

### WARSAW LIKELY YIELDED; GREAT EVENTS IMPENDING; BRITISH VICTORY ON EUPHRATES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

### RUSSIAN BATTLE NOT FOR WARSAW

#### Germans Make No Claim of Further Advance in Direction of Warsaw But Evacuation Seems Matter of Days

#### Petrograd Writers Intimate Further Retreat to Stronger Line May be Necessary and Warn Against Panic—French Take More Houses in Ban-de-Sapt and British Mine Explodes Successfully.

London, July 29.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in despatches received from Petrograd today. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian general staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering, apparently with considerable success, to the German efforts to encircle the city, were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas' intention to fight it out with Germany.

It is pointed out, however, by the Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities" that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country if evacuated will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans.

#### DOES THIS MEAN EVACUATION?

Petrograd, July 29, via London, 3.40 p. m.—The military critics of the newspapers of Petrograd, after conversations with "competent military authorities," today call upon the Russian public to view the events which are about to transpire with confidence and tranquillity, and to "maintain their faith in the glorious Russian army until such time as it shall undertake a decisive aggressive to break once for all the power of the stubborn enemy."

The Reich says: "Until such time as our armies receive the needed military supplies, the most sensible thing is to avoid a battle and retreat to previously prepared positions, even though such retirement carry with it the occupation by the enemy of more extensive territory than they previously had held. It is better to give up territory which may be regained than to sacrifice an army which could be replaced only with difficulty."

Quoting a military authority, the Reich goes on to say it is possible that Russia is on the eve of a manoeuvre which will consist of the retirement of the army from the line of the Vistula to new defensive positions marked by the strong fortresses of Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk.

In conclusion the Reich lays emphasis upon the necessity of giving greater weight to strategic than political considerations.

The Bourse Gazette directs attention to an interview secured by its military writer who says that seventy German divisions, all the German cavalry, and a big part of the Austro-Hungarian army is at present operating against Russia, thereby preventing such concentration of the Russian army on the northern front as would be necessary if Russia undertook this time a decisive aggressive movement. This paper points out that until Russia has completed the mobilization of her industrial forces, her army cannot meet the German artillery on equal terms. It argues furthermore against the retention of fortresses on the Narew-Vistula line which are the objectives of the present German advance.

#### TAKING TIME FOR SECOND WIND.

London, July 29, 3.45 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Now that the Germans are across the Narew river Russia is taking no chances. Together with her allies she realizes that the war is a long distance race; that shells, not men, are the determining factor, and that time is necessary to recover her second wind."

#### ONLY REAR GUARD ACTION.

London, July 30, 3.07 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times at Warsaw, telegraphing under date of last Sunday night, says:

"It is not believed that there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw, and probably only a rear guard action between here and the new line. 'The post office moved today.'"

#### EVACUATION MATTER OF DAYS.

London, July 30, 3.03 a. m.—A Warsaw despatch to the Times dated Sunday says:

"The general news today is unsatisfactory. It is reported that the Germans have crossed the Narew and dug themselves in. The enemy were at no great distance to the south last night."

"The sky is alight with the reflection from burning villages, and today even the most optimistic are of the opinion that it is a question of days only before Warsaw is evacuated by the entire army."

"The loss of Warsaw will undoubtedly be an important blow morally, and it would be stupid to minimize its encouraging effect upon the enemy, but it would be equally unwise to exaggerate its effect on the cause of the Allies as a whole."

"The fundamental question now is the preservation of the Russian army intact and demoralized as a fighting unit. It has become approximately impossible for Russia to remain strong and well supplied on all fronts from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

"The Austrians, though lacking virility, are still sufficiently strong at all points to prevent Russia from shifting troops to the points attacked. The Germans therefore are able to concentrate an attack against any selected point with overwhelming superiority in ammunition and troops."

"After nearly three months of continuous resistance the Russian line now takes great risk in offering an opportunity to the Germans to break it and endanger the army. The best opinion here is that the evacuation of Warsaw is infinitely better than risking disaster by holding the city."

#### Kaiser Prepares For Entry.

London, July 29.—The capture of Warsaw naturally would be the occasion for great celebrations in Germany, and it is reported that Emperor Wilhelm has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the empress. The empress has been on a visit to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecile for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

It is meantime fighting of the greatest intensity continues around the Polish triangle, and as Berlin claims no important success, except the repulse of Russian attacks, it is presumed that the Russians are holding off the Austro-Germans.

#### Mining and Aerial Fighting.

London, July 29, 10.55 p. m.—An official communication telling of the recent operations in France and Belgium was issued here tonight. It says:

"Mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there has been no infantry attacks. The enemy exploded three mines in the neighbourhood of St. Eloi, and one near Givenchy."

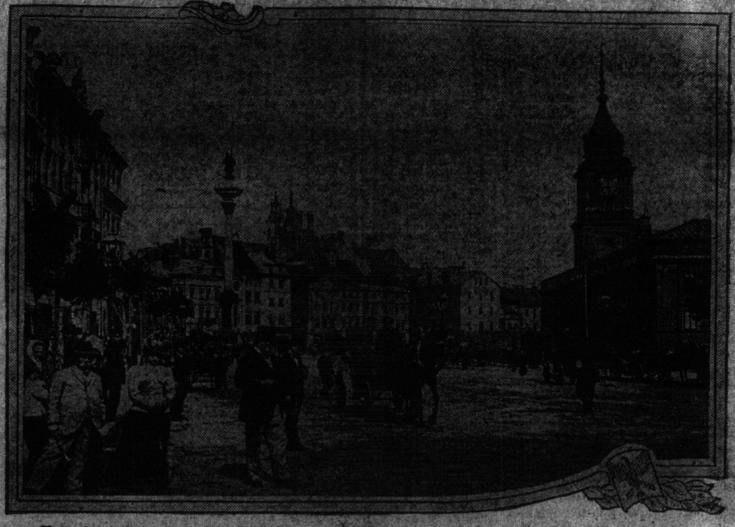
"The British submarine force, which has been operating in the North Sea, has sunk today a German submarine. The crew was landed at Stornaway, Scotland.

#### Another Neutral Goes Down.

London, July 29.—The Norwegian liner Einar, of 3,815 tons gross, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Stornaway, Scotland.

#### Shipping in Britain.

London, July 29.—Lloyd's shippingbulletin says that, owing to the war, are conceded to details of merchant vessels shown at there were 484 steam vessels of 1,100,000 gross tons, and eight sailing of 100 tons under construction in the United Kingdom during the quarter ending June 30, 1915, or 81,000 tons less than the corresponding figures in the corresponding period of last year. During the quarter ended June 30 this year, 74 steamers of 147,964 gross tonnage were launched.



Typical street scene in Warsaw, which the Russians are likely to evacuate without further delay.

### TURKS MET CRUSHING DEFEAT AT HEAD OF PERSIAN GULF

London, July 29, 8.01 p. m.—An official communication, made public here this evening, says: "General Sir John Nixon reports that as a result of an action the 24th of July near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey), the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles."

"The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including forty-one officers and 690 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our captures of arms and material include one 40-pounder gun, twelve field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery and 300,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and explosives and bombs and other miscellaneous ordnance stores."

"Our casualties numbered 564 men, as follows: British officers killed 5, and wounded 20; other ranks, killed 47, wounded 149, and missing 30; Indian officers, killed 4, wounded 7; other ranks, killed 45, wounded 257, and missing 6."

"The evacuation of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced."

### MONCTON MAN TELLS OF BUYING HORSES

#### Eleven of Lot Purchased for Moncton Battery Yet Unaccounted For But Record May be Found Later—Davidson Commission Probing What Appears to Have Been Rake-off—Government Paid an Average of \$227 Per Horse.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 29.—The Davidson commission began enquiring this afternoon at Summerside into the purchase of 81 horses from W. B. MacNeill, of Summerside, liverly man, and contracted through Adam Doyle, V.S., of Moncton, in August last for the 19th Battery under command of Major Anderson now at the front.

Anderson wished a certain number of horses to make up the complement of his battery, he asked Doyle where they could be procured. Doyle replied that the Island was a likely field. He said that he was coming over to Summerside on private business. He came over, then went back and reported to Major Anderson that he had seen twenty horses in MacNeill's stable and could vouch for them as good animals. Later the major accompanied Doyle to Summerside where they examined six horses, bought them and took them back to Moncton.

The next day MacNeill went over to Moncton with ten more and these were examined there and later in the month the remainder of the eighty-one were taken over. Doyle swore that he was not a buying agent of the government but acted as a veterinary inspector under Major Anderson.

Douglas Gordon, agent of the Steam Navigation Company, was examined as to the shipping contracts with respect to the horses sent from Summerside. Only seventy out of eighty-one could be accounted for, but Mr. Gordon explained that in the event of a shipment coming down late to the wharf the purser on the boat would make out the contract. Gordon who was on the stand at the time of adjournment at 5.30 said he would communicate with the central office at Charlottetown to see if the contract were true.

Doyle Principal Witness.

Doyle was the principal witness examined today. He swore that he had been attached for seven years to the 19th Battery, of Moncton, under Major Anderson, as captain-veterinary.

On August 12, 1914, he was asked to assist in the purchase of horses by Major Anderson when the latter was recruiting the overseas battery. He sent in his claim of full captain's pay after examining the horses but the department allowed him the regulation fees, one dollar for the first three horses and fifty cents each for the remainder.

He examined altogether 249 in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, receiving \$180. He had no written instructions from headquarters, he kept a list of horses and names of sellers but no official record with full description of horses, he had never been asked to keep one.

Major Anderson kept description of horses on an ordinary scrip, Doyle then

of coming to Summerside to see MacNeill on August 15. No one had suggested MacNeill to him. He had known him all his life. He spoke to no one else about horses. He could not explain why he did not try to secure horses in Charlottetown.

"Why didn't you go there?" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I happened to meet MacNeill on the street and he was a personal friend of mine."

It was August 29 that Major Anderson came to Summerside and both examined MacNeill's horses. Six were there examined and shipped. Nothing was said said Doyle about prices. Anderson attended to that. MacNeill then brought ten over to Moncton. The next time Doyle came to Summerside he examined sixty horses and passed fifty-four. On August 31 he procured eleven more which were examined in Moncton. He got no commission in connection with the horses, only his fees, nor was he approached in any way.

Average Price High.

W. H. McKie, the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, testified that MacNeill had deposited to his credit \$18,429 for horses sold, the militia checks being signed by Major Anderson and Doyle. This meant an average of \$227 for each horse. McKie also testified that checks paid out by MacNeill through the bank to farmers for these horses ran from \$100 to \$210 each.

"The enquiry will be resumed tomorrow when Gordon will give evidence re missing shipping contract for eleven horses. A number of farmers will give evidence as to how much they received from MacNeill for horses, the object of the commission being to ascertain whether there had been excessive profits and whether there had been collusion on the part of MacNeill and Doyle."

In addition to Sir Charles Davidson, John Thompson, K.C., of Ottawa, counsel for the commission, and Secretary Owens, there were also present Mr. Fraser, auditor-general, who supervised the evidence re checks and vouchers and L. J. Elrod, Theil detective, who is supervising the general evidence. The commission is likely to meet in Charlottetown on Saturday.

#### Acquitted After Killing Wife.

Paris, July 29.—(Toronto Globe cable) —Because she persistently praised German, Andre Barbier, a Lyons engineer, slew his German wife with a revolver last month. A court martial today acquitted him on his statement that she daily ridiculed his patriotism, and scoffed at the French army.

### BECKER GOES TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

#### Maintains Innocence to End and Writes Pointed Letter to Governor Whitman

#### His Wife, Faithful to the End, Made Last Appeal to Governor for Reprieve, Then Motored Back to Sing Sing and Spent the Night in Death Cell—To Execution Chamber at 5.40 a. m.

Ossining, N. Y., July 29.—The last hope of Charles Becker died when he was told early in the evening that his wife had failed to move Governor Whitman to grant him a reprieve. This, Mrs. Becker asked of the governor at a conference she had with him at Poughkeepsie. Failing in her mission, she motored here to break the news to her husband, but it had already reached him before she arrived. Almost at the moment the news was received the prisoner gave out a letter he had written to Governor Whitman in which he attacked the executive for having, as he indicated, given to the newspapers statements which cast a "foul aspersion on my character," and for which he demanded a retraction.

#### His Letter to Governor.

In this letter the former police lieutenant again reiterated his innocence of the crime for which he has been twice convicted.

"To these charges and to all others," answered the letter read, "by repeating solemnly, on the brink of the world to which you are sending me before my time, what was my constant answer while in the world, I am innocent of you having murdered Herman Rosenthal, that or having conspired, procured or aided his murder, or having any knowledge of that dreadful crime."

The alleged statements which Becker referred to as having been credited to the governor were that he had offered to plead guilty of murder in the second degree; that, quoting from Becker's letter, he "had offered to give testimony against several persons (whose names are undisclosed) of having shared with me in collecting money from law breakers," that he had sent counsel to two men arrested for complicity in the Rosenthal murder, and that "with a cruelty almost inconceivable it is stated that my first wife died under circumstances warranting suspicion that I had caused her death."

Becker explained the death of his first wife by declaring that she had died of "hasty consumption," and that no breath of suspicion had ever been raised against him in that connection.

"Mark well, Sir, these words of mine," the letter concluded, "when your power passes, then the truth of Rosenthal's murder will become known. But not while your nominees remain district attorneys, and can hold the club over these persons. With the aid of judges who are bought into misconducting the testimony offered in my trial, and on mis-stating it both to the jury and on appeal, you have proved yourself able to destroy my life. But, believe me, I will surrender, if without ransom."

Not all the judges in this state, nor in this country, nor all of them combined, can destroy permanently the character of an innocent man."

The letter was mailed to Governor Whitman tonight. The statements which elicited it appeared in copies of the morning papers, which were sent to his cell shortly after he arose at 6 a. m. to spend what were to be the last twenty-four hours of his life. He had, the night before, received the news that his application for a new trial had been denied by Justice Ford in New York, but had slept well nevertheless. He ate his usual morning meal. Then he was taken to the prison barber for the usual hair-clipping which is given to prisoners who are to go to the electric chair. After a bath his clothes were changed for the "death suit" of black, and he was taken back to his cell.

He found that all his personal belongings had been removed. Becker, however, obtained paper and began the preparation of his statement, finishing the first draft about noon. Meantime, at the suggestion of Father William E. Cashin, the prison chaplain, his attorneys, Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, were summoned from New York. They went to the cell and read the statement. Neither would discuss its contents when they came out.

#### "Statement Not Legal Matter."

"All I can say is that the statement is not legal matter," said Mr. Cockran. Father James Curry, of New York, who has been Becker's spiritual adviser ever since his first conviction, was one of the doomed man's visitors during the day. He left him a prayer book and Testament, marked with consoling passages, which the prisoner promised to read.

Later in the afternoon his two brothers, Jackson and John Becker, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Katherine Geigher, visited him and remained with him in his cell until long after his evening meal, which, though light, Becker ate with apparently his normal appetite.

Tonight Becker seemed coldly resigned to his fate. The prison officials reported that while he awaited the arrival of his wife somewhat impatiently, his composure was remarkable.

Becker was to be followed in the death chair by Samuel Haynes, a negro murderer, who killed a woman in Putnam Co. (N. Y.).

Father Currie was to hear Becker's spiritual confession at 4 a. m. and give him the Catholic communion. At 5.40 he was to be taken to the execution chamber.

As the evening wore on Mrs. Becker had not arrived, and no word had been received at the prison as to her whereabouts. Becker, meantime, was growing nervous in his cell.

"I wonder what's keeping my wife," he repeated, according to information that came from the death house.

Mrs. Becker arrived at Sing Sing prison by auto from Poughkeepsie at 11.30 o'clock. She went at once to her husband's cell to tell him of the unsuccessful result of her conference with Governor Whitman.

The letter was mailed to Governor

#### Lord Mynor of London in Presenting Freedom of City to Sir Robert, Speaks of Splendid Deeds of Our Men—Canada's Action Due to Spirit of People.

#### CANADA'S PART IN WAR RECOGNIZED

London, July 29.—The highest honor a municipality can give—the freedom of the city—was conferred by London today on Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier. The customary ceremonies took place at the Guild Hall. A down-pour of rain sent the thousands of persons who had gathered for the event scurrying for shelter.

Premier Asquith, a Bonor Law, secretary of the colonies, and other members of the cabinet attended. The city chamberlain on presenting the freedom of the city, referred in particular to the splendid deeds accomplished by the Canadians at the front.

Premier Borden expressed deep appreciation at the honor accorded him. The action of the Canadian people, he declared, was due, not to its government or to its statesmen, but to the spirit of the people which would continue to the end an overmastering impulse to preserve the institutions of the empire and its influence for good, throughout the world for all ages to come.

"I have no doubt as to the issue," he added, "for the resources of the British Empire are infinitely greater than those of Germany."

Premier Borden admitted the unpreparedness of the empire, but thought there was reason for congratulation in the splendid preparations that had been made since the outbreak of the war, not only in these islands, but in the dominions over the seas.

"I wish to impress upon all within the British Isles, and those in the overseas dominions," he said, "that all for which our fathers fought and bled; all our liberties and institutions; all the influence for good of the British Empire throughout the world, hangs in the balance today, and therefore we cannot, because we must not, fail. I bring from Canada a message of unflinching determination."

The freedom of the city was presented to Sir Robert in a richly chased gold casket.

#### Grand Orange Lodge Gives Machine Guns; Aids Orphanages

Winnipeg, July 29.—Two more machine guns for the Canadian forces were planned today by the Grand Orange Lodge of British America. The decision was taken, following the example of the Grand Black Chapter, which decided to give a gun to the overseas contingent.

A very favorable report was received from the grand secretary, William Lee, of Toronto, which showed that there had been instituted during the past year ninety new primary lodges, five district lodges, five Royal Scarlet Chapters, and forty-two lodges of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association. There were initiated 12,068 new members, while 3,851 were admitted by certificate and 2,016 reinstated.

Joseph E. Thompson, of Toronto, grand treasurer, stated there was a balance of \$5,882.31.

It was decided to make grants to the Orange Orphanages at Picton (N. S.); Westminster (B. C.); Picton (Ont.), and the orphanage at Prince Edward Island.

#### Soldier's Mother Killed.

Westborough, Mass., July 29.—John Chandler, while sitting in her home at the Landing, two miles north of here, last night, conversing with relatives and friends, was shot dead without the slightest warning by John C. Hillas, who immediately committed suicide.

Private W. S. Stewart of the 44th Battalion is a son of Mrs. Chandler.

#### KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON EXPLOSIVES IN NEW YORK

New York, July 29.—Eighteen contractors were summoned today to appear before Chief Magistrate McAldoo as a result of an investigation started by the police after Professor Muenster, alias Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, and later committed suicide, disclosed the ease with which he secured dynamite and other explosives.

It is alleged certain contractors have violated the law regarding the keeping of explosives.

### LIVES IN DISASTER

#### Steamer Under Arrest, But Cause of Accident—Authorities, 1,000—A Sunday of Gloom

and tonight had given up 820 bodies in death in the Chicago river yesterday. 2,408 excursionists rolled over at 10,000. Of the total of 2,408 people, 1,027 including the crew of 72 88 thus remaining unaccounted for it still are in the river.

erred today. By noon divers had covered those that may have been crushed and those that had gone down the searchlights and archlights strong at night.

ever with divers still floundering under her in a death search while the real significance of one of the thousands who lost dear ones of Regiment Army gazing into the air, Chicago citizens and city state to investigating that must bring forth the work of providing relief for those

sors today decided to raise a relief committee acting under the direction of Charities and the Municipal Health Electric Company, whose health excursion party, announced that was available for relief. Numerous

s at the Panama Pacific Exposition to was speeding toward Chicago on a ton and relief work.

he public for a fund for the burial of City officials with one voice declared

city there were offered prayers for the of grief. The day was one of gloom, diet everywhere and the crowds of was the case yesterday baseball games

Eastland to turn over were discussed tion being reached until the official bed. The most discussed theories are she was not properly ballasted; that a from the dock started pulling too to the portside attracted by some

### LECLANAW'S SINKING VIOLATION OF TREATY

(Continued from page 1.)

and that American lives on merchant ships should not be jeopardized without cause, it is difficult for the English to determine whether the sinking of the ship after the crew were taken off constituted what America would regard a repetition of acts she insists must be

E. H. Denton, the American consul Dundee, has the matter in charge. He is the Associated Press the following message tonight:

No details yet, except crew landed at Newark this morning. Have ordered in sent to Dundee on tomorrow's

When last seen the German submarine in pursuit of a steamer, the smoke which was observed after the Leclanaw's crew had been towed towards shore.

son Makes No Comment.

Dornish, N. H., July 26.—Unofficially of the sinking of the American liner Leclanaw by a German submarine, but he declined to make any comment for publication pending the report of full official details. The news at the crew of the steamer was saved

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved by "Fruit-a-lives"

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, July 25—The crops throughout the Shepody section have been growing splendidly...

PEPPERIDGE

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REXTON

Rexton, N. B., July 25—Thomas Bowser, of Montreal, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Edwin Bowser...

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., July 25—Mrs. Charles Henderson, of St. Stephen, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Alcorn...

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, July 25—The harvesting of the hay crop has begun in this county and many men are engaged in the work...

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, July 27—Haying has begun on most farms. The crop is reported better than last year...

GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, July 26—The sympathy of all goes out to Mr. and Mrs. George M. Taylor, both of whom have been bed-ridden for some time...

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, July 28—Miss Inez Brown and Mrs. Johnson, of Brockton (Mass.), are spending the summer with their mother, Mrs. Grace Brown...

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Newcastle, July 28—Miss Inez Brown and Mrs. Johnson, of Brockton (Mass.), are spending the summer with their mother, Mrs. Grace Brown...

PEPPERIDGE

Pepperidge, July 25—The crops throughout the Shepody section have been growing splendidly...

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., July 25—Thomas Bowser, of Montreal, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Edwin Bowser...

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ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., July 25—Mrs. Charles Henderson, of St. Stephen, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. L. Alcorn...

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, July 25—The harvesting of the hay crop has begun in this county and many men are engaged in the work...

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, July 27—Haying has begun on most farms. The crop is reported better than last year...

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Brigade of... Capt. Gow, Esq. Lieut.-Col. Smart.

RIFLE AS

...the King and his officers...

No Finer Bo... Tribute of... The Hono

In connection with the Mounted Rifles, the 2nd Brigade, Cavalry...

On the 6th and 5th of the morning, the men of the 4th and 5th of the morning...

The 6th C.M.R. had been fired from either a heavy revolver at close range...

The sergeant's letter follows: Dear Mr. Haughton, Before I left St. John you were kind enough to give me a little Testament...

Some Guides to Poise. Be polite, but not obsequious, not ridiculously affected...

Salisbury. Salisbury, N. B., July 26—The Salisbury branch of the Red Cross Society...

Richibucto. Richibucto, July 26—The Swedish Canadian Lumber Company lumber mill at the north end of the town stopped over a week ago...

Grand Harbor. Grand Harbor, July 24—Ross, Cronk, seventeen-year-old son of Albert Cronk, of Grand Harbor...

Oak Point. Oak Point, July 25—The garden party held at Mrs. Francomb's residence on Saturday evening, July 24...

Grand Falls. Grand Falls, July 26—The sympathy of all goes out to Mr. and Mrs. George M. Taylor, both of whom have been bed-ridden for some time...

Newcastle. Newcastle, July 28—Miss Inez Brown and Mrs. Johnson, of Brockton (Mass.), are spending the summer with their mother, Mrs. Grace Brown...

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# Cheers for the C. M. R. as They Leave the Shores of Canada



Brigade officers and regimental staff of 2nd Brigade, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Regiments 4, 5 and 6. This picture includes the officers of the 6th, as follows—Col. Ryan, Adjutant Long, Majors Ings, Markham, McLean, Lydiard and March; Paymaster Mackintosh, Capt. Gow, Emmerson, Kuhling, Roscoe, Scovill, Gray and Taylor; and Lieuts. Arnold, Grimmer, Ray, Otty, Thomas, Pines, Ganoon, Atkinson, Mooney, Barnes, Everett, Brown, Knowlton, Bowness, Morrissey, and Beckwith. Lieut. Col. F. E. Black is seen to the left of Lieut. Col. Smart.

## RIFLES CHEERED AS THEY LEFT THE CAMP GROUNDS

### "No Finer Body of Men Ever Left Shores of Canada," is Tribute of Adjutant Long--The Departure from Quebec--The Honor Roll.

In connection with the arrival in England of the 2nd Brigade, Canadian Mounted Rifles, the following is the following list was secured the day before the men sailed, and is therefore practically correct.

The 2nd Brigade, Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Brigadier Smart and Brigade Major Frank B. Black, M. P., and embracing the 4th, 5th and 6th Regiments, of which the 6th is from the maritime provinces, the 5th from Montreal district, and the 4th from Ontario, has arrived in England in the steamers Hesperian and Herschel, which left Quebec on Saturday night, July 17. Cables last night announced their arrival at Plymouth.

On the Hesperian were the brigade staff, all of the 4th Regiment, all of the 5th except about forty men, and the following officers of the 6th, who could not be accommodated on the Herschel--Major McLean, Capt. Taylor and Lieuts. Atkinson, Mooney, Barnes, Everett, Brown, Knowlton, Bowness, Morrissey and Beckwith.

On the Herschel, which also took 450 horses, were all the other officers and men of the 6th, and the forty men or so from the 5th who could not be accommodated on the Hesperian.

The 4th and 5th and brigade staff went down from Valcartier on Saturday afternoon and the 6th in the evening, and all were on shipboard by midnight. They have safely run the gamut of the submarines, and there is rejoicing in these provinces today over their safe arrival after a ten days voyage.

The Herschel is the steamer that took the Railway Construction Corps from St. John the day after the Calcedonia sailed with the 26th Battalion. It was reported before the brigade left Valcartier that 200 men and several officers from the 8th C. M. R. would be taken on the strength of the brigade, and if so, they also sailed from Quebec, but information on this point is lacking.

The 6th C. M. R. had been in training nearly six months in St. John, Amherst and Valcartier before going to England. They went as dismounted cavalry, but were given the drill of mounted rifles, and hope to be able to serve in that capacity, although they had no information, and were ready for anything in the king's service at the front.

**A Glowing Tribute.**  
"You may take it from me that no finer body of men than the 6th Mounted Rifles, physically and in point of intelligence, ever left the shores of Canada."

The speaker was Adjutant Long, a military instructor of long experience and high reputation. He spoke to the men of the regiment, each with full equipment and ready for the march to the train, stood at ease or sat beside their kit, awaiting the word to fall in and set out on the first stage of the journey from Valcartier to Quebec, and off to the shores of England.

It was on Saturday afternoon, July 17. The 4th and 5th Regiments, with the exception of perhaps forty men, who were to sail with the 6th, had gone to Quebec earlier in the afternoon, to embark with the brigade staff--including Lieutenant-Colonel Smart, brigadier, and Lieutenant-Colonel Black, brigade major, on the steamer Hesperian, which also carried Major McLean, Captain Taylor and Lieutenants Atkinson, Mooney, Barnes, Everett, Brown, Knowlton, Bowness, Morrissey and Beckwith of the 6th. The last named went on the Hesperian because the accommodation for officers on the Herschel was limited, and they were thus separated from their comrades on the voyage.

An eye-witness describes the departure in this way: "At the railway the men quickly embarked. One of the last to go on board was Major March, who had to attend to the loading of some equipment from a heavy motor truck. Before the train started Adjutant Long went through every car to see all was well. The train was moving and the stars were out over Valcartier before the train drew away, and there was another long wait on the road, so that it was almost 11 o'clock on Saturday night before we arrived at Quebec. But the men were happy. I sat in the car with the sign-boards and some others. The Rogers brothers played their mandolins, and there was more singing--for were they not soon to be on shipboard, on the way to the front? As I looked back on the platform cheered as we passed, and on the verandah of a pretty cottage farther along a group of ladies and gentlemen waved flags with great enthusiasm. The men were cheered as they left Valcartier."

At Quebec. There was no demonstration at Quebec. We did not enter the city at all, except the portion of the lower town, close to the docks, and it was nearing midnight. I had intended going to the steamer side, but the men were told that they must go on board at once, and my train was very shortly due at Levis. For that reason I lost the opportunity of saying good-bye to all but a few, for I left the car as the train began to move down the wharf to the steamer side. I was rather lonely, standing alone there on the tracks as the engine rumbled on, bearing those hundreds of men with whom I had spent a whole delightful week, and to realize that I might not

**LIÉUT. BARNES.**  
S. S. M. S. Dawes, W. P.  
Private--Mills, S. G.  
S. Q. M. S. Pearson, G. R.  
Sergeant--Gillis, A. E.  
Sergeant--Lowther, N. M.  
Sergeant--Martin, T. W.  
Sergeant--McNeill, Wm.  
Sergeant--Theal, C. B.  
Far. Sergt.--Ryan, T. F.  
L. Sergt.--Holmes, J. H.  
Corporal--Arnold, G. W.  
Corporal--Carbonell, C. T.  
Corporal--McGowan, G.  
Corporal--Taylor, E. W.  
Corporal--Bond, J. E.  
Corporal--Weldon, A. H.  
Sig. Corp.--Elliott, C. B.  
Far. Corp.--Churchill, J.  
Signalman--Armstrong, H.  
Signalman--Winters, G.  
Private--Ally, H. H.  
Private--Anderson, W. D.  
Private--Anderson, M. D.  
Private--Annett, J. L.  
Private--Armitage, J. M.  
Private--Andrews, F.  
Private--Asotie, J.  
Private--Benjamin, F.  
Private--Blinckhorn, W. G.  
Private--Bowness, E.  
Private--Briggs, F. D.  
Private--Brewster, P. I.  
Private--Burns, G.  
Private--Burke, W.  
Private--Brigley, W.  
Private--Caine, R. E.  
Private--Cavanagh, V. R.  
Private--Campbell, Arch.  
Private--Campbell, Albert.  
Private--Campbell, G.  
Private--Cairns, R. A.  
Private--Coll, W. R.  
Private--Colbert, J.  
Private--Coyle, F.  
Private--Colpitts, C. C.  
Private--Coles, Wm.  
Private--Curtis, J. A.  
Private--Dalton, M.  
Private--Diagneau, H.  
Private--Dawson, S.  
Private--Demone, G. M.  
Private--Dixon, P. B.  
Private--Dupluis, J. R.  
Private--Driscoll, J. E.  
Private--Delroy, P. G.  
Private--Donaghy, J. C.  
Private--Edgerton, J. F.  
Private--Edwards, G. W.  
Private--Elliott, P. J.  
Private--Estabrooks, A.  
Private--Estabrooks, E. G.  
Private--Ferguson, R. C.  
Private--Fleet, W. W.  
Private--Fleiss, A. M.  
Private--Gadett, E. J.  
Private--Gannon, F. R.  
Private--Gordon, J. D.  
Private--Gilbert, S. A.  
Private--Goggin, J.  
Private--Hanlin, Wm.  
Private--Hegan, W. J.  
Private--Hicks, R. A.  
Private--Holcroft, P. L.  
Private--Henderson, F.  
Private--Hill, W. J.  
Private--Higgins, G. B.  
Private--Irving, J. E.  
Private--Jarvis, H.  
Private--Jonah, A. W.  
Private--Johnson, F.  
Private--Johnson, C. A.  
Private--Jones, J. B.  
Private--Keith, H. J.  
Private--Keane, J. J.  
Private--Kaine, Peter.  
Private--Landall, J. W.  
Private--Lewes, L.  
Private--Leclair, A. J.  
Private--Lutes, J.  
Private--Ludlow, F. O.  
Private--Lockhart, O. F.  
Private--Martin, P.  
Private--May, L. W.  
Private--Milton, H. F.

joined originally in St. John, only two are now with B squadron. The following list was secured the day before the men sailed, and is therefore practically correct.

**Headquarters Staff**  
COMMANDING OFFICER--LT. COL. R. H. RYAN.  
ADJUTANT--CAPT. J. LONG.  
MAJOR--A. E. INGS.  
QUARTERMASTER--MAJOR R. A. MARCH.  
PAYMASTER--C. MACKINTOSH.  
CHAPLAIN--REV. G. A. KUHRLING.  
SIGNAL OFFICER--CAPT. H. R. RIMMERSON.  
MEDICAL OFFICER--CAPT. F. A. K. GOW.  
BASE DETAILS--LIÉUT. E. M. ARNOLD.  
VETERINARY--LIÉUT. J. A. ROY.

R. S. M.--L. W. Long.  
R. Q. M. S.--J. J. McCaffrey.  
Transport Officer--W. Winterston.  
O. R. S. M.--J. W. C. ROSE.  
Trump Sergt.--J. C. Coles.  
P. M. S.--J. W. DeWolfe.  
Signal Sergt.--W. H. Ricketts.  
Sergeant--J. Sears.  
Sergeant--Tailor--N. A. Seely.  
Sergeant--Armstrong--C. E. March.  
Corp. (M. O.)--A. E. Walker.  
Lance Corp. (M. O.)--K. F. Powell.  
Signalman--L. M. Gray.  
Signalman--D. B. Holman.  
Signalman--A. Henderson.  
Signalman--K. McLeod.  
Signalman--J. B. Murley.  
R. Q. M. S.--W. Airley.  
Trooper--D. A. Chisholm.  
Trooper--J. Forrest.  
Trooper--J. M. Hebb.  
Trooper--F. L. Brennan.  
Trooper--F. L. Barrett.  
Trooper--G. W. Brown.  
Trooper--W. J. Crane.  
Trooper--C. W. Cavanagh.  
Trooper--N. J. Delaney.  
Trooper--A. Deshler.  
Trooper--W. Geary.  
Trooper--A. McHearne.  
Trooper--E. B. McDonald.  
Trooper--J. A. McDonald.  
Trooper--C. F. McDonald.  
Trooper--D. H. McNeil.  
Trooper--C. M. McLellan.  
Trooper--H. J. McLellan.  
Trooper--J. A. Meehan.  
Trooper--W. B. Nichols.  
Trooper--A. Ross.  
Trooper--W. Rowley.  
Trooper--W. C. Shaffelburg.

**A Squadron**  
MAJOR A. J. MARKHAM.  
CAPT. B. W. ROSCOE.  
LIÉUT. GANONG.  
LIÉUT. OTTY.  
LIÉUT. ATKINSON.

Private--Murray, Geo.  
Private--Murray, W. L.  
Private--Mills, S. G.  
Private--Morris, H.  
Private--Myers, P. W.  
Private--McArthur, J.  
Private--McArthur, C.  
Private--McCrae, C.  
Private--McDonald, J. J.  
Private--McDonald, W.  
Private--McDonald, J. E.  
Private--McFarlane, G. H.  
Private--McFarlane, G. E.  
Private--McPherson, D. A.  
Private--McKenzie, F. P.  
Private--McKenzie, L.  
Private--McGowan, J.  
Private--McGowan, D.  
Private--McLellan, E. L.  
Private--McLeod, E.  
Private--McMurrer, L.  
Private--McNutt, W.  
Private--McQuarrie, O. B.  
Private--McQuarrie, J. E.  
Private--Newbury, T.  
Private--Nodwell, A.  
Private--Nodwell, H. L.  
Private--Nodwell, L. W.  
Private--O'Keefe, A.  
Private--Parker, E. J.  
Private--Parker, E. J.  
Private--Reid, E. G.  
Private--Robb, J. W.  
Private--Robb, J. L.  
Private--Rees, Wm.  
Private--Simmons, W.  
Private--Sherron, K.  
Private--Shirriff, W.  
Private--Sinclair, M.  
Private--Smith, A. D.  
Private--Smith, C. T.  
Private--Stephenson, W. M.  
Private--Stephens, L. L.  
Private--Styler, J. E.  
Private--Taylor, H. A.  
Private--Trites, D. M.  
Private--Vesey, W. A.  
Private--Watson, P. A.  
Private--Walden, E. L.  
Private--Whidden, A. A.  
Private--Wood, J.  
Private--Worthy, L.  
Private--Walker, W. A.



Standing, left to right--Henderson, Charlottetown; Nichols, England; Hoax, Halifax; Tower, Sackville; Belding, St. John; Kirk, St. John; Holman, St. John; Armstrong, St. John. Second row--Corp. Sheridan, St. John; Sergt. Ricketts, St. John; Capt. Emmerson, Amherst; Corp. Elliott, Halifax; Gray, Campbellton. First row, seated--McLeod, Charlottetown; Devaney, Yarmouth; Murley, Charlottetown; Nichols and Sheridan are veterans of South Africa, and the first named of India as well.

Trooper--Bainneal, J.  
Trooper--Birch, D.  
Trooper--Babcock, G.  
Trooper--Bull, T. A.  
Trooper--Bowcock, H. L.  
Trooper--Bellefontaine, J. J.  
Trooper--Brown, B. W.  
Trooper--Clayton, J. S.  
Trooper--Clayton, E. G. R.  
Trooper--Clonan, W.  
Trooper--Clark, S.  
Trooper--Clements, A.  
Trooper--Carson, C. W.  
Trooper--Coule, J.  
Trooper--Caldwell, J.  
Trooper--Crocker, H.  
Trooper--Collins, R.  
Trooper--Conroy, P. E.  
Trooper--Cook, E. T.  
Trooper--Clark, F. J.  
Trooper--Cameron, R.  
Trooper--Dewar, A. G.  
Trooper--Daly, D.  
Trooper--Doyle, F.  
Trooper--Dippee, A.  
Trooper--Dean, T.  
Trooper--Dillon, T.  
Trooper--DeWolfe, J. W.  
Trooper--Day, R. E.  
Trooper--Estey, G. W.  
Trooper--Gale, B.  
Trooper--Griffen, A.  
Trooper--Griffen, E. W.  
Trooper--Flinn, J. A.  
Trooper--Fothergill, T.  
Trooper--Green, F.  
Trooper--Gale, B.  
Trooper--Griffen, A.  
Trooper--Griffen, E. W.  
Trooper--Gould, H. J.  
Trooper--Gilchrist, H. W.  
Trooper--Hills, D. A.  
Trooper--Hatheway, J.  
Trooper--Hodder, P. M.  
Trooper--Harris, J. H.  
Trooper--Heffen, E.  
Trooper--Hicks, C. D.  
Trooper--Hicker, W.  
Trooper--Holt, W. H.  
Trooper--Howarth, J. A.  
Trooper--Hardy, N.  
Trooper--Hollands, H.  
Trooper--Huntley, H. J.  
Trooper--Jarvis, M.  
Trooper--Joyce, A.  
Trooper--Keddy, T.  
Trooper--Keddy, J. A.  
Trooper--Lemmon, R. D.  
Trooper--Lurvey, D. A.  
Trooper--Lemont, J. W.  
Trooper--Love, A. G.  
Trooper--Lyons, Geo.  
Trooper--Lamont, E. G.  
Trooper--Mundell, A.  
Trooper--Major, A. R.  
Trooper--Manderson, F. L.  
Trooper--Machum, D. W. (Med. Off.)  
Trooper--Machouquet, H. A.  
Trooper--Murray, J.  
Trooper--Munt, R. M.  
Trooper--McLean, D. J.  
Trooper--McDonald, G. S.  
Trooper--McDonald, F. M.  
Trooper--McDonald, A. T.  
Trooper--McCarthy, J.  
Trooper--McLellan, L.  
Trooper--McMullin, J.  
Trooper--McCluskey, W.  
Trooper--McLeod, K.  
Trooper--McDonald, E. B.  
Trooper--McDorman, A.  
Trooper--McLeod, K.  
Trooper--Northrup, E. I.  
Trooper--Nicholls, J. E.  
Trooper--Nell, W. H.  
Trooper--O'Shaughnessy, Thos.  
Trooper--O'Laughlan, A.  
Trooper--O'Flynn, J.  
Trooper--Parke, G. W.  
Trooper--Parke, A. M.  
Trooper--Palmer, R.  
Trooper--Powys, B. C.  
Trooper--Powers, H.  
Trooper--Russey, P. D.  
Trooper--Rae, G.  
Trooper--Rowlands, J. J.  
Trooper--Saunders, J. H. T.  
Trooper--Stanley, E.  
Trooper--Smith, H. E. G.  
Trooper--Strong, R.  
Trooper--Spinnie, H. E.  
Trooper--Stoddard, C. S.  
Trooper--Smith, A.  
Trooper--Shill, H. H.  
Trooper--Suckett, Thos.  
Trooper--Sumara, J. A.  
Trooper--Tabor, C. O.  
Trooper--Tower, R. E., (Sig.)  
Trooper--Tweed, G.  
Trooper--Vernon, J.  
Trooper--Wood, Arthur.  
Trooper--Westwater, J.  
Trooper--Williams, J.  
Trooper--Woller, T.

**C Squadron**  
MAJOR T. A. LYDIARD.  
CAPT. J. G. GRAY.  
CAPT. W. TAYLOR.  
LIÉUT. H. H. PINEO.  
LIÉUT. J. P. KNOWLTON.  
LIÉUT. W. J. BROWN.  
LIÉUT. H. L. BOWNESS.  
LIÉUT. B. M. BECKWITH.  
S. S. M.--Gill, Geo.  
S. Q. M. S.--Johns, A.  
Sergeant--Smith, R. E.  
Sergeant--Snyder, W. H.  
Sergeant--McGowan, H.  
Sergeant--Chase, Geo.  
Sergeant--McNeil, J.  
Sergeant--Lewis, J. W.  
Sergeant--Morrison, Geo.  
Sergeant--Fay--Adams, F. E.  
Sergeant--Lea--Easton, L. C.  
Corporal--Brockbank, A.  
Corporal--Hamlin, W. T.  
Corporal--Oak, G. W.  
Corporal--Clark, C. F.  
Corporal--Trider, A. W.  
Corporal--Wiswell, A. C.  
Corp. Sign--Hurley, Geo.  
Corporal--Farr--Barteaux, A.  
Trooper--Anderson, J. A.

Machine Gun Section  
Lieut. Grimmer.  
Sergt. H. P. Histle.  
Sergt. H. M. Grimmer.  
Corp. R. E. Story.  
Private J. A. Babineau.  
Private H. A. Burden.  
Private W. R. Boyd.  
Private C. H. Bowser.  
Private F. G. Bruce.  
Private J. F. Carten.  
Private D. Cameron.  
Private R. B. Fenney.  
Private W. Faulkner.  
Private E. R. Fish.  
Private N. H. Gough.  
(9 shed no panique)

**Some Guides to Poise.**  
Be polite, but not obsequious, not ridiculously affected.  
Be economical, but not stingy, not parsimonious.  
Be brave, but not foolhardy.  
Be loving, but not soft.  
Be clean, but not fastidious.  
Be self-respecting, but not vain.  
Be gentle, but not effeminate.  
Be thoughtful of others, but not officious.  
Be enthusiastic, but not gushing.  
The motto of Solon, the wise, was "Meden agan"--"Nothing in excess."  
Some witty Frenchman said, "Our virtues are our virtues carried to excess."  
In the Apostle Paul's list of virtues, beginning with faith, the last is temperance; which did not mean in his language abstinence from alcohol, but self-control.  
So the crown of a good man is his power to limit his every force. He is above his pleasures, before his failures, behind his ideals, apart from his sins, unconcerned of his goodness, free of perfection is not for mortals. But we in have poise, its human equivalent--Frank Crane, in Woman's World.

Seaforth, Ont., July 27--German sympathizers are blamed for what is considered a deliberate attempt to burn a warehouse of the Ogilvie Milling Company, containing 20,000 bushels of wheat, here today.  
The fire was discovered by workmen, who, on investigation, found only water crested under the building. There was little damage.



# DEFEAT MUST BE CONSIDERED IF MEN AND MUNITIONS SHORT

Toronto, July 28—In an article in the Globe today, entitled "Britain's second wind," Ralph Connor, who returned yesterday from the front with his invalid brother, Dr. Andrew Gordon, says to man living, nor even Kitchener, knew until three months ago how serious a business this war is. Now that Britain has realized its seriousness, she is finding the money, the men, and the munitions to carry it through successfully. Only if her present strenuous attitude towards the struggle is maintained, he says, can defeat be averted. Canada need not find money, but she must help to provide men and munitions.

The article concludes: "Canadian women, you will not hold back your men, your sons and your sweethearts, but will send them forth when honor and safety bid them go. Men, and ever more men, not them only that can be spared, not the men whose love of love to hold their hearts, not the men whose going is easy, no! no! But the men whose going will imperil business interests and will break hearts. These men, men of sacrifice, whose wives and mothers will wave them away with mistimmed eyes, but with hearts that will not refuse to make complete the sacrifice.

"Seriously, soberly, solemnly, let it be said, that unless the empire can furnish, in overwhelming quantities, munitions of war, and in overwhelming numbers men of war, the bitterness and humiliation of defeat will be our portion, and the shame and slavery of an infamous and tyrannous militarism will be the portion of our children."

## FIRING LINE THE PLACE FOR MEN SAY LADS AT THE FRONT

Some interesting news from St. John and New Brunswick boys at the front continues to come to hand by the mails from Europe. One of the most interesting is one from Private T. M. McKee, of the 10th Battalion, of the first contingent, sent to The "Telegraph" direct from "Somewhere in France." It follows:

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph: Dear Sir—Just a few lines to let you know we are all well—what is left of us. As I am a St. John boy and this is my first letter to you I hope you will have it printed in your papers. I am now in the Tenth Battalion, being drafted from the Twelfth Battalion, which was in command of Col. McLeod, next to the front line. We are mostly men from western Canada. We have no smoke or hurt here boys. Nor smoke nor bloody stains. Nor suffered any more. Pamine, fatigue, or pain. Nor any lack of hate. Now lined up in their eyes—Who have fulfilled their fate. Have lost all enmities.

A new and greater pride. No quenched the public utility. The public ownership of a public utility. The people of Ypsilanti (Mich.) voted to operate their own gas plant. They thought that settled it, but it was only beginning. The private gas company refused to sell, and pointed out that the city's charter would not allow the city to operate a public utility. The citizens undertook to amend the charter. The supreme court told them they would have to obtain a new charter. The people went to the legislature and after a hard fight got permission to amend the charter. The private gas company now offered to sell for \$227,000. The people voted to build a plant, and the company offered to sell for \$125,000. The city was accepted, but the money could not be paid until the supreme court issued on the new charter. When that was over, the company raised the price. The city went ahead with its own plant and the private company offered them \$110,000. This was accepted, despite the financial stress of the war. The bond issue of \$130,000 was over-subscribed. The fight began early in 1911, and ended in the latter part of 1914. The city received the first six months indicate that the plant will pay for itself in ten years.

How Public Ownership is Fought (Square Deal, Toronto).

Here is one record for a battle for the public ownership of a public utility. The people of Ypsilanti (Mich.) voted to operate their own gas plant. They thought that settled it, but it was only beginning. The private gas company refused to sell, and pointed out that the city's charter would not allow the city to operate a public utility. The citizens undertook to amend the charter. The supreme court told them they would have to obtain a new charter. The people went to the legislature and after a hard fight got permission to amend the charter. The private gas company now offered to sell for \$227,000. The people voted to build a plant, and the company offered to sell for \$125,000. The city was accepted, but the money could not be paid until the supreme court issued on the new charter. When that was over, the company raised the price. The city went ahead with its own plant and the private company offered them \$110,000. This was accepted, despite the financial stress of the war. The bond issue of \$130,000 was over-subscribed. The fight began early in 1911, and ended in the latter part of 1914. The city received the first six months indicate that the plant will pay for itself in ten years.

It is now reported that Sergeant-Major Alex. Galloway did not die of wounds which he sustained at Labasse early in June. He recovered from those wounds, returned to the front, and was killed in action while fighting with the 4th battalion, his original unit. He was given a soldier's funeral within sound of the guns.

Within a few days it is expected that the widow and child of Sergeant-Major Galloway will arrive in Fredericton to take up their residence there again. They have been residing in Toronto.

"A Fighting Family From New Brunswick" is the caption over a photograph of Captain George P. Ryder, of St. Stephen, and his four sons, which appears in the London Illustrated Graphic. Captain Ryder's four sons are all on active service.

Curtis Simms, of Hartland, a Normal School graduate, has enlisted with the heavy artillery going soon to active service. A writ was presented to him in the United Baptist church, Hartland, on Friday.

Mrs. Frank S. Sadler, of Fredericton, has received a letter from her brother, Driver William J. Curley, formerly of Woodstock, and now of the 8th battery, on the front line in France. He states that the members of this battery were on furlough to England.

The dominion public works engineers of the district of St. John river and its tributaries are organizing themselves as a unit of field company of engineers to become part of the regular militia forces of Canada.

Mrs. Mary Connell, of 181 Erin street, received a letter yesterday from her son, Private Fred T. Connell, a member of the 28th battalion, now at Sandlings Camp, England. He said that the battalion was making a name by their good work. He also mentioned that he was in the same company as his brother, Albert Moore, who left St. John with the Army Service Corps.

Mrs. S. James, of 800 Main street, has received a letter from her son, Gunner Thomas James, of the 4th battery, on the front line in France. He writes that he is well and that he is enjoying the life of a soldier. He also mentioned that he was in the same company as his brother, Albert Moore, who left St. John with the Army Service Corps.

Gunner James tells of watching the shells burst among the Germans, doing terrible execution, and says that when the shells and bullets come among the British as the do sometimes now, he does not think a man could live in it. He was hit once, just above the heel by a bullet, but it was not serious.

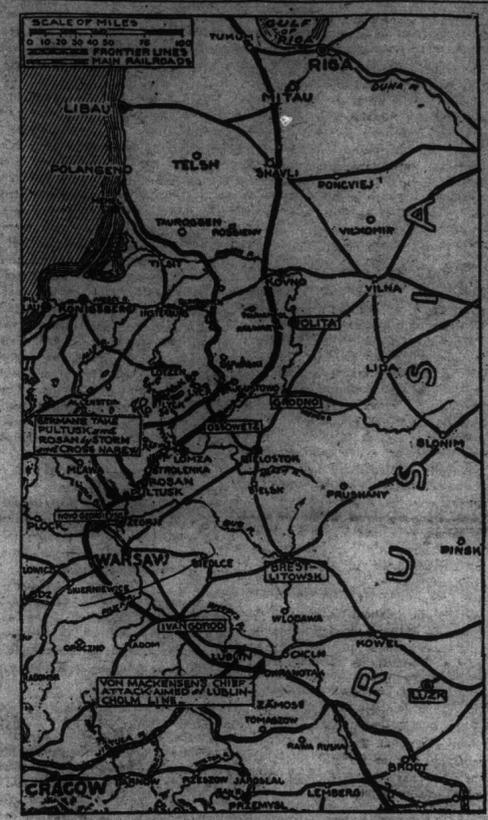
Canadian Army Corps in Field. In the course of a letter from Lieutenant Norman P. McLeod, of St. John, yesterday, he said:

"We hear that troop trains are passing through the country night and day on their way to Southampton, where the L. I. are always ready. I see by the papers that the British are doing well. Dan was killed but tell him I was only a few yards away when he was hit and they could not save him, so he died right there where he fell.

Quebec, July 26—Twelve Canadian officers and twenty-three privates and non-commissioned officers reached Quebec yesterday on the steamer Mistake. The men are to be discharged as having done their "bit" well and truly, but all of the officers of the party have returned on sick leave, though the condition of the men would indicate that it will be some considerable time before they are again fit for service.

The officers who returned are: Captain Gordon, Captain C. W. Holt, 28th battalion; Lieutenant J. L. Dennison, 8th; Lieutenant F. H. Tingley, 2nd Artillery; Captain Hastings, 10th Battalion; Lieutenant Rogers, 8th; Lieutenant W. N. Nicholson, Ammunition Park; Lieutenant McCormack, 8th; Lieutenant A. R. Fortin, C. A. S. C.; Lieutenant J. M. Reid, 10th; Captain S. J. Anderson, 8th; Lieutenant Gendron, 14th Canadian Engineers.

"We must go back," was the statement these men made. "Officers are needed especially at the front, particularly those with experience."



THE EASTERN FRONT AS IT IS TODAY.

## CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, July 26—The following casualty list was issued here at noon today:

FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Sergeant William McCann, Red Water (Alb.).

THIRD BATTALION. Killed, According to German List. John G. Kennedy, Moose Jay (Sask.).

EIGHTH BATTALION. Died of Gas Poisoning, April 27. Thomas Honsberger, Gormley (Ont.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Ernest Starr, Montreal.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Ian Robertson, St. Lambert (Que.); William Hughes, Montreal.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Leonard Lewis, (formerly 17th Battalion), South Wales.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action, April 29. Sergeant John Mould, Toronto.



Every 10c Packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will kill more flies than 50 worth of any sticky fly catcher.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY. Previously Reported Wounded, Now Missing Since April 22, Believed Killed. Fred A. Swale, England.

Ottawa, July 26—The following list of casualties was given out by the militia department this afternoon:

SECOND BATTALION. John Wilson, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION. Allan Arnold Ashleigh, Ireland.

EIGHTH BATTALION. Charles William Sargent, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Eric Ormond Collinson, England.

THIRD BATTALION. James C. Fisher (formerly 1st battalion), Elora (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION. James Tait (formerly 8th battalion), Toronto; William Fowler (formerly 28th battalion), England.

THIRD BATTALION. Edward Jarboe, Halleybury (Ont.).

# SPEWIT MORE THAN \$7,000

## Further Evidence of Startling Character in Gloucester County Investigation—How a Country Merchant Made Money in More Ways Than One—Mr. Veniot Nails an "Explanation."

Fredericton, July 27—John J. Robichaud, of Shippegan, Gloucester, was the hero of the hour in Royal Commissioner Chandler's court today. He was a "special" road commissioner upon the Lameque barren road on Shippegan Island. He and Docteur P. Chalson, the famous foreman of the Carleton Creek bridge, were appointed by the courageous Martin Robichaud, M. P. P. to repair the road in question without any authority from the public works department. Together these special supervisors spent over \$7,000 upon three miles of highway and the way it was spent will never be exactly known, for Docteur's time book fell into a lobster pot and was possibly carried with the lobster and today John J. Robichaud produced an immaculate time book, without stain or crease, evidently fresh from the book stall, which had not a day or date in it and was in effect, no record at all. The public works department held up payment on this unauthorized matter in December last before Veniot made his charges, but the facts never even in a minor degree became public property until today.

When the witnesses in connection with the roads were through, although there are many more to come, Commissioner Chandler surprised Mr. Veniot by asking William Halden, government sealer, to give his evidence respecting the charge that no stumpage had been paid for the lumber cut upon the Crown Land Lot 29, nos 1018 and 1014. Hayden discovered that he did not know anything about the matter. He said he did not scale any lumber that year or the year before from that lot, but there might have been lumber cut and he did not know it. It is expected that Mr. Veniot's witnesses will prove that more than 800,000 feet of lumber were cut and no stumpage paid, and that the land was under lease to A. J. H. Stewart, M. P. P., at the time. This case will be taken up again August 17, to which date Mr. Chandler adjourned his court. In not one single case before him is the evidence all in.

A. J. H. Stewart, M. P. P., announced that he would give evidence at the close of the inquiry. Commissioner Chandler today said he had decided not to take up the matter of liquor men's payments.

"I will have to get my investigation, then, in another man's report," Mr. Carter. If there were any doubts in the minds of those interested in such an investigation they have been dispelled since Thursday last. The evidence, Mr. Carter said, was such that it was necessary to call three or four witnesses. The facts were common knowledge to very many of those in the liquor trade and temperance men had strong suspicions as to what was going on.

The activities in the interests of the liquor dealers, and of the delegation that went to Ottawa to see that a bargain made some time ago was carried out, were all matters of common knowledge. Only recently the sources of large subscriptions, the number of them, the reasons for the very lively interest of the government in the liquor trade, and the fact that the liquor trade and temperance men had strong suspicions as to what was going on.

More and more the question is being asked when the 64th Battalion is to be formed for the maritime provinces and more and more the conviction is growing in those circles that should know that the delay in the formation of the 64th and the 40th Battalions. This delay in filling the battalions is getting more and more serious because it is known that the military authorities in Great Britain reckon the efficiency of a unit to be based on that of the best joined man, i.e. the strength of the chain is judged by the weakest link. If the 64th is not complete by the end of August as it may not be at the present rate of minimum recruiting, the men who will run well into 1916 before the battalion may look to be accepted for overseas duty. The 26th Battalion, which has been formed for nearly ten complete months, is still training and the analogy must not be overlooked by those who want to see the 58th take their proper place.

Meanwhile the standard of physique has been somewhat lowered for recruits for the infantry. The why and the whereof of the change in the standard is not quite known but if they result in the maritime battalions getting filled up with good fighting men it will be satisfactory. There are here as elsewhere plenty of men who are being called upon to see the late Lord Roberts.

Until now the standard measurements for infantry recruits were 5 feet 8 inches; 85 1/2 chest measure; artillery 5 feet 4 inches and chest measure 88 1/2. The artillery regulations remain at 5 feet 4 inches in height, but the chest measurement must not be lowered to 88 inches. The minimum for infantry now is 5 feet 3 inches with a minimum chest of 83 inches.

The new chest regulation applies to all men joining between the years 18 and 30, but the minimum for men of the ages between 30 and 45 years is placed at 34 inches. It is figured that with the exercise received, the drill and other features of soldiering there is a sufficient quantity of men who are being called upon to allow of the change made. There is now under consideration the matter of providing treatment for those rejected because of dental disabilities. These changes may result in many who have been "turned down" at the recruiting office returning to join the colors.

No word has yet come of the removal of the St. John draft of sixty-two men and officers from Partridge Island for the heavy battery. The draft is now complete, but there are other vacancies for half a dozen men of good class in the artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong who also recruits for the 85th will take them on.

Major DeLima, of Digby, Lieutenant Bell, of Halifax, Sergeants Russell and Dewar, of Amherst, all now of the 40th Regiment have arrived in Amherst from Valcartier and are on a recruiting campaign in Nova Scotia. It is the desire to make the 40th a Nova Scotia regiment. At the St. John office of the 85th Bat-

tion three men, John Edward Miller, Fred Naves and Thomas Kane, were taken on yesterday. They went to Sussex last evening. 55th at Rifle Practice.

Valcartier Camp, July 26—(Special to The Telegraph)—The most of the companies of the 64th Battalion were on duty upon the rifle range in rifle practice. The regimental band is now rendering practical service in accompanying the battalion to and from the drill grounds. It is doing well and receives favorable comment from the public.

Tomorrow it is planned to have an inspection of the full brigade by the camp commandant, Colonel John Hughes. Lieutenant T. C. Creighton is subaltern today and Lieutenant Rogers, rates of the 64th and the 40th Battalions. This delay in filling the battalions is getting more and more serious because it is known that the military authorities in Great Britain reckon the efficiency of a unit to be based on that of the best joined man, i.e. the strength of the chain is judged by the weakest link.

NEARLY \$50,000 FROM N. B. FOR BELGIANS. The total cash forwarded from New Brunswick through the office of Mayor Brink for the Belgian Relief Fund now is upwards of \$49,000. The latest donation forwarded was that of \$2,000 from the Worship to the Belgian Ambassadors in London yesterday. Acknowledgments to the fund yesterday were several sums aggregating \$81 from Bristol, Carleton county (N. B.), made up as follows: J. J. Hayward, through whom the money was forwarded, \$10; C. R. Licht, \$10; H. W. Annett, \$5; S. N. Banks and E. Carvey, \$2 each, and I. Rogers and A. Gilchrist, \$1 each.

Many old friends in this city will be interested in a letter received by the mayor yesterday in connection with the work of Belgian Relief. It came from London, England, and was sent by Shirley Benn, M. P. It was in acknowledgement of \$4,885.50 sent forward by the Royal Standard Chapter, L.O.D.E. some time ago, and in it he expressed his pleasure at the fact that the money was being used for the relief of the Belgian people. He spoke of many happy years spent here, and referred to his recollection of many old friends, besides expressing thanks and appreciation for the sum received.

Mr. Benn was formerly engaged in the lumber business here with the Guy Bevan Company, and is well remembered.

Sackville Post—Thos. Murray received a telegram yesterday from his son, T. S. Murray, of Winnipeg, stating that he and a number of his friends were enlisting in the 28th Battalion for overseas service. As this battalion went to the front some time ago, these recruits would likely go as reinforcements.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED ROCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for sore throats, sore eyes, sore ears, sore feet, sore hands, sore backs, sore joints, sore muscles, sore nerves, sore skin, sore wounds, sore ulcers, sore sores, sore blisters, sore rashes, sore eczema, sore psoriasis, sore dermatitis, sore scabies, sore lice, sore fleas, sore ticks, sore mites, sore insects, sore animals, sore humans, sore everything.

Apply 5 Seconds. Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinchers, blisters can be cured by Putnam's Corns Cured Quick. Putnam's Corns Cured Quick is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It will cure all kinds of corns, blisters, and other foot ailments. It is safe and effective. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Corns Cured Quick today.

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Advertisement for 'Eat Well; Sleep Well; Feel Well; Look Well' featuring a picture of a man and a bottle of medicine.

Advertisement for 'Freedom on Trial' featuring a picture of a man and a bottle of medicine.

Advertisement for 'Putnam's Corns Cured Quick' featuring a picture of a man and a bottle of medicine.

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DIARY OF WAR AT END OF THE YEAR RECALLS SOME STRING EVENTS

Eleven Nations Under Arms With End Not in Sight--Another Winter Campaign Predicted--On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary Declared War on Serbia.

On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary began the war of the nations by declaring war on Serbia. On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last chance vanished of localizing the Austro-Serbian war, declared three days previously by Austria-Hungary.

All the great powers of Europe were drawn into a struggle the like of which history has not heretofore recorded. Eleven nations are at war and almost all lands are affected, directly or indirectly. Millions of men have been killed, wounded or carried to captivity in hostile countries. Billions of dollars have been expended. Thousands of square miles of territory have been devastated and hundreds of cities and towns laid waste. Half the world is in mourning for the dead. And although the war has been in progress with unexampled fury for a year, the result may be summarized in one brief sentence: No decisive results have been achieved and the end is not in sight.

Determined to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of all the belligerent nations, preparations are being made for next winter's campaign, and, in fact, indications from Europe are that it is more likely to increase in size rather than decrease. It is still an open question whether Bulgaria, Roumania or Greece will be drawn in.

Diary of War.

The following are the outstanding events of the war:

- July 28--Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.
July 28--War declared by Austria-Hungary.
July 31--State of war in Germany.
August 1--Germany declares war on Russia.
August 2--German ultimatum to Belgium.
August 3--Germany declares war on France.
August 4--Great Britain declares war on Germany.
August 10--France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
August 12--Great Britain declares war on Austria.
August 15--Fall of Liege.
August 16--Expeditionary force landed in France.
August 20--Brussels occupied by the Germans.
August 23--Japan declares war on Germany.
August 24--Germans take Namur.
August 26--Battle of Tannenberg.
August 28--British naval victory off Heligoland.
September 3--Russians take Lemberg.
September 5--End of retreat from Mons to the Marne.
September 7--Germans take Masburg.
September 16--Battle of the Aisne begins.
September 18--Russian retreat from East Prussia.
September 17--Austrian Army in Galicia routed.
September 22--The Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy sunk by submarines.
September 26--Indian expeditionary force lands.
October 9--Antwerp occupied by Germans.
October 11--Battle of Ypres-Armennieres opens.
October 16--H. M. S. Hawke sunk by a submarine.
October 19--Canadian troops arrive in England.
October 21--State sale of alcohol in Russia vetoed.
October 27--German rush in France stemmed.
October 28--De Wet's rebellion in South Africa.
November 1--Naval action off Coronel.
November 3--German cruisers fire on Yarmouth.
November 8--Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

- November 7--Fall of Tsingtau.
November 17--War loan of £250,000,000.
November 20--Failure of struggle towards Calais.
December 2--Austrians capture Belgrade.
December 7--South African rebellion collapses.
December 8--Naval battle off the Falklands.
December 14--Serbians recapture Belgrade.
December 16--Germans bombard West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, killing 127 civilians.
December 17--Turkish suzerainty over Egypt ended.
December 18--Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha appointed Sultan; Abbas Hilmi Pasha deposed.
December 25--British airmen off Cuxhaven. German aeroplane near Sheerness.
January 1--H. M. S. Pormildable torpedoed and sunk.
January 3--Russians defeat Turks in Caucasus.
January 19--German airship attack in Norfolk.
January 24--Naval battle off Doggerbank.
January 30--German submarines off Fleetwood.
February 2--Turks defeated on Suez Canal.
February 5--Army estimates, 3,000,000 men.
February 17--Zeppelins L 3 and L 4 wrecked.
February 18--German "blockade" of England commanded.
February 20--The Times Fund exceeds £1,000,000.
February 25--Allied squadron shells forts at entrance to Dardanelles.
March 2--Russian victory at Przasnyan announced.
March 3--Heavy fighting near Basra.
March 4--German submarine U 9 sunk off Dover.
March 5--Zeppelin L 8 wrecked near Tilermont.
March 6--Smyrna forts silenced by British squadron.
March 9--Bill to extend power to take over or control works for war material introduced.
March 10--The British capture Neuve Chapelle. H. M. S. Ariel rams German submarine U 12.
March 18--Three vessels of the Allied fleets in the Dardanelles sunk by mines.
March 20--Successful operations by the Union Forces under General Botha.

KITCHENER AND HIS NEW ARMY!



Lord Kitchener in person inspecting a body of troops in front of the Guild Hall in Manchester. The black-robed figure is the Lord Mayor.

March 22--Fall of Przemysl. Russians take 126,000 prisoners and 700 big guns.
March 23--Another Turkish raid on Egypt stopped.
March 25--German submarine U 29 sunk.
March 27--French captured Hartmannswillerkopf, in the Vosges.
March 28--Falais torpedoed off Millford. Russian fleet bombards Rospodorsk.
March 29--German offensive movement west of the Niemen checked.
April 9--Russians hold the Carpathian summits.
April 14--Zeppelin visits the Yna. Turks landed on the Euphrates.
April 16--Aeroplane drops bombs in East Kent, and a dirigible drops bombs on Essex and Suffolk.
April 17--The British take Hill 60.
April 18--The submarine E 18 grounded in danger of falling into Turkish hands. To avert this volunteer crews torpedo it.
April 19--The French make progress in Alsace. Near Ypres the enemy try to retake Hill 60.
April 21--The French line advanced in St. Mihiel area.
April 21--The enemy, north of the Ypres salient, using asphyxiating gases.
April 24--The Ypres struggle continues. The Canadian division's "gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation."
April 25--The allied forces effect a landing on both shores of the Dardanelles.
April 26--British take the offensive at Ypres.
April 27--The Leon Gambetta torpedoed.
April 28--German offensive at Ypres "definitely stopped."
April 30--Air raid on Ipswich.
May 1--Two German torpedoes boats and one British destroyer sunk off the Dutch coast. The U. S. A. oil-tank vessel Gulfight torpedoed.
May 2--Battle of the Dunaie; Russia retreated in western Galicia.
May 4--The second war budget introduced by Mr. Lloyd George, who forecast a possible expenditure of £1,162,654,000. Report of Field Marshal Sir John French on the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gases.
May 6--French established between Ligne and St. Quentin, the German bridgehead at St. Quentin.
May 7--Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Old Head of Kinsale, near Queenstown, with great loss of life.
May 8--Germans occupied Libau, on the Baltic coast.
May 9--British attack between the Bols Grenier and Festubert, and gain ground towards Fromelles.
May 10--A German airship raids Southern, Leigh-on-Sea, and Westcliff. About 100 bombs dropped, causing one death, and doing damage to the extent of £20,000.
May 11--German attack on Ypres fails. French progress north of Arras.
May 12--H. M. S. Goliath torpedoed in the Dardanelles. General Botha occupies Windhuk.
May 13--The Times military correspondent: "The want of an unlimited supply of high explosive was a fatal blow to our success."
May 14--British attack between Richebourg Favous and Festubert breaks the enemy's line over the greater part of a two mile front. Text of the United States note to Germany re the sinking of the Lusitania published.
May 16--Russians admit retirement to the line of the San and from the Carpathian passes.
May 17--A Zeppelin attacked Ramsgate.
May 18--Lord Kitchener announces our resolve to use asphyxiating gases; in discussing the shell problem, he said that strenuous efforts had been taken to reduce as far as possible the delay in production; 800,000 more recruits required.
May 19--Mr. Asquith announces the coming reconstruction of the government on a broader personal and political basis for the purposes of the war alone.
May 21--Austrians cut all communications between Italy and Austria. Field Marshal Sir John French's report (May 17-21) records appreciable progress in the Festubert area.
May 23--Italy declares war on Austria. "Considerable advance" of the Allies in the Dardanelles.
May 24--Austrian aircraft attack Arsenal at Venice, but are driven off; the Italians raid the island of Porto Buso.
May 25--The enemy at Ypres uses gas over a front of five miles. French are still gaining ground. Official list of the new cabinet is issued.
May 26--H. M. S. Triumph torpedoed off the Gallipoli peninsula. Occupation by the Italians of important positions which threaten Trent and Trieste. Air raid on Southern-on-Sea.
May 27--H. M. S. Malindi torpedoed by a submarine off the Gallipoli peninsula. H. M. S. auxiliary ship Princess Irene accidentally destroyed by an explosion off Sheerness.
May 28--Important and sweeping French successes, especially towards Soches; Berlin admission of a reverse at the hands of the Russians on the San. Turks heavily defeated on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
May 29--The French are masters of the whole village of Ablain in the sector

north of Arras. Russian offensive south of the Dnieper; 7,000 prisoners taken.
May 30--Pola, the Austrian naval base, attacked by an Italian airship. Russian successes on the Lubaczowka river, north of Przemysl. Text of the German reply to American note re the Lusitania published.
May 31--American dissatisfaction with German reply. Docks of Montefalco on the Gulf of Trieste, shelled by Italian destroyers. Zeppelin raid on London, six people killed.
June 1--The French captured the sugar refinery at Souchez after a two-day's battle, and made further progress in "The Labyrinth." German attack on the Baura-Rawko line, in which they used poisonous gas to cover their assault, repulsed. Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Bari, Brindisi, and Molletta, killing four people.
June 2--Crossing of the Isonzo by the Italian army, announced by the Italian staff; our Allies firmly established on the slopes of Monte Nero. Austrian defeat at Mikalofvo, on the Dnieper. Germans captured three of the forts at Przemysl. German transport torpedoed by British submarine in the Sea of Marmora.
June 3--French forces operating in the East. Austrian forces after a bombardment by 16-in. guns. Austro-German assault on the railway between Przemysl and Lemberg and advance on Lemberg; Russian advance on the left bank of the Lower San. Surrender of Amara, on the Tigris, to the British forces operating in the Persian Gulf. British captured German trenches at Givetchy along a front of 200 yards.
June 4--General British and French attack on Turkish positions on Gallipoli Peninsula, as a result of which 200 yards were gained along a front of nearly three miles.
June 6--Zeppelin raid on the East Coast; 24 people killed and 40 injured. Part of General von Linsingen's army crossed the Dnieper at Zurawno, 40 miles from Lemberg.
June 7--Zeppelin destroyed between Ghent and Brussels by Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., at a height of 6,000 feet. Bombs dropped by British airmen on airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, and a Zeppelin destroyed. French captured two miles of trench at Hebuterne, northwest of Arras, and at Moulin-sous-Touvent, north of the Aisne.
June 8--German counter-attacks at Hebuterne repulsed; further French gains at Neuville St. Vaast. "The Labyrinth." V.C. conferred upon Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., Ministry of Munitions Bill amended by the insertion of a word making it clear that the bill gave the new minister no new power to coerce workmen. Resignation of Mr. Bryan, United States secretary of state, feeling himself unable to resign.
June 9--Second note to Germany regarding the Lusitania. The whole of Neuville St. Vaast in French hands.
June 9--Canada announced her resolve to raise a further force of 35,000 men. British casualties up to May 31 given by Mr. Asquith as 238,069. Second note from the United States regarding the sinking of the Lusitania sent to Berlin. Montefalco captured by the Italians. Mr. Balfour announced in the house of commons that during the last few days a German submarine had been sunk, and that of the crew six officers and 21 men had been made prisoners.
June 10--British torpedo boats Nos. 10 and 12 torpedoed by a German submarine off the East Coast and sunk. German and Austrian troops which had crossed the Dnieper at Zurawno driven back over the river by the Russians with a loss of 18,000 prisoners.
June 11--German attack on Moscska repulsed by the Russians with great loss. Galatica, on the Isonzo, north of Montefalco, "lightly held" by the Italians for some time, reported to be solidly in their possession. The Breslau, attacked by a Russian destroyer near the Bosphorus and severely damaged.
June 12--Railway station at Souchez captured by the French. Italians bombard the fortress of Malborghetto, in the Carnic Alps. Austro-Germans again cross the Dnieper at Kolomea.
June 13--General election in Greece. M. Venizelos gained 193 seats out of a total of 316. Austro-German successful attack on Russian front from Moscska, north to the San.
June 14--Austro-German advance to Jaworow, northwest of Lemberg. Austrian attacks on passes of the Carnic Alps repulsed by Italians.
June 15--French airmen bombarded Karlsruhe; 130 projectiles were dropped on the castle, the arms factory, and the railway stations, with reported great loss of life. Mr. Asquith moved in the house of commons a vote of credit for £250,000,000. He stated the average daily expenditure since April 1 on war services as £2,660,000. British carried first line of German trenches along a mile of front east of Festubert, but failed to hold them. Zeppelin raid on northeast coast; 16 persons killed and 40 injured.
June 16--British attacked German lines north of Hooge (east of Ypres); they carried their first trenches along a front of 1,000 yards, and some of the second trenches. Mr. Lloyd George took the oath as minister of munitions. French advance in the Vosges along the heights commanding the valley of the Fecht; Steinbruck and a suburb of Metzlar

captured. Slight British advance east of Festubert.
June 18--Review of a month's operations east of the Dnieper issued in Petrograd announced enemy losses of 120,000 to 150,000 in their attempts to cross the Dnieper along a front of 40 miles. Italian coast aided by Austrian warships with little damage.
June 19--Austro-German offensive against the Grodek line; retreat of Russians from the Grodek line to positions in front of Lemberg. The Buval Bottom, north of Arras, obstinately defended by the Germans since May 9, carried by the French after a desperate assault. Metzlar, in Alsace, invested by the French and Munster bombarded.
June 20--Zolkiew and Rawka-Ruska captured by the Austro-German forces. Italians consolidated their position on Monte Nero. British aeroplane encounters a German super-biplane having a double fuselage, two engines, and a pair of propellers, over Poelcapelle; German aeroplane driven off. The British pilot accompanied him on every voyage--a drum of ancient design and resounding note. The dying admiral commanded that the drum be taken back to his ancestral abbey in Devon, and left hanging there as long as the walls should stand. Wherever danger threatened the shores of England, let the drum be sounded and, at the call, his spirit would enter into the British admiral and aid him in scattering Britain's foes.
June 21--Further French progress towards Souchez; Metzlar captured by the French. De Wet found guilty of treason and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. Mr. McKenna announces proposals for second war loan, unlimited in amount, issued at par, bearing interest at four and a half per cent., and available to the public in denominations as low as 5s.
June 22--Recapture of Lemberg by the second Austrian army under General Bohm-Ermolli; general Austro-German advance. Austrians defeated near Nis.
June 23--Zeppelin raid on the Dnieper. Sonderbruck, south of Metzlar, captured by the French. German submarine sunk at Borkum, apparently as the result of an explosion.
June 24--Mr. Lloyd George introduces the Munitions of War bill in the house of commons, and outlined the proposals made for augmenting the supply of munitions. Austrians crossed the Dnieper along the line Zurawno-Demeskowce, but were heavily defeated and flung back across the river.
June 24--Memorandum handed to the American ambassador, emphasizing the British government's desire to minimize the inconveniences caused by the war to neutral commerce; the right of confiscation in respect of breaches of blockade laws. The prime minister announced in the house of commons a forthcoming bill with regard to registration and organization of national resources. German attack with asphyxiating bombs and burning liquid in the regions of the Calonne trench in the heights of the Meuse driven back.
June 25--Text of Munitions of War bill published. Russians fight delaying action at Boboka, 18 miles southeast of Lemberg. Report of result of operations in East Africa by a British column under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Stewart; Bukoba, a German port on the western shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, destroyed. French aeroplanes raided the railway station at Doual, throwing about 30 bombs.
June 26--General Sukhomlinoff, Russian minister for war, resigns. General Polivanoff to succeed him. Germans succeeded in gaining a footing on the sunken road between Ablain and Angres to the north of Souchez, along a front of 200 yards.
June 27--Germans capture Halicz. Russian retreat from the line of the Dniester to the Gulla Lipa. Austro-German army advancing to the River Bug. French aeroplane drops bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. British torpedo submarine Hussar, bombarded the ports of Tehene, Lidia and Agelia in Asia Minor, opposite Chios; a petroleum depot and various sailing craft destroyed.
June 28--French recaptured part of the sunken road between Ablain and Angres. Successful British attack in Gallipoli.
June 29--German and French encounters at Bagatelle in the Argonne; use of air torpedoes by the Germans. Mr. Walter Long introduced the National Registration bill in the house of commons providing for the registration of all males and females between the ages of 15 and 65.
June 30--French make slight progress west of Souchez. German attack east of Metzlar repulsed.
July 1--Austro-German battle in Baltic. German battleship of Deutschland type torpedoed by British submarine, cruiser Magdeburg and a mine-layer damaged.
July 4--German cruiser Koenigsberg finally disabled by British monitors in Fujili river, East Africa.
July 5--French lose heavily in attempt to recapture lost positions at Dardanelles.
July 7--Austro-German armies suffer reverse at Krasnik, delaying march on Lublin. Russians take 20,000 prisoners.
July 9--General Botha receives surrender of whole of German Southwest Africa, an empire of 820,000 square miles. Attempt by German submarine to torpedo Cunard liner Orduna.
July 12--Two Turkish defence lines captured by Allied troops at Dardanelles.
July 14--Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, attends meeting of British cabinet.
July 15--South Wales coal mines go out on strike.
July 16--Roumania refuses definitely to allow Germany to transport munitions

THE BRITISH LOSE 330,995 MEN SINCE THE WAR BEGAN

London, July 27--The casualties in the British army and navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to a printed statement issued by Premier Asquith. The naval casualties up to July 20, were 9,106 and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows: Officers killed 469, wounded 87, missing 29; men killed 7,840, wounded 787, missing 274. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9, that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 238,069, up to May 31 as 183,447. If his figures were correct, the British have lost 182,442 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 18,000 a week. Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war, which has announced, from time to time, her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded or missing, but the government has given out no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Italy. The military losses are divided as follows: Killed--France, 3298 officers, 4372 men. Dardanelles (including naval division), 567 officers, 7,567 men. Other theatres of operations, including German South Africa, 145 officers, 1,445 men. Total, 3300 officers, 37,384 men, total killed 61,384. Wounded--France, 6,803 officers, 156,808 men. Dardanelles, 1,379 officers, 28,631 men. Other theatres, 246 officers, 3,241 men. Total, 8430 officers, 188,190 men, total wounded 196,620. Missing--France, 1,163 officers, 50,969 men. Dardanelles--198 officers, 10,892 men. Other theatres, 22 officers, 641 men. Total missing 63,885. Total killed, wounded and missing, 321,889. Total casualties by war theatres--France, 11,254 officers, 235,549 men. Dardanelles--2144 officers, 47,094 men. Other theatres, 415 officers, 5,333 men. Total, 12,313 officers, 305,076 men. Total military casualties 321,889.

Drake's Drum

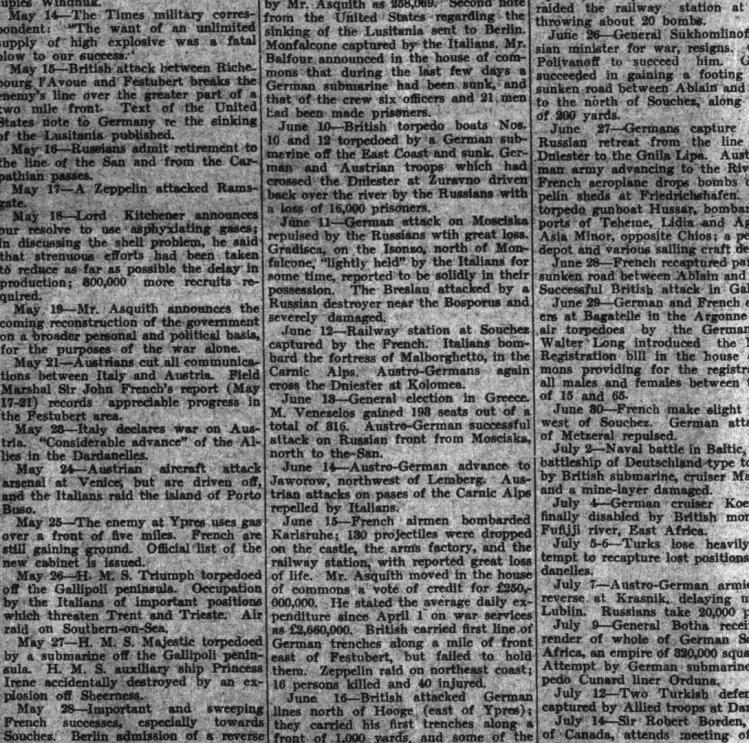
Has Drake's drum, for the third time, awakened the echoes of Buckland Abbey down in Devon? In the swinging lines of Professor Henry Newbolt's poem we read the romantic old legend of Drake's drum. As Sir Francis Drake, hero of the Armada's disgrace and a thousand other gallant exploits, lay dying in the cabin of his flagship, down in the West Indies, he committed to his brother the charge of the drum that had accompanied him on every voyage--a drum of ancient design and resounding note. The dying admiral commanded that the drum be taken back to his ancestral abbey in Devon, and left hanging there as long as the walls should stand. Wherever danger threatened the shores of England, let the drum be sounded and, at the call, his spirit would enter into the British admiral and aid him in scattering Britain's foes. Drake kept his word. A generation after his canvas-shrouded form had been committed to the waters of the Atlantic, came the Dutch admiral, Von Tromp, sailing up the Channel, with a boom lashed to the masthead to signify that he could "sweep the seas." At the sound of Drake's drum, a new power seemed to inspire Admiral Blake. In a short time he had won for England the title of "Mistress of the Seas," and since that time of war to Turkey through that country. July 16--Italian armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi torpedoed in Adriatic by Austrian submarine. July 20--Lloyd-George settles coal strike. July 22--Two important posts on Euphrates occupied by British troops. July 24--Note from United States to Germany practically ultimatum, states further transgression of neutral rights will be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." July 25--Italians make decided gains on Isonzo front in fight for Gorizia. July 26--German drive for Warsaw more successful to north with advance into Baltic provinces, the Narw crossed and the Petrograd-Warsaw railway threatened. July 26--British submarine again raids Constantinople, sinking two gunboats, transport and ammunition steamer.

GERMAN SPY SHOT IN ENGLAND



Robert Rosenthal, who was condemned to death by court martial and executed for naval and military espionage. Photo shows him leaving the court after he had been sentenced to death.

RUSSIA'S DEFENDER



New war photo of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolovich, commanding the Russian armies in the field, who in the defence of Warsaw is facing the most severe task imposed on him since the beginning of the European war. In personal appearance the Grand Duke is striking; he stands 6 feet 6 inches in height and has a most distinguished and commanding presence. He is fifty-nine years old.

MAN ARRESTED SAID TO BE NA OF THIS P

Boston, July 26--Under this county for alleged forgeries and larceny, Edwin G. Clark of New Brunswick, was arrested from the Bangor North Station by Inspectors Crawford, of the police, Sheriff Chas. W. Russell, of his travelling companion. Clark had charge of Clarke for he was arrested here for checks amounting to \$15 released from jail after settling with the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. He requested his detention until the arrival of detectives from the consent of Clarke, who tradition, Sheriff Buswell here for the Boston men by bring here. The alleged operation in this city extended over several January. When various sum obtained from Dominick J. I. has a stall in Faneuil Hall the check transaction, Hurme be lost more than \$50, and 8 vegetables were stolen. B say that Clark is wanted (N. B.), on a similar charge, bearing the name of E. G. Augustus, with deposits of \$1 for the Keenbank Savings Bank on which a balance of \$10. Donald, Oak Restaurant, a signifier Douglas attached and said that he would try day low Clark obtained po them.

AGENTS WA

RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N at present. We wish to four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers e opportunities for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. Sto ton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in th

in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in ever district. Pay weekly. Farm Nursery Co. Tor

TEACHERS WA

WANTED--Third class School District No. 1, Blissville, for coming term salary, George A. Kn Mill Settlement West, Su (N. B.)

WANTED--For coming class female teach District No. 6, Perth and Victoria county. Apply to South Tilley, Victoria Co. 8-14-s.w.

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WANTED--Third class School District, N. of Blissville, beginning next Apply stating salary, Herri ham, Secretary, Emskillen County (N. B.), R. R. No

WANTED--First or second male teacher for Sect district No. 2, parish of G for coming term. Apply, St. J. Bleason Bleumortier, se

WANTED--A school teacher for second Parish of Kams, for coming year, stating salary, to Lloy Beulah P. O., Kings Co., 28488-8-5

WANTED

FARMS WANTED--After immigration to this country. We are in commun heads who intend buy land in the opportune time form for our 7th annual Free advertising. Correspond Alfred Burley & Co., street, New Brunswick Pa. lists.

BIRTHS

BIGGAR--At St. John's to Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris Montreal, a son. CUSHING--On July 29, Mrs. Theophilus Cushing, street, a son. MCFARLAND--On July and Mrs. W. McFarland, street, a son.

MARRIAGES

WOODSIDE-BRUNDAGE residence of the bride's father, 27, by Rev. Dr. Raymond St. Mary's church, Willa S to Helen Elizabeth, eldest C. L. Brundage, both of this

DEATHS

GIRVAN--Suddenly, at B. York, on July 24, James G. HICKS--Suddenly, at Silvis 25, Mrs. Hicks, aged 36 ing her husband, two son daughters to mourn. BAXTER--At his home (N. B.), on July 22, George in the 7th year of his age. QUINN--At her residence ley street, on the 28th inst, widow of James Quinn, le sons and four daughters and to mourn. GRANT--Suddenly, on th in Boston, Mass., Robert H. thirty-two years, second son Mrs. James Grant. TOM--At the general pu on July 27, Charles Tom, Moncton.

MAN ARRESTED SAID TO BE NA OF THIS P

Boston, July 26--Under this county for alleged forgeries and larceny, Edwin G. Clark of New Brunswick, was arrested from the Bangor North Station by Inspectors Crawford, of the police, Sheriff Chas. W. Russell, of his travelling companion. Clark had charge of Clarke for he was arrested here for checks amounting to \$15 released from jail after settling with the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. He requested his detention until the arrival of detectives from the consent of Clarke, who tradition, Sheriff Buswell here for the Boston men by bring here. The alleged operation in this city extended over several January. When various sum obtained from Dominick J. I. has a stall in Faneuil Hall the check transaction, Hurme be lost more than \$50, and 8 vegetables were stolen. B say that Clark is wanted (N. B.), on a similar charge, bearing the name of E. G. Augustus, with deposits of \$1 for the Keenbank Savings Bank on which a balance of \$10. Donald, Oak Restaurant, a signifier Douglas attached and said that he would try day low Clark obtained po them.



HOPEWELL HILL BOYS WITH 26TH HAVING GOOD TIME IN ENGLAND - BUT HE THOUGHT WAS CLIB

"No Clubs Around, So He Guessed 'Twas Bullet," Writes Former St. John Teacher

Hopewell Hill Boys With 26th Having Good Time in England - Moncton Man, Since Wounded, Describes the Effects of Gas - A Woodstock Hero Honored.

Thursday, July 29. It is the personal side of the war that is now assuming most interest for Canada and the letters that come to the homes from all parts are to many now more worth reading than the push and pull of the mass of armies on the east and west fronts taken as wholes. Some of the most interesting items that have come from New Brunswick are given below.

The spirit of the Canadian soldier under wounds is well shown in a letter received by Mrs. A. K. Turner, Aroostook Junction, Conn. The writer says he was formerly principal of Fairville Superior school and prominent in athletics in this city. For sheer nonchalance and grit it takes a lot of beating. He says: July 10, 1915.

Dear Mother - I suppose by this time you have seen in the papers that "you" was wounded. Well, that is true. I have got a hole in my neck but I'm still living. It isn't very serious and all I was sent to the hospital for was to have it properly treated in case of infection.

A sniper got me on July 7 while I was looking after the building of a trench with a large working party of infantry. Of course I had to keep moving up and down the line. About 11 o'clock I was walking up the trench when I felt as though I'd been hit with a club. However, there was nothing like that around me. I felt something warm running down my back and chest. I concluded that I must have bumped into a German bullet. I got down in the trench and a couple of the boys found that I had a nice little hole in my neck. I went down to a dressing station and they bandaged me off to hospital.

I am in a British hospital and getting good treatment, but I don't expect to be here very long. I want to get back to the company as soon as possible, as we are pretty busy just at present. Just address mail to the ordinary way and I'm not back they will forward it. I got a parcel just the day before I got hit. Thanks very much. Everything was splendid. Gilbert (Captain Peat, C. A. M. C.) was over to see me on Monday up at our billet. He is looking fine. I did not manage to get into his hospital though.

Well, I must close as there isn't much to write about. Remember me to all friends and don't worry for by the time you get this I'll probably be back up the line again. With love to all, I am, Your loving son, GUY.

With the 26th. Private S. C. Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wright, of Hopewell Hill, and formerly station agent at Albert, is his many friends will be glad to know, well and hearty at East Sandling, where the 26th Battalion, to which he is attached, is located. Private Wright writes to a friend as follows: East Sandling Camp, Kent, Eng., July 18, '15.

which we are now drilling. The castle is not open generally to visitors and we were fortunate in getting in. Among the interesting things around here in the castle is there is an aerial training school about eight miles from here so we see them every day.

England is beautiful now. Remember me to all my friends and say the Hopewell Hill boys are all well and enjoying themselves immensely. Yours, etc., S. C. W.

The Use of Gas. From Moncton comes another graphic story of what the boys are doing. It was in a letter received (according to the Moncton Transcript) by John H. Ferguson, of Sunny Broe, from his son, Frank Garfield, who had a portion of his face carried away by the explosion of a shell at the battle of Ypres in April:

"Just picture to yourself a field with 200 horses tied on long lines by hedges and a long line of wagons in rear of them, a few wooden huts and tents built with blankets and oak boughs. The time is 5 o'clock. Down the field walks a French woman with a basket of eggs on her arm. Having a little money and thinking my Pal would like a few for supper, I bought one dozen. I had just put them in a can to boil on the cook's fire; all it took was a second and suddenly hundreds of guns begin to roar and thin straggling line of figures begin to come over the rise 300 yards away to the left of us and a greenish yellow cloud seems to be following them along.

Then came an amazing flash and a painful sensation of burning in the throat. My eyes began to smart and water. The figures came up to us, clawing, choking, and gasping for breath. They are the French Zouaves. What is the matter every one asks. The Germans have broken through in the answer as soon as they can get breath. Just then the officers come up and order the boys to harness up to get ready to move off in five minutes. Our boys no more than get started than bullets begin to whine over our heads. We come to our senses with a shock, to realize some one is peeping us. We look at the rise to see swarms of figures coming towards us shouting as they run. Some grab their rifles and run to cover and start shouting at them as fast as they can pump their arms. By this time we are hunched into the wagons. "Mount and get out to the road," is the order. We advance in column of route from the right. Horses and men are hit, but no one seems to notice it. All are doing their best. We dash down a shell road and the other side we pull into a field. Then I have to leave to go back to our battery to find out how they are off for ammunition."

Corporal Walter Wilson, of the cyclist corps, now in France, who was formerly a member of the 26th, has written to say he is well. He tells his brother here that the German opened machine gun fire on them once at 800 yards and they escaped by falling into a ditch. A Woodstock Hero. Of the death of Wendell Holmes of Woodstock, Capt. Adamson, who was himself wounded, writes from an English hospital to the young man's sister:

"Will you allow me on behalf of the company and myself to offer our most sincere sympathy on the death in action of your brother, which occurred on May 8, near Ypres. The 27th Division had been ordered by Sir John French to hold, at all costs, a certain portion of the line while the French and British attacked another quarter; we were subjected to a very vigorous bombardment from morning to morning, our casualties being very heavy, it was during this bombardment and in the afternoon that your brother was killed by a shell and no braver life was ever given for his country. Ever since he joined the regiment he had shown the noblest courage and was always ready for any duty, no matter how trying or dangerous, and generally did a little more than his share; he was very cool and brave during fire, using great judgment on many occasions; he had many friends in the regiment and the confidence of his officers who deplore his loss very much. On several occasions he had been placed in positions where not only courage was required, but judgment of the situation and quick action, and he never failed us."

Sergeant Charles Atkinson, who was wounded at Ypres, has written to his mother, Mrs. William Atkinson, stating that he does not expect to be sent back to France, but he is recovering from his wounds and his condition is improving rapidly.

Bombardier Karl A. Walker of the 26th Battalion is now with the 2nd Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, in France. He has met several Fredericton men from the firing line, including Bill McLeod, Cole McKee, Jack Jones, Frank Estey, Bob King, Fred Wade and Arthur Hodges.

Pte. John Jones, who has been fighting in France and Belgium with the 18th Canadian Highlanders is now in the 12th General Hospital at Rouen, France. He is a South African veteran and went from Fredericton with the First Contingent almost a year ago. His brother, Pte. James J. Jones, of the 10th Battalion, writes from another hospital that he hopes soon to be discharged from hospital and return to the firing line.

Word just received by Mrs. Murray Hugeran, Fredericton, has left little doubt in her mind that her brother, Pte. Ernest Brown, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, who was supposed to be a prisoner of war, has been killed in action in Flanders.

Capt. Horace H. Van Wart, son of Mrs. Wesley Van Wart of Fredericton, and now with the 12th Reserve Battalion, at St. Martin's Plain, England, has been promoted to a headquarters staff position in charge of all the signallers at the base.

Loyal L. Bishop of Moncton has left for Halifax to join the Signal Corps. Lieut. T. Harold O'Brien is in Moncton for a few days.

The following Moncton men have been handed in their names to Mayor McAnn for garrison duty at Halifax: Eugene Gaud, Fred Brackley, Wilfrid LeBlanc, Dan Sweeney, Stephen O'Hara, Gordon Ritchie, Audrey A. Thompson, Willie McKinnon, Fred Harkness, Wm. Joodmoodson, Bert Walker, Jas. Robinson, Pat Cormier, Arthur Whalen, Chas. LaFrance, Thos. Gaud, and others.

Major Dittmer, of Digby, Lieut. Bell of Halifax, Sergeants Russell and Dewar, of Amherst, all now of the 40th regiment, arrived in Amherst from Valcartier Monday and are on a recruiting campaign in Nova Scotia. They will report at the divisional headquarters, Halifax.

Signaller George Estabrooks of the West Side, writes cheerily: "We have a very interesting little garden behind us. First of all there is a German in there. Then, there is a square yard of brick wall plugged full of bullet holes and the graves of four deserters nearby. Say, whenever I think of getting hysterical I just remember that wall with bullet-holes in it and you get over the top right quick. Also, more to the point, there are several plum, apple and pear trees, which may in time to come take away some of the monotony of this night watch."

The Canadian Gazette contains notice that Major F. B. Dyer, former English professor at the U. N. B., has been taken from the reserve corps of the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons and resumes his position as major.

Buried Canadians. Dominic Trazaert, a native of Ostend, Belgium, and now a seaman on the Furness liner Messina which arrived at St. John yesterday, was, he says, engaged in burying the soldiers who fell in battle along the western front in France and Belgium. He says: "I saw the bodies of several Canadians at Ypres," he said.

Trazaert was in Antwerp just before the city was taken by the Huns and he left before the Germans entered the city. On reaching London, he offered his services to the Belgian consular agents and with nine of his fellow countrymen was sent to France to help in the work of burying soldiers who had been killed in the heavy fighting following the German drive. The party operated at Neuport, Dixmude and Ypres and interred hundreds of the fallen.

John W. Decland, brother-in-law of Trazaert and John B. Pooters of Antwerp, are also among the crew of the Messina. Pooters became separated from his children in the fall of Antwerp and the youngsters, the mother of whom had been killed, remained in Antwerp. John W. Decland, brother-in-law of Trazaert and John B. Pooters of Antwerp, are also among the crew of the Messina. Pooters became separated from his children in the fall of Antwerp and the youngsters, the mother of whom had been killed, remained in Antwerp.

At the residence of the bride's father, C. L. Brudage, on Friday morning, August 1, the Rev. Wm. A. D. Raymond officiated at the wedding of Miss Helen Elizabeth Brudage to Wm. S. Woodside. The bride was dressed in white. There were many handsome gifts. The bridegroom is a son of Prince Edward Island, where they will visit his family and friends, and on their return will reside at 297 City road. Many friends extend good wishes to the happy pair.

Jefferson-Fox. A wedding of interest to many friends took place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville, when the Rev. Wm. H. Hattie Fox, of West St. John, and Arthur Jefferson, of Bridgeport (N. B.) were united in marriage. The bride was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kingdon, of this city, and two brothers, Fred, of this city, and Charles, of Waterville (Me.). The remains are expected to reach this city at noon today. The funeral services will be held on Thursday afternoon from his parents' residence.

John Lindsay. Death came suddenly to a well known resident of Indiantown Tuesday night, when John Lindsay was stricken at his home 86 Spar Cove Road. He had been at his work in the employ of Stetson, Cutler Co., Tuesday, and about the house in the evening. Before going to bed he had arranged the fire for yesterday morning, making it all ready for him to light when he arose, but a little before midnight he became quite ill and in a short while after passed away.

Mr. Lindsay was about sixty years of age and had been a lifelong resident of Indiantown. He was respected by a wide circle of friends. Besides his wife, he is survived by seven sons, Stephen, Daniel, William, John, Arthur, Fred, and Alexander, all of this city with the exception of Fred, who is on the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Montreal. One daughter also survives, Mrs. P. J. O'Rourke, of Boston. The funeral will be held on Friday at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. D. O. Bourgois. Edmundston, N. B., July 29. (Special)—Mrs. Annie, wife of D. O. Bourgois, registrar of deeds for the county of Madawaska, died on Friday night at St. Leonard's, after only a few days' illness. Mrs. Bourgois was seventy years of age, and until taken ill last week, enjoyed splendid health.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at the parish church at St. Leonard's, with many hundreds of mourners from all over the county of Madawaska and county of Aroostook in the state of Maine.

Mrs. John McMurray. Rexton, N. B., July 28. (Special)—Mrs. John McMurray passed away at her home here yesterday afternoon after two months' illness of heart trouble. Mrs. McMurray was a lady of sterling qualities and had a host of friends. She was especially kind to the poor. She was a daughter of the late John Johnson, of West Branch, and is survived by her husband, one sister, Mrs. Alex. Lenoix, of this town, and an adopted daughter, Mrs. W. H. Reid, Newcastle, and a niece, Miss Janie Call, who was with her during the greater part of her illness, having come from Winnipeg a short time ago. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in the Presbyterian cemetery here.

Jennie Annie Warman, aged one year and five months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Warman, died at Bass River yesterday morning. Funeral this afternoon at Bass River.

Mrs. Mary Lynch. Digby, N. S., July 29. (Special)—Mary, widow of the late George Lynch, died at her residence in Digby today after an illness extending over a period

of six years. Mrs. Lynch was born in Annapolis Royal, being a daughter of the late Francis Willoughby Pickman, Esq. In 1888 she married the late George Lynch, of St. John, who died a few years ago. She had no family, but leaves two step-sons, G. H. Lynch, of Montserrat, and T. E. G. Lynch, of Digby. She is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Herbert Crosskill and Mrs. James Hay Robertson, both of Digby. Dr. Walker of St. John, is a cousin.

Mrs. Lynch was a devoted member of Holy Trinity church, a regular attendant when health permitted, and a liberal contributor to the various branches of the work. Her death is deeply regretted by a large number of friends. The funeral services, with appropriate arrangements have not yet been completed.

There is an abundance of vegetables and country produce in the city market. New potatoes are coming in in large quantities and yesterday they were selling wholesale at forty cents per bushel. The quotations yesterday were as follows: COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes per bushel . . . 0.60 to 0.85 Beef, western . . . 0.12 1/2 to 0.13 1/2 Bacon, country . . . 0.10 to 0.12 Mutton, per lb. . . 0.08 to 0.10 Pork, per lb. . . 0.09 to 0.12 Veal, per lb. . . 0.07 to 0.11 Eggs, case, per doz. . . 0.00 to 0.28 Tub butter, per lb. . . 0.23 to 0.25 Creamery butter, per lb. . . 0.30 to 0.32 Poultry, fresh killed, per lb. . . 0.15 to 0.20 Spring chicken . . . 0.28 to 0.31 Bacon . . . 0.00 to 0.22 Ham . . . 0.19 to 0.20 Turkey . . . 0.20 to 0.25 Squash . . . 0.00 to 0.06 Turnips, bbl . . . 0.00 to 0.20

Retail prices are given for green goods: Rhubarb . . . 0.00 to 0.02 Onions . . . 0.20 to 0.25 Cucumbers . . . 0.00 to 0.08 Radishes . . . 0.00 to 0.08 Mushrooms . . . 0.00 to 0.46 New Beets . . . 0.00 to 0.09 1/2 Strawberries . . . 0.00 to 0.15 New Potatoes . . . 0.00 to 0.40 New Beans . . . 0.00 to 0.40 New Peas . . . 0.00 to 0.80

GROCERIES. Choice seed, raisins, 15 . . . 0.10 Fancy, do . . . 0.05 Currants, per lb. . . 0.05 Cheese, per lb . . . 0.15 to 0.18 Rice . . . 0.04 to 0.04 Corn meal, per bushel . . . 0.50 Cream tartar, per box . . . 0.50 Biscuits, per case . . . 2.10 to 2.50 Beans, hand picked . . . 3.00 to 3.75 Split peas, per bushel . . . 2.00 to 2.50 Potatoes, bbl . . . 6.98 to 7.00 Cornmeal, per bag . . . 1.90 to 1.95 Granulated cornmeal . . . 5.75 to 5.80 Liverpool salt per sack . . . 1.10 to 1.18

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Salmon, pinks . . . 4.90 to 5.00 Salmon, red spring . . . 5.25 to 5.35 Flaked haddock . . . 4.50 to 4.60 Kipperd herring . . . 4.00 to 4.25 Clams . . . 4.50 to 4.75 Oysters, 1s . . . 1.70 to 1.75 Oysters, 2s . . . 2.65 to 2.70 Corned beef, 1s . . . 2.75 to 2.85 Peaches, 3s . . . 2.25 to 2.30 Pineapple, sliced . . . 2.00 to 2.08 Pineapple, grated . . . 1.45 to 1.60 Lombard plums . . . 1.15 to 1.20 Raspberries . . . 3.75 to 3.85 Corn, per bushel . . . 2.05 to 2.08 Peas . . . 1.00 to 1.05 Strawberries . . . 2.30 to 2.32 Tomatoes . . . 1.07 1/2 to 1.10 Pumpkins . . . 0.97 1/2 to 1.00 String beans . . . 1.00 to 1.05 Baked beans, 2s . . . 1.35 to 1.38 Baked beans, 3s . . . 1.45 to 1.50

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian mess . . . 25.00 to 28.50 Pork, American clear . . . 25.00 to 28.75 American ham . . . 25.00 to 26.00 Lard, compound, tub . . . 0.11 1/2 to 0.11 3/4 Lard, pure, tub . . . 0.13 1/2 to 0.13 Molasses, fancy Barbadoes . . . 0.47 1/2 to 0.48

SUGAR. Standard granulated . . . 6.50 to 6.90 United Empire, gran . . . 6.70 to 6.80 Bright yellow . . . 6.50 to 6.70 No. 1 yellow . . . 6.80 to 6.40 Paris lumps . . . 7.60 to 7.75

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal . . . 0.00 to 7.50 Standard oatmeal . . . 0.00 to 5.25 Manitoba, high grade . . . 0.00 to 7.85 Ontario full patent . . . 0.00 to 7.15

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots . . . 81.50 to 81.50 Mid, small lots, bag, 32.00 . . . 88.00 Bran, small lots, bag, 30.00 . . . 81.00 Pressed hay, car lots . . . 17.00 to 18.00 Pressed hay, per ton . . . 18.00 to 20.00 No. 1 Canadian . . . 0.72 to 0.75 Oats, local . . . 0.67 to 0.70

FRUITS. Market walnuts . . . 0.16 to 0.17 Almonds . . . 0.17 to 0.18 California prunes . . . 0.09 to 0.15 Filberts . . . 0.16 to 0.15 Brazil . . . 0.16 to 0.17 Peanuts, roasted . . . 0.11 to 0.14 Bag Apples, per lb . . . 0.10 to 0.12 Lemons, Messina, box . . . 5.50 to 7.00 Cocoanuts, per doz . . . 0.60 to 0.70 Cocoanuts, per sack . . . 4.00 to 4.50 New figs, box . . . 0.15 to 0.19 California oranges . . . 4.80 to 5.00 California peaches . . . 2.25 to 2.28 California plums . . . 2.25 to 2.50 California pears . . . 3.25 to 3.35 Oranges . . . 4.00 to 4.50

FISH. Small dry cod . . . 4.25 to 4.50 Medium dry cod . . . 5.00 to 5.25 Pollock . . . 3.50 to 3.60 Grand Manan herring, half-bbls . . . 8.00 to 8.10 Smoked herring . . . 0.18 to 0.17 Pickled shad, half-bbls . . . 18.00 to 18.00 Fresh cod, per lb . . . 0.08 1/2 to 0.09 Blosters, per box . . . 0.80 to 0.90 Halibut . . . 0.12 to 0.16 Kipperd herring, per dozen . . . 0.00 to 0.80 Dorsal . . . 0.12 to 0.13

OILS. Palatine . . . 0.00 to 0.19 Royalite . . . 0.17 to 0.18 Turpentine . . . 0.00 to 0.61 1/2 Extra Lard compound . . . 0.00 to 0.91 Extra No. 1 lard compound . . . 0.00 to 0.89 1/2 "Premier" motor gasoline . . . 0.00 to 0.22 Pennoline . . . 0.14 to 0.14 1/2 Fish oil . . . 0.40 to 0.41

HIDES AND WOOL. Shiring (best) . . . 0.30 to 0.40 Tallow . . . 0.05 to 0.05 1/2 Wool (washed) . . . 0.85 to 0.85 Wood (unwashed) . . . 0.25 to 0.28 Hides, per lb . . . 0.14 to 0.15 Calfskins (fresh) . . . 0.40 to 0.00 Another dealer quotes: Shirings . . . 0.30 to 0.42 Wool (washed) . . . 0.85 to 0.82 Wool (unwashed) . . . 0.25 to 0.30

Timely Speech of Premier Asquith Tribute to Allies and Warning to Country - Lloyd George Makes Cheering Report on Munitions

London, July 28.—The war has become, and is likely to continue for some time, a contest of endurance, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon, while making a general review in moving the adjournment of parliament from tomorrow until September 14.

The premier remarked: "We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion, and retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions. "I don't think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance and of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian army in the last few weeks. "Our new allies, Italy, are, with carefully prepared movements, steadily gaining ground, making their way towards the objective which we believe in a very short time will be within their reach."

The premier declared that the British government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was undiminished. The premier emphasized his confidence in the unity of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field. Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world never had seen a more miraculous transformation in this country; not in its spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, that had taken place here in those twelve months.

The British fleet today was far stronger, the premier continued, than at the beginning of the war, and to its quiet and unobserved but ubiquitous and all powerful activity is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear. "For, after all," said the premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we and the rest of the country depend, floating in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom; and I may say without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

Continuing, Premier Asquith said: "The navy so far has been denied the grim and glorious fight, but it is through its unrelenting vigilance and the supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country today can laugh at the scare of an invasion; and that we to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers, are immune from dangers of war." Glancing around the house the Prime Minister remarked: "This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this aggregation of members equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in the house—and the house is typical of the whole country—which has not given its hostages in sons or brothers."

Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for twelve months with undiminished activity, Premier Asquith said: "The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time." The premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying: "Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas; not only of supplying large contingents of well equipped men for the battlefield and trenches, but also of financing to a large extent the whole conduct of the war."

"We cannot do that if we continue to import and increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries." Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers. He characterized as calamity the statement in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to the newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumphs of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement to the faint-hearted, and still less to the back-biters who are disheartening our Allies and encouraging our enemies," he said. "Let us in this house and in the country at large with the same spirit of energy and determination continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

London, July 28, 9.40 p.m.—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and after consultation with the French ministry, the British government has decided to set up an additional ten large establishments. These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments, and according to Mr. Lloyd George, when the government has completed, in a few weeks, the developments it is now engaged in, the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory." Speaking Up Machine Guns. Steps, Lloyd George said, had been taken to increase the supply of machine guns and hand grenades for trench warfare. The country had been divided into two great co-operative areas, so that all available machinery could be used for turning out supplies. The national factories erected and those to be erected would be under government control, and he believed that this would have an influence on the men, who would not object to a temporary relaxation of their trade union rules when the government, and not an individual, was profiting. The government had taken over the control of the machine tool factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments. This would tax the engineering resources of the country, but, when all was completed, within a few months, the government would be able to equip the armies in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best equipped armies on the continent.

Washington, July 28.—Defense of the right of a belligerent to blockade a neutral port through which an enemy is receiving supplies or attempting to market his own products, is the chief argument to be made in the supplemental treaty. Great Britain is preparing in reply to the American protest against the enforcement of the orders in council.

Private D. M. McCharles. Private H. McLean. Signallers. Capt. Emerson. Sergt. Ricketts. Corp. Sheidan. Corp. Elliott. Corp. Hurley. Signaller Belding. Signaller Devaney. Signaller Grayson. Signaller Holman. Signaller Hoar. Signaller Kibb. Signaller McLeod. Signaller Murley. Signaller Nichols. Signaller Tower.

Knitting is a Scotch invention of the fifteenth century. Soon after its invention a guild of stocking-knitters was formed, with St. Fiace as its patron saint. Hand-knitting was supplemented by machinery as early as 1580, when Wm. Lee invented the knitting frame. The tug Muscollons, formerly engaged in towing at Courtenay Bay, arrived at Shediac on Tuesday and will later go in service on the contract for the new 2 E. L. car ferry terminals.

BRITISH HAVE

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Russians Report That Also Sunk by Br

Troop Trains on

London, Aug. 2, 8.5

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G-196 class, on July 26.

The German destroyer

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GERMAN TRANSPORT

Petrograd, Aug. 2,

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OFFICIAL REPORT O

London, Aug. 2, 8.5

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