

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

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NO. 6

## FIGHTING LESS VIOLENT AT END OF NINE DAYS' BATTLE WITH ALLIES MAKING MARKED GAIN ON LEFT AND CENTRE

### RHEIMS SHELLED WITH DELIBERATE INTENT TO DESTROY CATHEDRAL

This is View Taken in Paris and Destruction of Wonderful Art Treasures is Greatly Deplored

French Success in Winning Fort of La Pompelle May Have Fired Germans With Thirst for Revenge as Shelling of Town was Resumed With Greater Fierceness on Sunday After French Carried Position—Belgians Repelled German Attack, Thrice Repeated on Strategic Fort.

(By G. H. PERRIS.)

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Sept. 21.—The serious and deliberate bombardment of Rheims began on Saturday, being chiefly directed from German batteries placed on the side of the old French fort on the hill of Nogent LaBessie. This position stands barely six miles from the centre of the city to the east, and the chief buildings would be clearly visible through field glasses, so that there can be no question of accident, either on Friday afternoon or early Saturday morning.

It has been the scene of severe fighting, the French making persistent attacks and at last capturing the site of their old Pomille battery, two miles short of the main position at Nogent.

Was it in revenge for this audacity that shells were deliberately aimed at the wonderful fabric in which artists of the middle ages enshrined their noblest conceptions of beauty and faith?

The exact damage cannot be ascertained, for Rheims is now cut off absolutely from the rest of the country. The roads approaching are forbidden except to the army. The bombardment was resumed early Sunday morning apparently with the aim of completing the destruction of the city and its historical monuments.

Of these the Abbey church of St. Remi is a century older than the cathedral itself, and it contained splendid stained glass windows, statues and other treasures which are believed to have been destroyed.

The town hall is a fine building in Louis XIII style, dating from 1630, in which were also situated the town library and museum, in the mass of ruins. This museum contains pictures by Toniers, Corot, Daubigny and other masters.

The Hotel Dieu, or hospital, the sub-prefecture, and some other ancient houses of the town were also destroyed.

400 CIVILIANS KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT.

Mr. Slidell, of New York, who reached here, says that about 400 residents in the city, including four nuns, were killed, but another refugee states that there has been very little loss of life. I will only add one comment to this previous story. It is that of Maurice Barrot, eminent reactionary: "At least," he says, "the shells have not fallen on our battalions, our brothers and sons, our defenders. Perish the marshes of France, perish the genius rather than the blood of my race at this moment. I prefer the humblest, weakest infantrymen of France to our whitest works of art. These will recreate. The essential thing is that our nation remains 'vive la France,' and this is the only reply of real artists and patriots to this deed."

GERMAN ATTACK ON FORT FAILS.

(By L. A. JONES.)

Antwerp, Sept. 21.—I just heard of a desperate, but unsuccessful attack which took place yesterday and on Saturday, on the part of the Germans to take Fort Waelhem, one of the strongest forts which protects Brussels. It lies between Malines and Brussels, and is in reality the key to the situation in Belgium.

Shortly after dark, the Germans, who brought up considerable forces in the region of Hofstadt and Campenout, opened fire with deadly artillery, and at the same time half of the division of the enemy fired on the trenches as they were concealed in the trenches before the forts. It was intended as a surprise attack but it failed.

The forts of Waelhem replied with telling effect, and the front line of the German forces was devastated. Still they brought up men who continued to fall before the guns of the fort and then the German firing ceased suddenly as it began. Just before dawn on Sunday the sudden attack was repeated, but on this occasion the Belgians were more fully prepared to stand the attack. Again it failed. Later in the day there came a third attack but the enemy's shells which fell well afforded little covering and protection to the first line of invaders. Ultimately the Germans withdrew having lost nearly 1,000 men.

Rome, Sept. 21, via Paris, 7.56 p. m.—Informed of the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims, Pope Benedict said that he could not believe it possible, in such a civilized epoch as the twentieth century, to be plunged back to the time of Attila.

The pontiff requested Cardinal Ferrari to request Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, for full particulars, at Rheims, for Rheims are not accepted.

Used Petroleum Shells. Bordeaux, Sept. 21.—A detailed account of the German bombardment of Rheims has become available here. It relates that the cannonading of the French city has lasted for a fortnight.

The Germans are said to have used petroleum shells, and the city was set on fire in many places.

Whole blocks of houses have been reduced to heaps of smoking ruins. This part of the population which was unable or unwilling to leave the city was without food for several days. The people took shelter in cellars.

A certain number of them were injured, but little or no loss of life has been reported.

Paris Population. Paris, Sept. 21.—Official figures on the census of Paris, within the city walls, show that today in the capital are 362,484 fewer families than there were in 1881.

The number of households now in the city is 761,200. Consequently a third of the resident families have left. Numerically, as to inhabitants, the population today shows a reduction of 1,025,007 as compared to 1911.

Swiss Press Denunciation. Geneva, via Paris, Sept. 22, 2.50 a. m.—The Swiss press unanimously condemn the destruction of the Rheims cathedral, and there has been an outburst of indignation among the 300,000 representatives of all nations who are at present in Switzerland.

According to late advices there were riots yesterday at Vienna, the people demanding war news. Food is very scarce, and prices are rising daily. As a result of the riots several persons were killed and many arrests were made.

Bulgarian Wounded. Rome, Sept. 21, via London, 4.08 p. m.—A despatch received here from Vienna relates that Gen. Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, who resigned from the diplomatic corps of his country to join the Russian field force, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomaszow.

Continuous Fighting Day and Night Resulted in British and French Pushing Back Von Kluck's Army Seven Miles in Last Forty-eight Hours and French Also Gain Appreciably Between Rheims and Argonnes—Siege Conditions Now Practically Preval with Sorties Back and Forth and German Counter Attacks Invariably Repulsed—Official Casualty List Shows the Proportion of British Officers Very Large with Many Prominent Names Among Them—Russians Capture Town which Means Gen. Dank's Army is Surrounded.

The nature of the struggle between the Germans and the allied forces on the battlefield in France, which stretches from Noyon in the west to Verdun, is indicated by the latest official communication from the French war office, which says that the engagements have become less violent.

From this it would seem as if both sides had reached the conclusion that the gaining of a few yards of ground hardly warranted the losses entailed, and that preparations are on the way for a strong offensive movement at some strategic point.

The French also report that they have made progress in the territory between Rheims and the Argonne forest. On their left wing they have reached the heights of Lassigny. With the French on this part of the battle line are the British, who, according to an official statement issued by the British press bureau, have fared badly since the beginning of the war in the loss of officers.

The casualty lists show that 797 British officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, a very high percentage of the total loss.

The German emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris despatch.

A Vladivostok despatch says that Japanese aeroplanes have destroyed with bombs two of the important forts at Tsing Tau, in the German protectorate of Kiaochow, while Peking reports that a British detachment led by Gen. Sir Seymour Harnley destroyed the Japanese in the attack on that place.

The Montenegrin army is believed to be close to Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. The Montenegrin forces office learns that the Austrian army is in retreat.

Because of his disapproval of the action of the German government in seeking the conquest of German Southwest Africa, Brig.-General Beyer, commandant-General of the Union of South Africa's defence forces, has resigned.

President Wilson, it is reported from Washington, while announcing that he is "prayerfully working for peace in Europe," will take no further steps for the present, regarding mediation in the European struggle.

FURTHER COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED. London, Sept. 21—7.56 p. m.—The official press bureau announced at 7.45 o'clock this morning:

"Since the last report was received from Gen. French, further counter-attacks have been made, and successfully repulsed."

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS IN FRENCH CENTRE.

Paris, Sept. 21—11.19 p. m.—The official communication issued tonight says:

"The engagements today have been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, notably between Rheims and Argonnes."

ALLIED LEFT GAINED SEVEN MILES.

On the battlefield, Sept. 21, via way of Paris, 5.30 p. m.—The western wing of the German line has been thrust back about seven miles during the last forty-eight hours, as a result of continuous fighting, night and day.

Both armies, despite almost superhuman fatigue, show the utmost determination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the fresher troops at the disposal of the allied commanders, have gradually forced the Germans to recede.

The Turks are adding daily to their record of daring achievements. Late last night in a costly bayonet onslaught, they broke through the German lines without firing more than a few shots, and re-captured and brought back four field guns which the French troops had abandoned the previous day. They seemed to disdain the murderous rifle and machine gun fire poured into them, refusing to listen to the officers who tried to keep them under cover.

Cold steel again played a considerable part today in the battle of the enormous boats fighting along the Aisne, the Oise, and the Yonne. The most remarkable point about the encounter is that the troops scarcely see each other before they actually come hand-to-hand.

The recklessness displayed at the beginning of the hostilities, with the resultant carnage through the machine guns, has almost disappeared, and every movement of the attacking and defending troops is carried out with the utmost caution, until the moment of actual contact.

GERMANS SUFFER FROM BAYONET CHARGES.

The Germans have suffered most in these engagements, for the French troops from Africa and the British infantry are adepts with the bayonet, and they wait wistfully in the trenches until their adversaries are so close that a quick dash brings them together.

Gen. Joffre, who is enjoying robust health, holds in his hands every phase of the battle. Behind the firing line the commander of the allies confers daily with the generals in charge of the varied allied forces. He has created a feeling of the greatest confidence among the officers and men by his absolute interference to political and other influences, and by his desire to spare them sacrifices.

The country behind the French army is being rapidly re-populated. Herds of cattle and sheep mingle with supply trains along the roads leading to the north. They are being driven by peasants, women, old men and boys, homeward.

AUSTRIANS BROUGHT TO GARRISON BRUSSELS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21, via London, 4.50 p. m.—According to a message which reaches the Telegraph, the troops of the German empire who were in Brussels have left that city for the French and Russian fronts. The army occupying Brussels is now Austrian, and has with it seven heavy siege guns.

The Telegraph says also that as an outcome of quarrelling between Bavarian and Prussian soldiers, several of the Bavarian hussars in these disorders have been court-martialed, and shot.

Bombard is reported as quiet. The price of provisions has increased considerably, and some products are scarce.

OPERATIONS NOW RESEMBLE SIEGE.

London, Sept. 21—9.55 p. m.—The unparalleled struggle on the River Aisne, which commenced about a week ago Saturday, has developed into siege operations. The two armies, strongly entrenched, are carrying on an artillery duel.

(Continued on page 8.)

### WILL SEND WHOLE FORCE AT VALCARTIER CAMP TO FIGHT EMPIRE'S BATTLES

Every Man and Officer Fit Will Go on the First Contingent

Government Decides That 10,000 Men More Than Planned Will Be Taken Abroad—Col. Hughes Says a Second Contingent Will Be Quickly Mobilized if Needed—Volunteers Greatly Pleased at New Announcement.

(Canadian Press.)

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 21.—Canada will send nearly 10,000 more men on the first contingent than was asked by the British war office. This announcement was made by Col. Sam Hughes tonight, and the decision was the result of a conference between Sir Robert Borden, the minister of militia, Sir George E. Foster, and Hon. Robert Rogers at the camp today.

It means that 31,200 officers and men and 7,700 horses will be transported to England, instead of a division of 22,500 men, which was the original plan of the government. It also means that every officer in training here will be taken abroad, which has caused great rejoicing among those who expected to be rejected. Every man in camp who is physically fit for active service will comprise the first contingent.

WILL SEND THE WHOLE FORCE.

Asked whether any soldiers would remain in training at Valcartier, and if there would be a second contingent immediately mobilized, Col. Hughes said:

"We have decided that every man will be taken from this camp. The firing line from Canada will consist of an army division of 22,500 men, but at the same time we have deemed it advisable to send the rest of the Canadians who will act as a reserve, instead of leaving them here, and not being able to use them at a time when they are greatly needed because of possible delay in transporting them."

As to whether a second contingent will be mobilized, I cannot say. The services of 100,000 men can be obtained just as easily as were the services of those at present camped here. A second contingent will be quickly mobilized, if necessary."

The first contingent will consist of nineteen battalions of infantry, including the Princess Patricia Regiment. This latter regiment will go as part of the first contingent. The original intention was to send only twelve battalions. There will also be three squadrons of Strathcona Horse, three squadrons of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and the artillery of about 4,000 men, and many twelve, eighteen and sixty-pound guns.

Sir Robert Borden shook hands with every officer in camp this morning. He addressed the officers of each brigade, telling them that it had been decided to send every officer and man to England. This, indeed, was a splendid surprise to the officers, many of whom thought that they could not go, owing to the surplus. It is quite possible that many will be unattached, and may be used by English territorial regiments.

Canada will also contribute about 300 machine guns. Already 150 have been given by wealthy Canadians, and it is expected that many more will be forthcoming in the very near future.

The Duke of Connaught inspected the two cavalry regiments, the Strathcona Horse and Royal Canadian Dragoons, this morning, and the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry at Levis this afternoon.

The royal party and cabinet ministers returned to Ottawa tonight.

### French Fortresses Not Proof Against Modern Explosives

(By G. H. PERRIS.)

Paris, Sept. 21.—M. Ardonin Dumazon, in the Liberte, answers the questions formulated several times as to the reason why so many of the French fortresses fell to the first attack. He says, that since the last defensive positions between Belgium and Paris were abandoned, there can now be no objection to confessing what military men already knew.

The forts built on the plans of the French engineer here, DeRive were good enough until dynamite, telfinite and other high explosives were produced. Then they became useless.

The fort of Malmouin near Anizylid Chateau, in the Vert district of present fighting, was tested by the French army authorities and in a few hours it was blown to bits. The principal forts at Verdun, Toul, Belfort and last of all Maubeuge, were then as quickly as possible covered with reinforced concrete and steel cupolas, the only protection of any value against modern explosives.

The lesser fortifications which could not be so protected, should, the writer thinks, have been forthwith abandoned, but those responsible were afraid of public opinion. So Lille before the invasion had to be declared an open town and its forts dismantled, so with Rheims, Laon and La Fere, they could not be defended and it would have been better to have abandoned them before the war for the sights are now being used by German gunners.

It was said they would make an effort to capture the Katrine and the North German Lloyd lines. Kromprinz Wilhelm. The report was given added credence when it became known that mail received at the British consulate here for delivery to the British cruisers, recently forwarded to Rio Janeiro.

Two cruisers, the Lancaster and the Suffolk, were outside the harbor today. Ten Shots to Sink Steamer.

Calcutta, Sept. 21, 6.50 p. m.—The crews of the six British steamers captured by the German cruiser Emden, in the Bay of Bengal, five of which were sunk after the crews had been taken off, arrived here this afternoon. They make light of the German shooting.

George Read, second officer of the Indus, says that his ship was intercepted on the morning of Sept. 10 by the Emden, as she was coming up the bay. The Germans had intercepted all wireless, reporting the movement of ships, and so knew the positions of all the vessels in the bay. The cruiser fired ten shots at the Indus which, however, was not sunk until more than an hour after the attack began, the German marksmanship being very poor.

This Crew Safe. London, Sept. 21, 6.46 p. m.—A message to the Evening News from Rangoon, British India, says that the captain and crew of the Clan Malheson were landed at Rangoon today. Their ship was sunk by the German cruiser Emden off False Point on the Bay of Bengal on Sept. 14. After the vessel was sunk the crew were rescued.

NO PEACE WITH PRUSSIAN MILITARISM SHORT OF GRAVE.

Liverpool, Sept. 21, via London, Sept. 21, 11.15 p. m.—In a speech here tonight Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, referring to the talk of peace by the German ambassador to the United States, Count Von Bernstorff said:

"His vague talk of peace is as insincere as the information of which he is the source. Peace with the German people might be arranged in good time, but there would be no peace, with Prussian militarism, short of the grave."

England, said the first lord, did not seek to subjugate Germany or Austria or their people, however complete her victory might be over them. The worst that could happen to them after the war was that they should be set free to live and let live fairly and justly.

(Continued on page 8.)

### AERIAL SHIPS INTO CANADA

Order Barring Them—Precautions Against Any Attempt of Germans or Other States Territory as a Base for Operations.

Estavaco (Sask.), Lethbridge (Alta.), and Chilliwack (B. C.) A Canadian officer must be carried on any aircraft that lands in Canada, and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board.

Any military aircraft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or of Great Britain or her allies.

One reason for this strict governmental regulation of aircraft is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of aircraft by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombing or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada. It is a remote but possible danger.

It is expected that the Belgian commission, which waited on President Wilson at Washington yesterday to protest on behalf of the Belgian government against German atrocities in conducting the war, will visit various points in Canada, and will, while in Ottawa, be the guests of the Canadian government.

The Belgian consul-general for Canada, Maurice Gooz, is now communicating with the commission urging a visit to Canada. No reply has yet been received, but two Belgian gentlemen from Montreal, who met the commission in New York, on their way to Ottawa, have reported that the commissioners have expressed a willingness to come to Canada. Invitations to address public gatherings have been extended to them by the Canadian clubs of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, commander of one of the army corps of the British expeditionary force, to whom Sir John French gives unstinted praise for his excellent work during the retirement after the battle of Mons. This general was one of the most effective leaders of the Boer War.

There were numerous Austrian soldiers beginning in the streets for bread. Many of them were seriously wounded. Other Austrian soldiers were seen carrying their uniforms under their arms in bundles, which they declared they were about to burn.

"The utter disorganization of the Austrian military administration is very evident. The army proved itself an unwilling mass of men, of which large numbers were delighted to throw down their arms to the Russians."

"The Russian army entered Luxembourg in splendid condition, and attended by an enormous provision train."

"Exemplary order was immediately established under Russian control."

GERMAN CRUISERS DAMAGED EACH OTHER.

London, Sept. 18, 2.50 a. m.—Telegraphing to the Times its Petrograd correspondent says:

"Reports of disaster to the German fleet in the Baltic have been confirmed by dispatches received here which declare that German warships fired upon each other. All rumors of engagements with the Russian fleet in the Baltic, however, are untrue."

"The information reaching Petrograd is that a numerous flotilla, attended by cruisers, while engaged in hunting down passenger steamers, mistook their own for the enemy's ships and engaged in a lively battle. The number of vessels captured is unknown, but several cruisers entered Kiel badly mauled and riddled and carrying many wounded."

Real Estate Transfers.

Property transfers recorded this week in St. John were—

Mrs. Emily M. Appleby to Mrs. Julia P., wife of J. A. Barry, property in the Leacater.

Mrs. Fanny Berry to S. T. Waters, property in Guilford street, west.

Eastern Terminal Realty Co. to W. Balmain, and another to G. S. Peabody, both properties in Simonds.

S. H. Ewing et al to Hillisboro Wood working Co., property in Simonds.

F. G. Spencer et al to W. G. Thomson, property in Simonds.

W. G. Thomson to Jas. O'Leary, property in Simonds.

King's County.

A. F. Murphy to Joseph Murphy, property at Greenwich.

Joseph Murphy to A. F. Murphy, property at Greenwich.

F. N. Vincent to G. C. Allan, property at Rothsay.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY EXHIBITION OPENS.

St. Stephen, Sept. 16.—The Charlotte county exhibition was opened today and the attendance is good. Many of the exhibits exceed those of last year. The horticultural exhibit greatly exceeds last year's and is one of the best ever seen in this section of the province.

# 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 Imogene 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 Onasime 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. Henderson.

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. Keating 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 home 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. These 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 Goodville, 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 Dahinda 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. Darrell Peters, Mr. Carroll Cudlip.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchet and children came home on Monday from Duck Cove, where they spent about two weeks.

Among those at the Kennedy House on Tuesday were Mrs. Simon Jones and son Ronald, who is a student at Rother-

## 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 Pickett.

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. Trott's 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. P. 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 announce 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. A. Ward, 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 Street, who has been at his home in town for the past summer holidays has returned to his studies at the University of New Brunswick.

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 New Brunswick.

Miss Edna Cormier has returned home from an enjoyable trip to Rimouki, 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.

Mrs. G. B. Bell, of Moncton, and C. S. Hamilton, of St. John, were in town this week attending the funeral of the late Mr. Archibald Murray, who died on Saturday morning last, at his home, 244 St. John street. He leaves besides his wife, a daughter, who had been in failing health for some time past was one of the Cape's oldest inhabitants, and a son, who is a student at the University of New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lamb and family returned to their cottage in town, after the season at their cottage in town.

Miss Frances Burt, graduate nurse, Newton (Mass.), who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burt, returned to the Cape from a few days' pleasant stay in Moncton the guest of her friend, Miss MacEwen. Miss Burt was accompanied to Moncton by her guests, Miss Cunningham, of Boston, who is also spending a few weeks at the Rectory.

Mrs. G. B. Bell and the Misses Weldon were in Moncton on Wednesday, guests at the Weldon-Crichton wedding.

The community was extremely sorry on Saturday morning last to learn of the death of Mrs. Charles Cooke, of this town, after a lingering illness of some months. Deceased, who was in her fifty-second year, was highly esteemed throughout the town. She leaves, besides her husband, a family of nine-five daughters and four sons. Interment took place on Monday afternoon in Greenwood cemetery. The funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Cooke, the house was conducted by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, pastor of the Baptist church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Livingston, Knox Presbyterian church, and Mr. Brier, independent pastor to the Baptist church.

Mr. Allan Tait is returning to Sackville this week to continue his studies at Mr. Allison Academy.

A wedding of interest to Shediac people occurred in Memramook on Monday of this week, when Mr. N. Legeur of this town was united in marriage to Miss J. W. D. Douglas, who spent a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. J. H. Hickman, 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.

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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.) 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.

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.

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in Moncton to Miss Alvin Melanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Melanson, of that city. The happy couple left on a bridal trip to Boston and New York and on their return will reside in Moncton.

Mrs. H. W. Murray entertained a few friends at bridge on Wednesday evening of this week.

## 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.

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Rev. George E. Whitehouse and Mrs. Whitehouse, of Westchester, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gross, Miss Lena McLean, of Campbellton, is the guest of friends in the city.

Mrs. W. G. Smith and daughter, Miss Mary, are spending a few days in Petticoat, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Jones.

the guests of Mrs. George McSwenney, have returned to Summerside.

Miss Marion Black, who is taking a course in nursing at Boston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. H. Peterson.

The Misses Mabel and Annie Card, who have been spending a week with friends in the city, have returned to their home in Dorchester.

Mrs. Roy Harrington has gone to Amherst to visit at the home of Mrs. David McPherson.

Mrs. H. Higgins and Mrs. P. A. MacGowan have returned from a trip to Quebec.

Miss Florence Currie, of Campbellton, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Peterson.

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

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

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 wheelbarrow trimmed with flowers, which was wheeled in and presented to Miss Bass by Master Maurice Stratton. The evening was spent very pleasantly and in close refreshments were served. Miss Bass has gone to the West, where she will shortly be one of the principals in an interesting event.

M

St. John, where she was attending the military opening.

Mrs. D. C. Firth left this week for Sackville to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Margaret Harper, to Mr. Douglas Mair, of Vancouver, who will take place on Tuesday of next week.

A very enjoyable dance was held by the young people in the Masonic Temple on Friday evening. The affair was most enjoyable and well arranged.

Miss Stella Asker has returned from Sydney where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. Duncan Noble.

Mrs. A. G. Adams is in St. John this week attending the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones on Thursday, which took place in St. John's Presbyterian church, St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawker spent a few days at Onneton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Dodge and son, Harry, returned from their home in Reading, Mass., and are now the guests of Mrs. Wood's sister, Mrs. Jas. Vanstone.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Machum were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Elkin is spending a few weeks in Montreal, where he is attending to business.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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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.

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 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.

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.

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 turning 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 the machine 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 awfulness of the war, are 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 told the nation 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 to 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 come across our path. (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. Inevitably 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 what will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal is achieved."

This leads the Mail's correspondent to ask further: "Is the Chancellor going to make good to Belgian children the murder of their mothers, to mothers the murder of their children? Can he rebuild historic Louvain and repair homes? Can he limit the severed throats and ensue peace through brutal war?" Throughout it all is the amazing conceit that the Germans are the "Chosen People," the elect of God. A frequent pulpit utterance is: "Germany's enemies are the enemies of the Lord." The Mail's correspondent concludes that it is Prussia, not Germany that is mad with the lust of war conquest—Prussia which is at the mercy of the military clique, because she steadfastly refuses to allow her working people to vote on any equality with the rich.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Krupp has 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 Krupp. 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.

The local fund for the relief of the defenders of our country and their families, is not growing so rapidly as it ought to grow. It is a sacred duty for those who remain peacefully at home to contribute as generously as possible. The Home Rule Bill has been signed by King George. While it will be placed

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.

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 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-

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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Returning to Sackville he took up the practice of law and was admitted as a barrister in the year 1899. 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 dominion government...

A. B. COPP, Liberal Candidate in Westmorland.

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 solution, 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—ones 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 will 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.

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 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.

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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 German 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.

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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 it.

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. DeFalot and Sergeant B. Smith. Both sergeants have been engaged in active service before, DeFalot 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 action 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 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 proclamation, 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.

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

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 was educated at the Cheshire Regiment. He worked hard and in time got his captaincy in the third battalion of the regiment. He was now in the city of Edinburgh, before studying for the army.

For seven years he was adjutant of the battalion, being stationed at the county town of the Cheshires, old-fashioned Roman city, and was very popular as an officer and it was from there that he married in November, 1908, at Litchfield Cathedral, the only daughter of the late Major-General Hale 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 his services.

He is a personal friend of the late Major-General Hale 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 his services.

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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.

REDDIMOND 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.

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.

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 19.—Crops 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—Crops equal to 1912 and double 1913, but smaller in size. Fennel, Mustard 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.

# GERMANS ON RIGHT RECEDE FROM HEROIC STAND OF ALLIES IN MOST DESPERATE FIGHTING OF WAR

On the Battle Front, Sept. 18, via Paris, 5:30 p. m.—The gigantic battle, or more properly speaking, battles, continue day and night along the entire front, from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of one sustained and combined movement, but in reality of several combats proceeding incessantly against the strongest points of the Germans defending the line, along the River Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the commander-in-chief of the allies. Attacks and counter-attacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour out of the twenty-four.

During the course of the night of September 15-16 the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere but were met by the French and British with courage that was simply marvellous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with marvellous tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the firm line presented by the allies' infantry. The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all.

The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns they sacrificed many of their number, displaying resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter-attack from the allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained.

Last night was relatively calm along the front, but today the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness operations are rendered difficult, owing to the reluctance of the opposing commanders to use lights, which might expose their position.

After this stage of the fight was concluded the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat the adversaries in many instances came to hand-to-hand clashes and the bayonet was extensively used. The carnage was terrific, but the troops of both armies appeared to have been hardened to such scenes and fought with indomitable coolness, despite the heaviness of the losses.

## AIR PILOTS DISCOVER GUNS.

The allies' aviators apparently discovered today the placements of some big German guns, notwithstanding the cleverness in which they are hidden beneath an eastern covering screen with the branches of trees. The allies' artillery opened a concentrated fire on a certain position of the line and the heavy German artillery shortly afterward lapsed into silence at that spot, although it is not known whether they were rendered impotent or were merely effecting a change of position, owing to their former employment having become untenable.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LEARN FROM ANY ONE PORTION OF THE LINE WHAT IS OCCURRING AT OTHER PLACES, BUT AN INCLINATION TO RECEDE SLIGHTLY SEEMED EVIDENT ON THE GERMAN SIDE, ALTHOUGH THEY OFFERED THE MOST OBSTINATE RESISTANCE AND FOUGHT AS THOUGH MADE OF IRON. THE ALLIES AT THE SAME TIME DOGGEDLY PURSUED THE SMALL ADVANTAGE THEY GAINED AND KEPT AT THE HEELS OF THEIR RELUCTANTLY RETIRING ENEMY.

AT A POINT WHERE THE BULK OF THE BRITISH TROOPS FORMED PART OF THE ALLIES LINE THE FIGHTING WAS FURIOUS YESTERDAY AND TODAY AND SOME OF THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH REGIMENTS, INCLUDING THE GUARDS AND THE HIGHLANDERS, SUFFERED SEVERELY. THEY PERFORMED THE TASK SET FOR THEM UNFLINCHINGLY, ADVANCING AND OCCUPYING SOME OF THE ADVANCED GERMAN POSITIONS, BUT AT TERRIBLE COST.

Behind the fighting line along the Aisne-Piedmont road still lie many of the dead who fell in the fighting of September 5. Laborers engaged in the task of interment declared that although they had buried great numbers, over 4,000 bodies still awaited removal from the battlefield.

## ALLIES LEFT WING STILL ADVANCES.

Paris, Sept. 18, 10:05 p. m.—The following official communication was issued here this evening:

"There is no change in the general situation, except that we have continued our progress on the left wing, and that a lull in the battle is noticed."

## ALLIED CAVALRY SHOWING ACTIVITY.

London, Sept. 18, 8:30 p. m.—An announcement, issued by the official press bureau this evening, says:

"According to a report received this afternoon, there is no particular change in the situation.

"There has been some activity on the part of the allied cavalry, but without at the present time any definite results."

London, Sept. 18, 9:45 p. m.—For five days the British and French armies have been trying to dislodge the Germans from the strong line of defenses which they have constructed on the battlefield stretching from the Oise to the Meuse rivers. There have been attacks and counter-attacks, but, in the words of the official communications, "there has been no change in the situation."

The allies claim to have made slight progress at some points against the German right wing, north of the River Aisne, and to have repulsed counter-attacks there and between Cassone and Rheims, while they say in the centre and on the right the Germans are acting purely on the defensive, having " dug themselves into entrenchments."

The German official reports are almost identical with those of the French, and they say that no decision has been reached, but that the allies' power of resistance is relaxing, that a French attempt to break their right has failed, that in the centre the Germans are gaining ground slowly, and that salient points Verdun have been repulsed.

It would seem, from all this, that the commanding generals have not yet found the weak points in their opponents' dispositions, and that each is withholding his determined blow for, as Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords, "the right moment."

## ALLIES HAVE ADVANTAGE OF OFFENSIVE.

The Germans, having reached selected positions, which they have strongly fortified, would appear to have the advantage, according to military experts, but for the fact that they must defend the whole of their front to make good their retirement, should an attack by their side fall, or a smashing blow from the allies break their line, while the Anglo-French forces are declared to be free to mass at any point Gen. Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

It is not certain where the French generalissimo will direct his assault. While the armies forming his left are pressing the German right wing, it is thought to be quite probable that Gen. Joffre is making arrangements for an attempt to break through the German front somewhere north of Verdun, and thus drive the armies of the German Crown Prince, the Duke of Wuertemberg, Gen. Von Hausen, Gen. Von Buelow and Gen. Von Kluck westward and sever their communications with the Rhine, through Luxembourg, and compel them to rely on the lines running into Belgium, which are manœuvred by an Anglo-French force operating on the border, as well as by a Belgian army.

However, the Germans are reported to be prepared to offer tremendous resistance to such a move. They are not only in strong positions, where reinforcements of men, munitions and provisions can reach them easily, but they have further defended position to fall back upon, if necessary. Furthermore, they are said to be strengthening their positions along the River Sambre, from Maubeuge to Namur and along the Meuse, from Givet to Namur, so that nothing evidently is being left to chance.

## PLAN OF CAMPAIGN CHANGED.

It is even reported that the Germans are concentrating transport trains on the Luxembourg frontier, so as to enable them to move troops eastward, should they so desire. This leads some of the military observers to believe that the Germans have decided to remain on the defensive in the west, while they are sending their main army east to confront the Russians. Apparently they are concentrating their western army, for, with the exception of occasional Uhlans troops, northwestern France seems nearly clear of Germans. The Calais and Bourlogne routes to Paris have been reopened.

One of these Uhlans patrols was caught by a British armored motor car, in command of Commander Samson, at Doullens, on the main road north of Amiens, a few days ago, and four out of five men were killed. The other Uhlans

## PRUSSIA ROAD-HOG OF EUROPE

(Montreal Standard Cable).

Montreal, Sept. 19—4:05 p. m.—"There is no man in this hall who, throughout his political life, has regarded the prospect of engaging in war with greater repugnance than myself. There is no man, either inside or outside, this hall who is more convinced than I that we could not have avoided the present war without national dishonor."

This was the text of a speech which David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, made in Queen's Hall this afternoon to arouse Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army. The chancellor went on to say that any nation which disregarded its national honor was doomed, and Great Britain was bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, liberty and integrity of Belgium.

Referring to the accusation that Great Britain had used the treaty providing for Belgian neutrality as a cunning cloak to veil her jealousy of a superior civilization, the chancellor said: "Our answer was the action we took in 1870. In that case Prince Bismarck respected Prussian treaty obligations, but it was to the interest of Prussia to break her treaty today, and she has done it."

"To Prussia a treaty is just a scrap of paper. This doctrine of a scrap of paper goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations who say they will respect treaties only when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so in the future."

Referring to the German excuses, Mr. Lloyd-George remarked: "A great nation ought to be ashamed of behaving like a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations."

Referring to the case of Serbia, the chancellor of the exchequer said that Emperor Nicholas had given Austria the only answer that became a man when he said: "I will tear your ramsheadlike empire limb from limb," and he is doing it," he added.

"PRUSSIA," SAID MR. LLOYD GEORGE, "IS THE ROAD-HOG OF EUROPE. MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND NATIONS ARE ORDERED OUT OF THE WAY. EVEN GREAT BRITAIN IS ORDERED OUT OF THE WAY. IF THE OLD BRITISH SPIRIT IS STILL LEFT IN BRITISH HEARTS, THE BULLY WILL BE TORN FROM HIS SEAT. THEY THOUGHT WE COULD NOT BEAT THEM. IT WILL NOT BE EASY. IT WILL BE A LONG JOB. IT WILL BE TERRIBLE. BUT IN THE END WE SHALL MARCH THROUGH TERROR TO TRIUMPH."

Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors, the chancellor continued: "THIS STRUGGLE IS A GREAT WAR FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF EUROPE FROM THE THRALLDOM OF THE MILITARY CASTE WHICH HAS THROWN ITS SHADOW UPON TWO GENERATIONS OF MEN, AND HAS NOW PLUNGED THE WORLD INTO A WELTER OF BLOOD."

was wounded and captured. Commander Samson's exploit shows that the British, like the Germans, have armored cars with which to chase scouting parties. RUSSIANS TAKE 30 GUNS AND 5,000 PRISONERS.

Reports received from Petrograd today say that the Russian pursuit of the Austrians continues, and that the Russians have gained important successes over the Austrian rear guard. Convoys of two army corps, with thirty guns and ammunition and five thousand prisoners are said to have been captured.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work, for, according to a Rome despatch, an army of 900,000 Russians is marching into Central Poland, followed by another army of 2,000,000, while a third army, also aggregating 2,000,000 strong, is coming from more distant regions and will reach the front in October.

There already are said to be 1,000,000 Russians in Galicia and 500,000 in East Prussia. While these numbers seem enormous, they are considered probably a fair estimate of what Russia soon will have available for beginning her war. It is said the will soon have 7,000,000 men on the move.

While continuing the offensive in Galicia, Russia is standing on the defensive on the East Prussian frontier, her army having been driven back by the Germans. This army, however, is said to be intact.

There was a remarkable scene today in the house of commons, after the signing of the home rule bill by King George. For the first time, as far as can be recalled, the members of the house sang God Save the King, and the Nationalists, who previously had refrained from singing the National Anthem, joined in.

Another precedent will be broken when Premier Asquith and John Redmond, the Irish leader, addressed recruiting meetings in Ireland, and still another when the Irish legion, which the Nationalists are forming, fights under the British flag. There have been many Irish legions, some of which have fought on French soil, but, with one exception, never under the flag of Britain.

## PRUSSIAN GUARDS PRACTICALLY BLOTTED OUT.

London, Sept. 18, 10:35 p. m.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"All accounts received in Paris agree that the famous Prussian Guards Corps, the elite of the empire and the especial pride of the German emperor, has been practically blotted out from the battles which have been waged along the Meuse, Marne and Aisne rivers."

## BRITISH HAVE ARMORED MOTOR CARS.

London, Sept. 18, 8:15 p. m.—The official information bureau announces that on September 16 Commander Samson, with an armored motor car force, attached to the naval flying corps, encountered a patrol of Uhlans near Souleuvre, France, killing four and wounding and capturing the fifth. The British suffered no losses.

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK TEN TIMES.

London, Sept. 18, 9:30 p. m.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent in a despatch received tonight says:

"A comprehensive account of the five days' battle on the Aisne River, which he described as the fiercest in the western theatre since the beginning of the war, was given by a French officer, who arrived in Paris today.

"On the morning of the 14th, the officer said, the Germans called a halt, but by afternoon the battle had become general. All the next day the battle was of a ding-dong nature, the Germans evidently awaiting reinforcements. During the night, however, they delivered a furious attack on the extreme left, but the British and French troops gallantly met the onslaught, repulsing the Germans no fewer than ten times with fearful loss.

"The Germans still came on, however, seeking to break the French lines. There had been nothing like it since the beginning of the campaign. The enemy hurled dense masses of troops at us in a supreme endeavor to check our forward progress, but when dawn came we still held the position, and even had gained ground slightly.

"The artillery duel was continued throughout the next day. The morning of the 17th again saw desperate fighting. This time we threw the Germans back some ten kilometers, capturing 600 men and a lot of material.

## GERMANS FORTIFY LINES IN BELGIUM.

London, Sept. 18, 8:27 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend says:

"The Germans are entrenching themselves strongly on the River Sambre from Maubeuge to Namur. I have seen important defensive works at Thuin, Valenciennes and Tournai. Many inhabitants of these places have been forced by threats to perform labor on the works.

"It has been told that the same kind of fortifications are being erected on the Meuse from Givet to Namur, but it is impossible to cross the Sambre to see for myself. I believe, however, my information is accurate."

## GERMANS SAY BATTLE SOON OVER.

London, Sept. 18, 10 p. m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News Agency has forwarded the following despatch received from Berlin:

## BRITISH TASTE VICTORY AND DEFEAT ON SEA

London, Sept. 20, 11:20 p. m.—There has not been a gun fired in the North Sea for days, so far as the British public knows, but the admiralty issued tonight bulletin of important encounters in far off waters. Successes and misfortunes were both chronicled impartially.

The admiralty reports say that since the outbreak of the war the British light cruiser Pegasus, under command of John A. Inglis, had been working from Zanzibar, had rendered very useful services, including the destruction of Dar-es-Salaam (a seaport in German East Africa), the sinking of the German gunboat Mowe and a floating dry dock.

"Early this morning," continues the statement, "she was attacked by the Koenigsberg while anchored in Zanzibar harbor, cleaning boilers and repairing machinery. The Pegasus, thus taken at a disadvantage, and somewhat outnumbered by the newer four-lack guns of the Koenigsberg, was completely disabled after suffering a loss, unofficially reported at 25 killed and 80 wounded, and a high proportion out of a crew of 234.

"The damage done to the Koenigsberg is not known. She was last seen steaming to the southwest.

"On September 10 the German cruiser Emden, from the China station, after being completely lost for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and during the period including September 10 to 14, captured six British ships, including the Indian, Loyala, Killing, Diplomat, Frabcock and Kaituma, of which five were sunk, and the sixth was sent to Calcutta, with the crews of the others. The Emden is now reported at Rangoon, and it is possible that she has made other captures.

"The British auxiliary cruiser 'Carmania,' Captain Noel Galt, royal navy, like the slide, seeking like a cauldron, and into the hell strong men went down—oh, it was a brave sight to see them go, gall and light-heartedly, to return, perhaps, in a few hours, broken for life, or, it may be, never to return at all, for the loss was terrible.

"The battle westward by the forest of Aigle has been carried back from the river bank, a matter of about six miles. But at Sisson the enemy still hold their ground. Here, in the stone quarries above the town, they have massed a powerful battery of artillery, of such heavy metal that our guns have not been strong enough to cope with it.

"For this reason, and this reason alone, they have been able to withstand our attacks. Happily, the French have now brought up their heaviest guns, and are about to open a fresh bombardment. The one advantage the enemy possessed he must presently lose.

**HARDEST FOUGHT ENCOUNTER OF WAR.**

"Understand, this is the hardest fought encounter of the war. It has been a frontal attack against a powerful foe, splendidly entrenched and strongly situated. Only the better fighter wins such a battle. To have conquered at Aisne is to have proved oneself irresistible."

The correspondent speaks of "the strange, almost inhuman, courage and eternal cheerfulness of the British, the elan of France, that valiance that makes her troops, in attack, the most irresistible of the world," and adds:

"To speak of lesser matters, I have seen great trainloads of captured German cannon, taken during the last week, and still greater trainloads of captured Germans; German prisoners, peacefully at work on the railroads and elsewhere, looking wonderfully happy and contented, and finally, I have seen our splendid airmen performing their reconnaissance work, speeding away to the thrill and terror of a great rally.

"Victory is not yet, but we await the morrow with great hope and confidence."

Three weeks ago a portion of the store was valued at twenty-four cents, but now it is worth only sixteen cents, and is selling at sixteen cents, times.

Wearing Si These lines at They are tried a Full Calf Butt Double Sole, Neat Fitting, Patent Button, Top, Dressy s Other lines in Boots at .52. Mail orders s

FRANCIS

## TERRIBLE PEACE IS HERALD OF VICTORY

London, Sept. 20—9:45 p. m.—A correspondent of the Times sends the following despatch from "behind the British lines," dated Sept. 19:

"The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion, rather than shot and shell, has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks—a peace which my experiences of the last few days lead me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation.

"I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men, but as conquerors. I have seen them return wounded from this valley of death, with the conquering spirit flamed to fierce fury.

Here is a typical description from the trenches of the great struggle:

"We are slowly hearing them back. We have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns, and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep peeping away. How! Well, we dig ourselves in—we British lads have learned that lesson—and then we go on fighting and fighting, until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again, and dig ourselves in, and so on.

"AT THE END IT, OF COURSE, COMES TO COLD STEEL. WE ARE ALL RIGHT THERE."

"The scene on the river at night was magnificent, and appalling beyond words. The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights, from darkness until dawn. Great beams moved up and down, searching the sky and trenches, and revealing masked batteries on the hills and dark forms lying along the ridges.

"Here and there a lurid flash revealed the bursting of a shell, or a wisp of fire—a volley from some concealed vantage, and over all rolled the perpetual thunder of the guns.

"An incessant rain, too, flooded the great river, making the work of the heroic engineers a veritable task of Hercules.

**BATTLED DAY AND NIGHT.**

"This was a battle to the last ounce of strength, in which man and horse poured out their whole lives in a few moments. Day and night the combat raged, without intermission, ebbing and flowing like the tide, seething like a cauldron. And into the hell strong men went down—oh, it was a brave sight to see them go, gall and light-heartedly, to return, perhaps, in a few hours, broken for life, or, it may be, never to return at all, for the loss was terrible.

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"Victory is not yet, but we await the morrow with great hope and confidence."

## RUSSIA PLANS FOR ARMY OF 10,000,000

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

Milan, Sept. 18.—The Tribuna is informed from an authoritative Russian source that Russia has actually 6,000,000 soldiers under arms, and is in condition to mobilize still another 4,000,000. Notwithstanding brilliant successes in Galicia the truth is that the Russians in contact with the enemy do not number more than 500,000, with a like force in East Prussia, but in Poland another army of 900,000 strong is advancing and their advance guards are as yet only in touch with the Austrians. Behind these enormous masses yet another 2,000,000 Muscovites are gathering now from all parts of Siberia, the Caucasus and Turkistan, while 2,000,000 more will instantly be ready to step forward and fill the eventually depleted ranks.

**RECKONING WITH ENGLAND ARDENTLY DESIRED.**

London, Sept. 18.—The Kreuz-Zeitung of the 14th, in a leading article, says: "No hour is more ardently desired by us than that of reckoning with England. History tells us that no wars are so gruesome and so hard as those between people of the same race."

**GERMAN REVERSES DUE TO BAD TACTICS.**

Rome, Sept. 18.—The Tribuna publishes an interview which a correspondent at Nice had with a wounded German officer, in which he attributes the German reverses to bad tactics. "Our troops were simply taken to be slaughtered. Our infantry was decimated by the British at St. Quentin because they were led in compact masses under the British Maxim's. Our staff thinks nothing of the individual, and was misinformed about the French army."

they have at their disposal for the purpose of replenishing their supplies and munitions not only the line of railway running across the Belgian province of Luxembourg and the Department of Meuse, France, but also the Belgian railway system entering France by way of Mons, St. Quentin and Tergnier.

William the Terrible (Boston Transcript.)

"Wilhelm Rex"

Yes, by gum!

Wilhelm wrecks

Belgium.

## WANTED—FEM

WANTED—General family references M. Botwick, Jr., 110

WANTED—A good small family; re Apply at 11 Wentwo

## AGENTS W

RELIABLE represent meet the trement fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to rep and general agents. New Brunswick offer opportunities for men offer a permanent pos pay to the right man on, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co.

## Now Is the Tim

Plan for

We will not give a this year as a number long distances would

Then, our summers cool that St. John is during the hot season as pleasant as at any can therefore ente

THE Sunnys COLLEGE

## MARRIA

BAIRD-RUSH—At church, St. Mary's, N Mansonsville, Que., an

SCRIBNER-CRAN New Brunswick offer opportunities for men offer a permanent pos pay to the right man on, Toronto, Ont.

FRANK BAIRD SCRIBNER, of Kingston Mildred Scrifer, of Can

ELLIS-GOODSPER formed Baptist church Co., Sept. 16, by the W. William A. Ellis, of G. Goodspeed, of Pen

## DEAT

CALLAHAN—On 21 Water street, West Callahan, aged 30, lea sons, two daughters a mourn her loss. (Los pers please copy).

WHITE—At his home, Hilliard street, on the F. infant son of F. White.

BIGGAR—At 515 day the 18th, after illness, which she had patience, Mrs. John B. Biggar, aged 70, lea sons, two daughters a mourn her loss. (Los pers please copy).

BULLOCK—Sudde Sept. 18, Joseph Bull of his age, lea sons, two daughters a mourn her loss. (Los pers please copy).

## CARD OF

Mr. Callaghan and thank their many friends shown them in reverence and for flowers sent. The was a resident of 10 years, where all who knew her wife and a loving man had suffered greatly with patience and faith. Jesus.

A WORTHY To the Editor of The Sir, in response to chaplain-general of H should offer a pray and sailors daily at a Charlotte town has on to be rung at this citizens. Will not do this example? J. M. Canon of St. M. Charlottetown.

Not F (Toronto

Three weeks ago a portion of the store was valued at twenty-four cents, but now it is worth only sixteen cents, and is selling at sixteen cents, times.

Wearing Si These lines at They are tried a Full Calf Butt Double Sole, Neat Fitting, Patent Button, Top, Dressy s Other lines in Boots at .52. Mail orders s

FRANCIS

Low Hee

—FO

Growing

Wearing Si These lines at They are tried a Full Calf Butt Double Sole, Neat Fitting, Patent Button, Top, Dressy s Other lines in Boots at .52. Mail orders s

FRANCIS

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, is how I read the situa-

at 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 y 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 y, the French have never brought up about to open a fresh bombardment, ossessed he must presently lose.

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

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 y, I have seen our splendid airmen e work, speeding away to the thrill

e await the morrow with great hope

ARDENTLY DESIRED. In the leading article, says y that of reckoning with England, o gruesome and so hard as those between

BAD TACTICS. publishes an interview which a correspondent n officer, in which he attributes the German were simply taken to be slaughtered. Our b at St. Quentin because they were led in axima. Our staff thinks nothing of the in- the French army."

William the Terrible (Boston Transcript). "Wilhelm Re" Yes, by gum! Wilhelm wrecks Belgium.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

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

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, N. B., Sept. 16, by Rev. Frank Baird, Harold Allison Scribner, of Kingston (N. B.), to Edith 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 815 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. 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

Mr. Callaghan and family wish to thank their many friends for the kindness shown them during their sad bereavement and for the many beautiful flowers sent. The late Mrs. Callaghan was a resident of the West End for many years, where she was beloved by all who knew her. She was a faithful wife and a loving mother. Though she had suffered greatly she bore her illness with patience and left asleep trusting in Jesus.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE. To the Editor of the Telegraph. Sir,—In response to the request of the chaplain-general of H. M. forces, that all should offer a prayer for our soldiers and sailors daily at noon, the mayor of Charlottetown has ordered the town bell to be rung at this hour to remind the citizens. Will not other towns follow this example?

JAMES SIMPSON, Canon of St. Peter's Cathedral, Charlottetown.

Not Bad. (Toronto Star). Three weeks ago a large British department store was advertising provisions at these prices: British bacon, sides twenty-four cents a pound; Continental bacon, twenty-two cents; American ham, twenty-four cents; Canadian cheese, eighteen cents; Dutch Edam cheese, sixteen cents. Not bad for war times.

Low Heel Boots —FOR— Growing Girls

Wearing Sizes 2 1/2 to 6. These lines are trustworthy. They are tried and true.

Patent Button, Low Heel, Cloth Top, Dressed and Reliable. \$3.00 per pair

Other lines in Low Heel, Laced Boots at \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.85

Mail orders sent parcel post.

FRANK VAUGHAN KINGST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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. Str. Alden, 2,840, Holtung, Sydney, Starr, coal.

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

Thursday, Oct. 1. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

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

Saturday, Oct. 3. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds. Str. Governor Dingley, 2,868, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and mds.

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

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. Winifred, of St. Vincent's convent, survive. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Ira Cornwall. 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.

Monday, Sept. 21. 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. Hayes, four sons and two daughters. The sons are Henry and Hugh of this city; Leonard and Fred of Boston; and the daughters, Mary, Catherine, Mabel, Florence and Lena, of Boston.

Monday, Sept. 21. 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 take place on Tuesday afternoon from St. Peter's church, Public Square, at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Lillian B. Coates. The death of Mrs. Lillian B. Coates, wife of Herbert C. Coates, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, occurred Saturday morning at her home, 530 Colborne street, after an illness of about two 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 McKimney, 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.

Mrs. Frances Hallett. Miss 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 was

for many years employed with O'Neill Bros. as a stevedore and was well known about the wharves. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the home of his sister, 355 Union street.

George F. Everett. Many friends in St. John heard with regret of the death of George F. Everett, which occurred in Ottawa Friday. Mr. Everett was a son of the late Charles D. Everett, Esq., and at one time conducted a drug business in King street in the premises occupied until recently by C. & E. Everett, furniture store. He was appointed New Brunswick superintendent of the money order branch. He was superannuated about ten years ago.

Miss Evelyn, who was Miss Fletcher of Yarmouth, died several years ago. He leaves three daughters, Misses Frances H. Bullock, former mayor, residing in Ottawa. Three brothers also survive. They are Henry L. Everett, of St. John, Thomas E. Everett, of Halifax, and Frank A. Everett, of San Jose, California.

The body will be brought to St. John for burial and the funeral will be held from the depot on Tuesday on the arrival of the Montreal train. Interment will be in Fernhill.

Joseph Bullock. The community was shocked Saturday morning to learn of the sudden death of Joseph Bullock, which occurred about 10 o'clock in the office of Roy L. Leung, manager of the St. John Standard. Mr. Bullock had been known for a week here for the last few years but had continued to attend for business and was apparently in better health than usual. Soon after arriving at the office he left to go to Mr. Church's and was talking to him in the street when he became faint. Dr. Stewart Skinner was hurriedly summoned but before he arrived Mr. Bullock had passed away.

Mr. Bullock was a native of Springfield, Ohio, but with his parents moved to Ontario where his father carried on extensive business operations. When quite a young man Mr. Bullock came to St. John and started business for himself as an oil merchant. He had since been very successful. During more recent years he had been connected with the Imperial Oil Company. Of late, however, the business had been managed by his son, Thomas H. Bullock, former mayor, and although the elder Mr. Bullock still retained an interest in the business, Mr. Bullock had always taken an active interest in the affairs of the city and will be greatly missed in the community. He was noted for his business integrity. He was eighty-two years of age. He was a member of the Salvation Army and social organizations. To the army he was indeed a pioneer.

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, spray or sticky smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steam-bath or rubbing or injection. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder, no plaster; no keeping in the house.

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. Petel, was united in marriage to Wendell R. Jones, son of Hon. W. P. Jones, 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 breakfast was given at the home of the bride and groom. The bride and groom left on a short trip and on 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 J. Weldon Inman. 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 9:30 o'clock, when Miss Elizabeth Hebert, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theobald Hebert, of Edmundston, and James Kelly, son of John Kelly, of St. John, were united in marriage. Rev. Father Conway performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of guests and friends. The bride, gowned 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, 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 Grace Amelia, daughter of the Rev. W. P. Kirby, took place on the lawn under an arch of golden glow and ferns in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride was very prettily gowned in silk crepe de chine, and wore a white tulle veil and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses. The wedding march was effectively rendered by Mrs. Ernest Robertson, organist. The ceremony was officiated by the Rev. W. P. Kirby, who is a very popular young man, has been very active in church and Sunday school work, and was recently placed in Point de Bute and vicinity. She re-

ceived many beautiful gifts including silverware, cut glass, cash, linen, etc., testifying to the high esteem in which the young couple are held.

Scraper-Grant. A quiet wedding took place at the Presbyterian manse at Woodstock on Wednesday last, when Harold Allison Scribner, of Kingston (N. B.), was united in marriage to Miss Edith Mildred Grant, of Canterbury. Rev. Frank Baird performed the ceremony.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Mary Edith Smith, of Young's Cove (N. B.), is a member of the class of graduating nurses at the Bangor State Hospital Training School.

On Saturday at his home, Shediac Cape, Archibald Murray died in his 90th year. He had been a very successful farmer. A large family of sons and daughters survive.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McParlane, of Nashwaak, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace M. C. McParlane, to Harold Staples, also of that place. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The many friends of T. W. Rattigan and his fair young bride, who were formerly Miss Edna Murphy, are pleased to know that they have returned from their wedding trip, which extended through eastern Canada and New York state, touching at Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, etc. The happy pair will reside at 100 St. John (N. B.), where they are very popular.

Mrs. Thomas Lydon, of Lakewood, and Mrs. Sterling Barker, of Ben Lennox, are members of the class of Commissioners Wigmore and Potts as well as their friends who aided in making the picnic social in Agricultural Hall such a grand success. The sum of \$182.20 above all expenses, was realized in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Johnston, of Oakland (Cal.), who have been spending some time with Mr. Johnston's brother, Alexander Johnston, Upper Loch, returned to their home in Oakland, Cal., on Monday last.

CATARRH TRUTH

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY. No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity. Heals Day and Night.

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, spray or sticky smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steam-bath or rubbing or injection. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder, no plaster; no keeping in the house.

Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthy, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it overnight—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free-You Can Be Free. My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hacking, coughing, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT. Send no money. Just your name and address to SAM KATZ, Room A 2226, 142 Mutual Street, Toronto, Can.

Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Wholesale Agents - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Lomond, and also with Mrs. Johnston's people in Moncton, returned to their home last week. It is thirty-one years since Mr. Johnston was last in St. John, and he was much impressed with the wonderful growth of the city. Mr. Johnston is deputy collector of inland revenue at Oakland.

A large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woods, Woodford, on Saturday evening gathered to make them a surprise visit on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Woods were called into the drawing room, where Rev. W. B. Armstrong, on behalf of those present, in a few well chosen words, presented to them a beautiful fern dish and an epergne. Afterwards a happy evening was spent in games, etc. One of the pleasing features of the gathering was that it was Rev. W. B. Armstrong who had married Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Grand Manan takes as keen an interest in the war as any other place in the Maritime Provinces. The telephone calls that are received almost every evening by the Telegraph. It is now stated that the patriotic fund is to be augmented by subscriptions from Grand Manan and a series of open air meetings is to be held the first this evening at Seal Cove at 8 p. m. and the next at Grand Harbor tomorrow and on October 3 and 5 at North Head and Woodward's Cove respectively. Addresses are to be given by Scott D. Guppill, M. P. F. Hevers, Messrs. Mason, Hovey and Gosling and Dr. J. F. Macaulay. The Grand Harbor Brass Band will play at each of the meetings to which ladies are especially invited.

THE FARMERS AND THE PATRIOTIC GIFT OF POTATOES. To the Editor of the Telegraph. Sir,—Would not the farmers of New Brunswick give the 10,000 bushels of potatoes as a war contribution? If sacks were distributed at all the stations on the railways with due notice and a request to the farmers to contribute I think they would respond. Then the money appropriated to buy the potatoes could go to the patriotic fund.

Y-NOTT Central Norton (N. B.), Sept. 19, 1914.

TO MY READER. Whether or not you lack an abundant vigor, here is a free offer which will insure to you a more robust health which you may easily profit from now on to the end of a ripe, healthy, advanced age. I have compiled a little book for self help, book form which I am pleased to send absolutely free by mail in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope to any man whose name is on the list. Over a million copies have already been distributed to those who wrote for them from all over the world. There is no obligation of any kind. If you are interested, nothing which you are required to buy, nothing which you are required to pay for in any way, either by mail or by check. Just simply an out-and-out free proposal. In this little book of 72 pages, 8,000 words I have endeavored to give a straightforward talk to men, young and elderly, single and married, a concise course in self-help, a perfectly plain, dispassionate, and perfectly legitimate uses and its wanton abuses. Every man should be in possession of this book. One part describes a little dress mechanical vitalizer, which I make and distribute, but whether or not you wish to use one of these vitalizers is for yourself to determine. However, aside from anything it contains in reference to my vitalizer, the book should be read by all for its own real worth, health, vigor, and free coupon below.

SANDEN, Author. Reader, the whole world is today alive to the importance of a better general understanding of sex hygiene. The much discussed science of eugenics is teaching the great mass of people that strong, healthy, rugged parents beget equally sturdy children. Manhood, no matter where or in what condition of life we find it, is the result of vigorous nerve force. It is the single power that most fascinates both men and women. The one who radiates this manly influence, this manly force, this manly power, is the one who forges to the front, while weaker people stand aside. It is my opinion that any man may hope for a complete restoration of his manhood and vigor if he but make up his mind that he WILL conquer him-

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