome of the attempt to turn his flank, which would clear the road for them. The French army, which is trying to work around the German right, is pushing it way slowly along. Starting from Compiègne, it reached Neoyon, and today it is on the heights of Lasseyrie.

The next objective point is Terger, nineteen miles from Laon, an important railway junction, which the Germans are using for provisioning their forces. The French have made some headway in Champagne, and on the western slope of the Argonne, and have re-occupied Meziul-Les-Hauts and Mesleux, but elsewhere the situation remains as it was. One thing certain, neither front has been broken, all attempts to do this having been repulsed, and while the German right may be heading back a little, it is not yet outflanked.

All this fighting has been carried on in most execrable weather, a continuous downpour, which so often accompanies battles, filling the trenches with water, and putting a break on the movements of the men and horses.

GENERAL DANKL'S ARMY SURROUNDED.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding resiliently. According to Petrograd, the fortress of Jaroslau is being bombarded. Przemyel has been invested, and Gen. Dankl's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Dubicko, on the River San, by the Russians has cut Przemyel off from the western armies, so that it must now rely for defence upon the Austrian and German army corps which are there.

Gen. Dankl is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of South Poland, and separated from the main body of the Austrian army, he has been compelled to make a race for Cracow, in which he was, according to Russian accounts, beaten by the Russian army coming southward from the Vistula to Saragow.

The Russians are now so sure of Galicia that they are organizing a civil government for that region, as well as for Bukowina, the Austrian crownland, of which they are complete masters.

The Germans have retreated to some extent by penetrating the territory of Szwedki, in Russian Poland, and further to the north. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their fortress until their work in Galicia is completed.

The Montenegrins and Servians are reported to be meeting with success, and the Montenegrins are now approaching Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The exploit of the German cruiser *Emden* in the Bay of Bengal has caused quite a stir in England. It is supposed that British warships are now engaged in searching for her, but, thus far, German cruisers which have been free in the different oceans have succeeded in keeping out of the way.

SKY BLAZING OVER TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

Bordeaux, Sept. 21—7.25 p. m.—The Temps today prints the following let-

ter received from a friend of its editor at the front. The letter is dated Sept. 9 and says:

"For four days we have been fighting without stopping, and sleeping so little that this morning I fell asleep in an automobile, and bursting shells in the road hardly caused me to blink my sand-laden eyelids.

"We are holding our own, but at what cost? All the horizon is in flames; all the villages within twenty-five miles are burning, and the night sky seems glittering with sparks.

"The noise is such that one ceases to notice it. We live in the midst of death. Today I owe my life to a miracle the circumstances of which I am at a loss to explain even now. Two big shells fell on, and wrecked the house where I was taking my General's quarters, about the German wounded I had come to fetch. At the first explosion, which crushed the roof, I advised the general to take shelter behind the wall.

"Hardly had I left him when the second shell exploded in the very spot where I had been standing. The whole house burst into flames, Captain A. to whom I had been speaking, fell forward dead, and Col. B. who was entering the drawing room, also was instantly killed.

"I got out of the debris through a window. Upon the threshold of the house were General C., Col. T., and Lt. W., all grievously wounded.

"My name has been mentioned in the army orders."

BOER GENERAL RESIGNS.

London, Sept. 21—11.30 p. m.—Brigadier General Christian Frederick Beyers, commander general of the Union of South Africa's defence forces, has resigned his position because of his disapproval of the action of Great Britain in sending commandos to conquer German Southwest Africa.

MUST USE BACK DOOR.

London, Sept. 21—Because one of their number was refused entrance at the front door of the official press bureau, and was told to go to the back door, the newspapermen on duty there went on strike tonight.

A committee was appointed to interview the official in charge, but was told that the order that newspapermen must use the back door was irrevocable.

LOST WITH PEGASUS.

London, Sept. 22—12.25 a. m.—Lt. Commander Richard C. Turner and Lt. John H. Drake and twenty-four men of the British cruiser *Pegasus* were killed in the action with the German cruiser *Koenigsberg* in Zanzibar harbor. Three officers and fifty men were wounded, and nine are missing.

Austrian Plan for Defeat.

Vienna, Sept. 21, 3 p. m., via Paris, 11.80 p. m.—The belief is growing in official quarters here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia were, to a large extent, brought about by exact knowledge held by the Russian war office of Austria's mobilization and campaign plans, which had been secured through an elaborate system of espionage.

The military authorities are of the belief that two years ago discovered that Col. Alfred Raal, chief of the general staff of the Eighth Austrian army corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable the Austrian general staff later made changes in their plans, the military experts are of the belief that the modifications would not have greatly affected the general basis of the campaign as worked out.

Col. Raal was found guilty of being a traitor, and on the advice of brother officers committed suicide.

The Austrian official reports continue to give only scant detail of fresh fighting in Galicia.

There is a constant flow of Polish refugees into Vienna. Several train loads of them arrived here Sunday, and more are reported to be on their way.

The municipal authorities are experiencing great difficulty in finding accommodation for the largest number of refugees, who already aggregate 100,000.

Get Rid of Kaiser.

New York, Sept. 21—A special cable to the Tribune from Rotterdam, says: "An appeal to the civilized world has been issued by the Committee of the German Homefront League, headed by Dr. E. Bernheim, Karl Bernheim, Emil Gott, Franz Gausson, Jacob Mamelodek and Ernest Schuster, and says:

"The Kaiser, having passionately loving our fatherland, and although living in exile, serving our country to the utmost of our power, that it is the bounden duty of every man who cares for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arming the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for the appalling crimes which have disgraced our nation in the eyes of the world.

"No matter how long the campaign, and how great the sacrifices it may entail, we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage-earners in Germany can only be served by the victory of the allied armies.

"The Kaiser, having innocently and deceived Belgium, is now despising France, and denouncing the land with the blood of his victims.

"It must therefore be plain to all honest men, without distinction of race or creed or party, that there can be no settlement of the existing disruptions, no lasting peace or security, no rights of man, and no protection of democracy from brigandage and death, until the imperial domination of Prussia within Germany is crushed, disarmed and swept away."

London, Sept. 21, 10.45 p. m.—The German emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Thousands of troops are stationed around the location where he resides. To-day he is making a cruise, for he sank suddenly. Young Churchill hurried out in a boat and dived. He found the body at the bottom in six feet of water. He brought the body ashore, and made efforts to resuscitate, and was afterwards assisted by Mr. Prince, who lives on the island, and later by Dr. J. Ryan. The body was removed to Hamilton.

Mr. Keirstead was 46 years of age. His father, Henry Keirstead, belonged at Cole's Island, Queens county, and it was there that the son spent the early part of his life. He received his education at the schools in that vicinity and later attended Acadia University, of which he was a graduate. A few years later he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and during the years he spent as a clergyman he held pastorates at Campbellton, Oxford (N. S.) and more recently at Tabernacle church here.

Owing to ill-health he was compelled to resign from the ministry, in which calling he made a profound impression upon the congregations which he had and upon the public in general. He stepped into prominence again the year following his resignation, being elected alderman for Prince ward in the old city council in 1911, the year preceding the inauguration of the commission form of government. In the provincial election of 1912 he ran on the Liberal ticket but was defeated.

During this time he was engaged in the insurance and real estate business and later he branched into the brokerage. Two years ago the firm of Keirstead & Mesereau was instituted and engaged in the fox ranching and production business. The firm controlled the Keirstead & Mesereau Fox & Fur Co., Ltd., which was organized and promoted several applicants on western lands, largely held in the city. Major C. J. Mesereau, the other member of the firm, is going to the front with the Canadian contingent as a brigade major in the infantry.

Imperial palaces which has been turned into a military hospital.

Gaekwar Offers Aid.

London, Sept. 21, 5.45 p. m.—"All my troops and resources," this is the latest offer of the Gaekwar of Baroda to the British government, as announced by the secretary of state for India.

"Nearly all the Indian potentates have expressed a desire for personal service in the field, and many have offered the British government 'all I possess.' All Parties United.

Washington, Sept. 21—The British embassy today announced receipt of the following from the London foreign office:

## ST. JOHN MARKETS

### COUNTRY MARKET.

New potatoes, bush	0.60	0.65
Beef, western	0.18 1/2	0.18 1/2
Beef, country	0.07	0.07
Mutton, per lb	0.07	0.09
Pork, per lb	0.11	0.13
Spring lamb	0.12	0.13
Veal, per lb	0.09	0.11
Eggs, hennery, per doz	0.00	0.30
Tub butter, per lb	0.25	0.25
Creamery butter, per lb	0.26	0.26
Fowls, fresh killed, per		
Turkeys	0.18	0.20
Spring chickens	0.00	0.25
Lettuce, per doz	0.40	0.45
Bacon	0.21	0.42
Oysters, 25	0.20	0.27
Turkey	0.20	0.25
Cucumbers, doz	0.00	0.10
New beets	0.00	0.40
New carrots	0.00	0.40
Tomatoes, lb	0.00	0.40
Peas, per bushel	0.50	0.75
Cauliflower, doz	0.70	1.00
Beans, per bushel	0.00	0.75
Celery, native, dozen	0.00	0.50
Cabbage, per doz	0.00	0.50
Corn	0.10	0.20
Squash	0.00	0.10
Turnips (bbl)	1.00	1.15
Green tomatoes (bbl)	1.25	1.40

### GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, lb	0.06 1/2	0.10
Fancy, do	0.10 1/2	0.10 1/2
Currency, cleaned, lb	0.00	0.11 1/2
Shoes, per pair	0.15	0.18
Rice	0.05	0.18
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.00	0.55
Soda, per keg	2.10	2.20
Beans, hand picked	0.00	3.75
Beans, yellow eye	0.00	4.75
Split peas, per bag	0.75	3.90
Pot barley, bush	6.55	7.00
Cornmeal, per bag	2.00	2.00
Egg store	1.05	1.10
Granulated cornmeal	1.60	6.10
Liverpool salt, per sack		
Egg store	1.10	1.15

### CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:		
Salmon, pink	4.90	5.00
Salmon, red spring	8.00	8.10
Finan chaddies	4.50	4.60
Kipper herring	4.00	4.50
Clams	4.00	4.25
Oysters, 18	1.60	1.65
Oysters, 25	2.50	2.55
Corned beef, lb	8.25	8.30
Peaches, 25	1.70	1.75
Peaches, 35	2.15	2.20
Pineapple, sliced	2.00	2.05
Pineapple, graded	1.87 1/2	1.95
Singapore pineapples	1.55	1.65
Lombard plums	1.07	1.10
Apples, 100	1.00	1.05
Corn, per doz	1.00	1.02 1/2
Peas	0.95	1.00
Tomatoes	2.25	2.30
Tomatoes, sliced	0.15	0.18
Pumpkins	0.92 1/2	0.95
Squash	1.07 1/2	1.10
String beans	0.95	1.00
Baker beans	1.40	1.45

### PROVISIONS.

Pork, Canadian meat	30.00	30.00
Pork, American clear	30.00	30.00
American plain beef	28.25	28.50
Lard, compound, tub	0.11 1/2	0.11 1/2
Molasses, fancy Barbados	0.18 1/2	0.18 1/2
Molasses, Jamaica	0.38	