

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1914

NO. 100

GERMANS THREATEN BRUSSELS IN FORCED MARCH BUT LOSE CRUISER AND MANY STEAMERS AT SEA LONDON HEARS BIG BATTLE IS ON

BELGIAN CAPITAL SHIFTED TO ANTWERP

Advance of German Cavalry Regarded as Menace to Brussels

Theory That Main German Advance is Through Luxembourg Upon Verdun and the Heart of France Not Borne Out by Yesterday's Developments—Kaiser and Sons Watching Fight from Mainz Fortress—French Lost Heavily at Dinant But Rallied at Last Moment and Achieved a Glorious Victory.

That the Germans are forcing their way through Belgium is indicated by the Brussels report that German cavalry is approaching the Belgian capital; that measures for the defense of Brussels are being hastened, and that the seat of government has been removed to Antwerp. Early this morning came the news that the allied forces had intercepted in the German advance and that the first decisive battle of the war was on.

No further indication appeared yesterday to strengthen the view that the German advance through Belgium towards Brussels and the Maubeuge route to Paris was but a feint and that the main movement was to be made through Luxembourg on the Verdun.

The advance on Brussels is in considerable force and should the allies decide to give battle in front of that city the battleground will be very near the historic field of Waterloo. The evacuation of the city as a capital does not mean anything more than a precautionary measure, and the occupation of the city by the Germans in case they did not come into conflict with the allied forces, would not be regarded as an important advantage.

A sustained German movement against Verdun would be much more serious from the standpoint of the allies, and in the absence of any definite news from the armies in the field, it is assumed that the allied commanders have made every provision against a smashing attack on any part of the 250 miles of battle front.

Brussels admits that the French casualties in the fighting between Namur and Dinant were heavy, as the Germans were strongly entrenched and their artillery played great havoc.

OLEAN SWEEP IN ADRIATIC

The British official news bureau says that the French fleet in the Mediterranean has made a sweep up the Adriatic as far as Cataro. Four Austrian warships are reported to have been sunk. The British military and naval movements are still shrouded in mystery.

The British official press bureau announces that any action which Japan may take against Germany will not extend beyond the China seas, except for the protection of Japanese shipping.

The British war council has decided to exclude correspondents from the forces in the field, and it is announced that the French war department intends to take the same action and that probably war correspondents in Belgium will be ordered out of that state.

The German Emperor, the crown prince, and two other imperial princes are now at the great fortress of Mainz. The emperor's departure from Berlin for the front has evoked enthusiasm in the German capital.

The Brazilian government has instructed its minister at Berlin to ask for explanations and the punishment of those guilty of the alleged attack by German soldiers on M. Campos, ex-president of the State of Sao Paulo, and his wife, who are reported to have been beaten and forced across the Swiss frontier.

Montenegrin troops have crossed the Bosnian frontier and occupied the town of Behalitz after a fierce battle. They are also reported with capturing eight Austrian blockhouses and several villages. Several Austrian army corps, according to advices from Vienna, have invaded Russia, and the Russian advance in Galicia has been checked.

FRENCH GAINS ON ALSACE FRONTIER

Paris, Aug. 17, 11.40 p.m.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"The situation continues good. We are making methodical progress in applying Alsace. The German forces are retreating in great disorder, some towards the north, others to the east. This is proved by the enormous amount of shells, weapons and provisions abandoned. The Germans also lost much more heavily in this region than we at first thought. This is proved by the number of bodies found.

We are making the same progress in the valleys of Saint Marie and Ville. Our troops, strongly based on the Donon position are marching down the valley of the Druche towards Strasbourg. Everything goes to show that the Germans in this region are completely disorganized.

"Our troops are gaining ground along the line of Lorquin, Adonville, and Marsal. We have gained ground vary-

LONDON MORNING PAPERS SAY FORCES IN DECISIVE CONFLICT NEAR WATERLOO

London, Aug. 18, 3.30 a. m.—The Daily Express says: "There is little doubt that a great battle is now occurring in Belgium between the Germans and the Belgian and French allies."

"Our correspondent, in a cryptic despatch from Ghent, indicates that the Germans are advancing on the historic battleground of Waterloo and that events of the greatest importance are in progress."

SHARP FIGHTING SINCE MONDAY MORNING

London, Aug. 18, 3.30 a. m.—A Brussels despatch to The Daily Mail says: "Sharp fighting has been in progress since Monday morning."

DESCRIPTION OF ACTUAL FIGHTING SHOWS GERMANS AT GREAT DISADVANTAGE

Eye-Witness of Yesterday's Encounter Near Louvain in Belgium Tells of Violation of Rules of Warfare by German Uhlans in Advancing on Belgians Dressed in Uniforms of Captured Gendarmes—Routed and Captured by Soldiers Whom They Surprised—Prisoners Admit Being Cut Off From Supplies.

(By Martin E. Donohoe, Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Brussels, Aug. 17—I have just returned from an automobile tour in eastern Belgium, where I found the popular new national game of Uhlans hunting in full swing.

Stray parties of German cavalry which have lost themselves in the country between Waremme and the Belgian line, were being chived from pillar to post by Belgian scouts, who took a considerable number of prisoners. Some of the captives, all of whom were suffering from acute hunger, had not the slightest idea of their whereabouts. Many indeed were under the impression that they had reached France.

The reconnoitering forces seemed to be wholly unprovided with comforts. One German patrol, which ran into the Belgian outpost, was quite overpowered, until it was fired on, that it was making its way back to the German position, whence it had started two days before. The horses of these men were thoroughly exhausted.

A great deal of desultory fighting took place along the northern portions of the line on Sunday. There was an engagement in the country southeast of Louvain. I arrived at the spot in time to witness the end of an encounter in which the cavalry on both sides were fiercely engaged. The force of Prussian cavalry, consisting of Uhlans and Hussars with a mounted machine gun section, the strength of which I estimated to be from 1,000 to 1,200 men, came from the direction of St. Trond with the intention, apparently, of effecting a surprise.

USED DESPICABLE RUSE TO GAIN ADVANTAGE

I am informed that they have recourse to a ruse of war, which if true, is worthy of condign punishment. The advance guard of the party were wearing the uniforms of Belgian gendarmes. It is supposed these uniforms were taken from gendarmes who were made prisoners at Liege, when the Germans entered the city. The Germans were consequently able to approach close to the Belgian line without exciting suspicion.

A number of the inhabitants of the district had joined the Belgian soldiers, and several parties were plinking in the woods close to the outposts. Suddenly a terrific fire was opened by the Germans who were advancing under the guise of friends.

The dismounted Belgian cavalry were thrown into momentary confusion by the suddenness of the attack. They rallied at once, however, and with drawn sabres charged the enemy without a moment's hesitation. The pseudo gendarmes turned pale and fled, leaving the brunt of the charge to be borne by the German dragoons and Hussars, the latter belonging to the 17th regiment.

The gallant little Belgians literally cut their way to the German mass, piercing the cavalry line until they came under the machine gun fire of the enemy.

This ploughed many gaps in the ranks of the Belgians, but quite undaunted, they reformed and whistling about, dashed afresh into the German cavalry, battering them right and left.

It might have gone badly with the Belgian horsemen, but at the psychological moment a battery of artillery came into action in support of the cavalry. The Germans, who being absolutely without cover were in a few minutes thrown into complete disorder and retreated pell-mell. The Belgian squadrons, thirsting for a fresh rush at the enemy, could not be restrained, and followed up their earlier brilliant charge by sabotting the rear ranks of the Germans.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SENT TO BOTTOM

French Admiralty Confirms Report of Sinking of Zrynyi in Adriatic

Report Says Three Others Went Down—Unconfirmed Report Says British Cruiser Sunk German Off Canary Islands and Captured Another Vessel Containing Munitions of War—Brazil Has Cause of Quarrel With Germany.

Paris, Aug. 17, 2.05 p.m.—The ministry of Marine announced today that a French fleet under Admiral De Lapeyriere had sunk an Austrian cruiser which was blocking the Montenegrin port of Antivari.

REPORT THREE OTHERS SUNK

Rome, Aug. 16, via London, Aug. 17, 5.15 p.m.—Confirmation of the naval fight in the Adriatic is given in a despatch from Cetinje to the Corriere D'Italia today which says that the Austrian battleship Zrynyi and three other ships, whose names could not be learned, were sunk by the French fleet.

A great number of French and English warships are said to be patrolling the coast.

REPORT GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

London, Aug. 18, 2 a.m.—A Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "It is reported here that an engagement between a British and a German warship has occurred off the Canary Islands. It is stated that a German cruiser has been sunk, and also that a British cruiser has captured a German ship containing munitions of war."

The British official news bureau has no information concerning these reports.

MONTENEGRINS IN FIERCE BATTLE

London, Aug. 17, 5.05 p.m.—A despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Montenegrin troops have crossed the Bosnian frontier and occupied the town of Tichalitz after a fierce battle.

SMALL LOSSES IN TWO DAYS BATTLE

London, Aug. 17, 5 p.m.—In a despatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, the correspondent of Reuters says the Montenegrin forces have been engaged for the last two days with a strong detachment of Austrian troops, in the neighborhood of Grahovo. The Montenegrin casualties in dead and wounded were forty-five.

On August 16 the Austrians attacked the western frontier of Montenegro from Krivoje to Grahovo, at the same time Austrian vessels bombarded the Montenegro position at Lovcen.

AUSTRIANS ON INVASION

London, Aug. 17, 6.05 p.m.—Several Austrian army corps have invaded Russian territory, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company.

The Russian advance on Zatochobrod and Sokal, in Galicia, close to the Russian frontier and northeast of Limberg, has been checked.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Paris, Aug. 17, 5.55 p.m.—It was announced officially this morning that Russia will treat with special consideration any prisoners from the German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine who may be captured by her forces.

France, on her part, will show equal consideration towards any Polish prisoners she may take. The two countries have reached an understanding to this effect.

PLAN TO FIGHT ONLY IN EAST

London, Aug. 17, 10.32 p.m.—The following statement was issued tonight by the British official press bureau: "Any action Japan takes against Germany will not extend beyond the China seas, except insofar as may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines."

BRAZIL HAS BONE TO PICK

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 17.—The Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Lauro Muller, has instructed the Brazilian minister at Berlin to demand from the German government explanation and the punishment of those responsible for the attack by German soldiers on Bernardino Campos, ex-president of the State of Sao Paulo.

According to the reports received here, Senor Campos was assaulted and robbed while making his way across the Swiss frontier.

NO CORRESPONDENTS AT FRONT

London, Aug. 17.—The British war council has decided not to allow any war correspondents to accompany the expeditionary forces for the present. Some passes had been issued, but these were revoked.

In a letter announcing its decision the council says that the French army officials have also decided not to allow any correspondents to accompany their forces.

It is understood that the correspondents will be asked to leave Belgium. Some have already returned.

WILSON'S FLY PAD POISON

DON'T SWAT THAT FLY and leave the disease germs to be scattered through your house. USE WILSON'S FLY PADS and kill both the flies and germs. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers all over Canada.

of the Misses Harris, of New York. A great many attended, and a very pleasant time was spent.

Mrs. Louisa, of Boston, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Simpson, Academy street.

Mrs. Dickinson, of Amherst, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James Blight. J. Dennis, of P. E. Island, is also a guest of Mrs. Blight.

Miss Whitney has gone to New York to visit relatives.

Miss O'Shaughnessy entertained a number of ladies at a boath dinner, in honor of Miss Martha Hilyard, of Eastport, who is the guest of her niece, Mrs. T. Lewis.

Miss Allen, of Sussex, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Blight, for some days, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Alice Peck, of Hopewell Hill, is the guest of her brother, John L. Peck and Mrs. Peck.

APOHAQUI

Apoahqui, Aug. 11—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hewitt and baby left last evening for their home in Ottawa after a pleasant visit with relatives here. They were accompanied by their niece, the Misses Kathleen Burgess, of Moncton, and Ethel Jones, of Apoahqui, who will spend the remainder of their vacation in Ottawa.

G. Palmer Burgess, of Ottawa, who has been spending a few days at his old home here, left Monday morning for Moncton, where he was the guest of his brother, Dr. S. W. Burgess for a day, before going to Stow, where he sails to Prince Edward Island en route to the Magdalen Islands, to which place he goes on government business. Mrs. Burgess, Master Eric and Lois Burgess will remain here a few weeks longer before returning to their home in Ottawa.

Mrs. Sedgwick Kyle, of Maine, was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Connelly on their old home at Point Wolfe. Miss Greta Connelly accompanied her to Point Wolfe this week where she will spend some weeks with relatives.

Mrs. Amanda Daly, of Boston, is with Mrs. John Orchard for a short visit. Mrs. Connelly is enjoying a pleasant visit with friends in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Burgess spent the week-end in Moncton, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Burgess.

Mrs. Harley S. Jones and Mrs. Herbert Parlee were visitors to St. John last week.

Mrs. Edward Corbett, St. John, has returned home after a pleasant visit with her cousin, Mrs. J. P. McAuley.

Miss Helen Conroy, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. D. Fenwick.

The Misses Dora and Nettie Sinnott, Sussex, were week-end guests of Miss Florence Ellison.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Aug. 11—D. F. B. Tozer, of Portland (Me.), who for a number of years practised in Repton, arrived here by automobile to visit friends in Repton and Richibucto. He was accompanied by his brother T. V. Tozer, of Newcastle, Mrs. T. V. Tozer and niece, Miss Sidney Cole.

Miss Georgie Wathen arrived home last week from Biddeford (Me.), to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wathen. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Price, and two daughters, of New York, came last week to spend some weeks at the old homestead.

Harry Lawrence, of Massachusetts, is spending a vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis, his mother.

Mrs. F. J. Robinson, who has been spending a few days with relatives in Shediac, arrived home today, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

Lance O'Leary, of St. John, is spending a vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. O'Leary.

Miss Bessie Ferguson, who attended the Summer School of Science at Charlottetown, arrived home on Saturday, having spent the week since the school's close, in St. John.

Mrs. McGee, and children, of Moncton, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Leger.

Miss Chrystal, for many years a teacher in the elementary department of the Grammar school here, has been visiting friends in town.

Miss Alice McLean, of Jardineville, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross.

Master Louis Lanigan, from the northern part of the province, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Robert MacKinnon.

Miss Minnie Long, of Fortland (Me.), is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Farrell, and niece, of Springhill (N. S.), are visiting Mr. Farrell's mother, Mrs. R. Farrell.

No one in Paris is now permitted to speak over the telephone in any language other than French.

Archbishop Bruched, pronounces the present war a just one.

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the bowels is collected there is get rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, headache and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without wounding, sickening or griping.

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Aug. 18.—The women of Rothsay and vicinity were given an opportunity this week to contribute toward the equipment of a hospital ship to be used in the present war, a gift from the women of Canada to the Empire...

ROTHESAY (Cont.)

Monday night, James P. Robertson met a number of local residents who, in response to a request given on that morning, gathered at her home and began work on articles intended for the St. John contingent going to the front...

ROTHESAY (Cont.)

On Sunday evening Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Toronto, who is guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamilton, preached at the Presbyterian church...

ROTHESAY (Cont.)

Mr. Robert Thomson left with a party on Saturday on board the motor launch "Tactica" to start their annual cruise up river...

ROTHESAY (Cont.)

Monday, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Charles Hall, accompanied by her little daughter, Miss Margaret, and son, Master Tom, of Fredericton, are the guests of Dr. C. T. and Mrs. Purdy...

ROTHESAY (Cont.)

Mrs. L. G. B. Lawson and son, Master Tom, accompanied by Mrs. Lawson's mother, Mrs. Thomas Fleetwood, returned from a month's stay at Richford...

ROTHESAY (Cont.)

Mrs. H. W. Anderson and little daughter, are spending a month with Mrs. George Metzler at Campbellton...

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Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacNaughton, of Fredericton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ferguson of this city...

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DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie, N. B., Aug. 18.—On Tuesday evening Miss Rosalind F. G. entertained a few friends at a enjoyable parlor concert...

DALHOUSIE (Cont.)

Miss Mary Allan, of Dalhousie, has been visiting Mrs. Alma Ross returned home...

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SACKVILLE

Sackville, Aug. 18.—Miss Lily E. Richardson, of Boston, arrived in town on Tuesday evening and will spend a couple of weeks with her sister, Miss Ivy Richardson...

SACKVILLE (Cont.)

Miss Marjorie Bates entertained at an informal drawing room tea on Friday afternoon in honor of her guests, Miss Helen Welling, Miss Helen Welling, Miss Helen Welling...

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CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., Aug. 18.—Mrs. W. H. Miller and family have returned from a visit with friends in Charlottetown...

CAMPBELLTON (Cont.)

Miss Kitty Ferguson, who has been visiting Mrs. George Appleton, has returned to her home in Jacques River...

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SHELDIAE

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WESTFIELD

Westfield, Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wisely and daughter, St. John, engaged over at Miss Roberts, of St. John...

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

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NO GRAFT! NO DEALS! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf Forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 19, 1914.

WAR COMMENT. Canada is preparing today to send across the Atlantic 21,000 men as its first contribution to the Imperial army that is to oppose the Germans and Austrians. If the war is a long war in which the enemy wins heavy initial successes on land, as is now possible, it may be anticipated that Canada will have to supply 200,000 to 250,000 men for foreign service. It may be thought by some that such a situation cannot arise, or that if it did arise Canada could not place so large a number of men on the firing line. On the contrary, that number of men could be raised, and would be raised, if the struggle demanded it. That is quite within the possibilities.

HE SAW IT COMING. Commander Carlton Bellairs, formerly a member of the British government, a retired officer of the British navy, and a contributor of articles on naval matters to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, predicted in Montreal, in September, 1912, that a world war would begin a great war "about midsummer, 1914." The incident is now recalled by a correspondent writing to the Boston Transcript. Commander Bellairs was in Montreal at that time, and told friends there that he felt no fear of a German outbreak in that year, since so far as he could see "the German programme of army and navy expansion would not be completed until 1914, but he expressed the view that "about midsummer, 1914, the Germans would seize upon any pretext to go to war," and that the probable excuse would be "some fairly trivial incident, likely some outbreak in the Balkans."

THE GERMAN OBSESSION. (New York Journal of Commerce). "The obsession that has precipitated this war and its chief support, is not confined to the Emperor and those who surround him, or even to the army that has been so carefully organized, enlarged and trained for action. It has evidently extended to the mass of the subjects of the Empire and filled them with enthusiastic loyalty. Not all of them are bound to believe, for if serious reverses come, certainly if there should be a sharp reversal, there is the united support of the Imperial policy which will have cost so much, including in that cost the good will of peaceful and prosperous nations which are forced to share the sacrifices and the consequences."

FOOD AND WAR. Think what it means to feed the nine millions who live in London and its immediate environs. A population of nine millions, which produces no food at all, receives its supplies through the London markets. Never in the world's history were so many people compressed into so small an area and left so dependent upon outside sources of sustenance. To put the matter more plainly, to illustrate by mentioning a few articles only, these people consume every day: Bread, 5,000,000 loaves. Potatoes, 4,000 tons. Milk, 300,000 gallons. Cabbages, 1,000,000. Peas and beans, 20,000 pecks. Remember that these figures are in round numbers for one day's supply, twenty-four hours, and that they are for London alone. All the other great world metropolises are at work growing wheat, oats, corn, raising cattle and poultry, catching fish, raising vegetables and garden truck, and fruits, to give London, and most of the United Kingdom, its daily bread. With these figures in mind it is easier to appreciate the importance of keeping the Atlantic trade open, and of soon opening the trade routes through the Mediterranean.

THE GERMAN OBSESSION. (Continued). "It is the policy of blood and iron, of the mailed fist, of preparation for war as a means of preserving peace and dictating its terms, the militarism that has begotten a swollen pride and a brutal contempt for the common peace, and a stinging power, which has brought to domination all the world, is a domination against Germany, and that she must fight and conquer or die as a great power of the earth. By really peaceful means she might have strengthened herself and made friends instead of enemies. She might have done much to promote peace and make permanent the peace of the world, and so adjust the conflicting claims and relations of the different nations as to guarantee its perpetuity, and advance the cause of human progress. We hope that this may yet be attained as one of the results of this very conflict, but it will be at a terrible cost which might have been avoided and which will fall heaviest upon those responsible for the war."

LORD ROSEBERY'S WARNING. When Lord Rosebery, in his famous "Welcome Home" speech, greeted the Imperial Press delegates in London in the summer of 1909, a year in which the German attitude was threatening, he called their attention to the fact that while Europe had no visible or known cause for war, he had never seen "the conditions of things in Europe so remarkable, so peaceful, and in some respects so ominous as the conditions which exist at this moment."

SIR JOHN FRENCH. Since the British land expedition began to cross the Channel there has been no word of it. The censor obliterated it, as he obliterated the British fleet, until such time as the government may deem it wise to give out official news of the progress of these forces. Almost the only item that has come through the censor is that Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British field army, has joined General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, somewhere in the theatre of operations.

These conditions upon the Atlantic are of supreme importance to Great Britain and France. In speaking of the probable resumption of American overseas trade in the near future the New York Journal of Commerce has this to say: "Unfortunately for Germany and our direct trade with that country, her fleets are likely to be pretty well 'bottled up' in her own restricted waters or near them, with little chance of prying upon the commerce of her enemies or protecting her own far from shores. The result must inevitably be that Great

Britain and France will be able to in large measure to resume their share in the ocean-carrying trade and to afford it naval protection; and it will be for their interest to safeguard trade with the United States so far as it can be done and to protect their mercantile shipping wherever it may be. This will do much to relieve the stress upon financial exchange and upon transportation. If the movement upon the ocean is restored in large volume, it will relieve the congestion on land at railroad terminals, at seaports and all along the lines of communication."

This means that trade with Great Britain and France will soon regain much of its former great volume, but there will be nothing sent to or taken from Germany or Austria. While the freight and food routes of Great Britain and France will be open, Germany, with the income from its export and import trade already lost, will be thrown back upon its own internal resources at a time when the drain upon the national treasury is almost inconceivably great. Terrible as the strain of the war must be upon Britain and France, it must soon become much greater so far as Germany and its allies are concerned.

Russian army movements have been slow and hesitatingly reported. Sir John French, who is expected to hold the Russians in check once they begin their advance in force. In the meantime Germany's colonies, German West Africa, and German East Africa, with an area of 831,000 square miles and a population of 11,000,000, are as good as lost.

Consideration of these aspects of the war make more and more evident the terrific character of the problem confronting the German and Austrian generals. Even should they penetrate French territory for a considerable distance, how long will that operation take, and what will then be the condition of their eastern flank if Russia strikes as it is confidently expected she will?

In the case of France, a nation fighting for its life against the invader already upon French territory, there is no room to doubt the force and sustained character of the French resistance. The whole French nation will fight as a man fights in the doorway of his own home. In the face of such fighting Germany's task would be great, were there no Belgians, no British, no Russians to be reckoned with. At best the outlook is dark enough, for there must be great loss, suffering, and sacrifice before peace can come out of war, but at least reasonable consideration of the principal factors in the situation today lead irresistibly to the conclusion that Germany is doomed.

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reason, we see the nations preparing war armaments. They cannot, indeed, arm any more men upon land, so they have to seek new armaments upon sea, piling up this enormous preparation as if for some approaching Armageddon. This is the nature of the preparation. We live in the midst of what I think was called by Petrarch 'the maddest of wars.' It is a war which not a drop of blood is shed in anger, but in which the very last drop is extracted from the body by the lancets of the European statesmen. I admit there are features of this general preparation for war which must cause special anxiety to the friends of Great Britain and of the British Empire.

He mentioned the fact that there was a "bursting out of nerves everywhere," and that one country alone was asking for twenty-five millions of extra taxation for war-like preparations, and this made him feel uneasy as to the outcome of it all, and made him wonder where it would stop, whether it was going to bring all Europe into a state of barbarism or whether it would cause a catastrophe in which the workmen of the world would say: "We will have more of this madness and foolery which is grinding us to powder!" His next sentences will recall the speech which Sir Rider Haggard made the other night:

"Gentlemen, we can and we will build 'Dreadnoughts,' or whatever the newest type of ship may be, as long as we have a shilling to spend on them, or a penny to put in them. All that we can and we will do, but I am not sure that even that will be enough. I think it may be your duty to take back to your young Dominions across the seas this message, that some day in the personal duty and responsibility of the national defence rests on every man and citizen of the Empire. Yes, gentlemen, take that message back with you to your peoples—they can believe it—their deplorable way in which Europe is repeating into militarism, and the pressure that is put upon the English to defend itself, its liberties, and yours! But take this message, also, back to your young Dominions across the seas, that there is no falling or weakness here; and that she rejoices in renewing her youth in her giant Dominion to put the world in England to defend itself, its liberties, and yours! That falling her, she must look to you!"

That was four years ago. After that time the British government increased its fleet programme, and still later the menace of a European war seemed to be dying away. The fact that the Balkan campaigns were finished, without producing a general European war, as Sir Edward Grey said at their close, was a most hopeful symptom. And yet, deliberately and without notice, Austria, a few weeks ago started the present tremendous conflagration. Had Italy been ready to support the German-Austrian scheme with its army and its fleet; had brave Belgium been supine, and had the Slav race not long been casting an angry eye upon Austria, who can say what the situation might have been today?

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PREMIER FLEMING MUST EXPLAIN ALLEGED PAYMENT IN MONCTON HOTEL

Royal Commission Rules That With Valley Railway Books Missing, Premier Must Give Evidence

Mr. Carvell Says He Has the Time, Place and Amount of Payment to Premier Fleming from James H. Corbett Who is Alleged to Be Avoiding Service—Counsel for Defence Do Not Agree Among Themselves as to Payment for Service of Witnesses.

Once more the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Dugal charges has been disappointed in not securing the books of the Valley Railway Company from New York. When the commission met Friday they were met by the statement that the books had not been sent. Mr. Carvell thereupon stated that he would insist on calling Premier Fleming to be examined as to certain payments made by James H. Corbett, of which Mr. Carvell said he had evidence. The commission decided that Mr. Fleming should be called at the adjourned session on August 25.

Mr. Carvell added that Mr. Corbett was being kept in Pennsylvania with the obvious purpose of not giving evidence. As to the production of the books, Mr. Carvell said that the hiding of their contents was suspicious but Mr. Teed advanced the argument that their production was required for some purpose he thought outside the province of the commission. For the rest of the short session the commission dealt with details of the winding up of the work.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

meeting of the commission he would move to commit the directors for contempt. As to adjournment he would suggest reconvening on Sept. 1.

Judge McKeown said an adjournment to the 29th would be more suitable, but if Mr. Fowler and Mr. Carvell could not be present they would postpone it for another week.

Mr. Carvell—If there is to be an audit will you have the vouchers here covering the past few months? He raised the question of expense to Mr. Dugal in connection with the timber enquiry. Mr. Fenwick, of Jacques River, had sent in a bill for \$38. He claimed \$24 railway fare, \$2.60 hotel, \$60 cab, \$10 salary. J. Howe Dickson sent in a claim for \$1, Col. T. G. Logie claimed \$8; Angus McLean, who was served at his home in Bathurst, Mr. McLean claimed \$16 in a very detailed bill.

Mr. Fowler said that Mr. McLean could not claim any expenses beyond Bathurst. Mr. McLean claimed \$16 in a very detailed bill.

Mr. Carvell said a bill from B. H. Brown, of the Prudential Trust Co., claimed \$87.88 for expenses from Montreal, with two days' attendance in court. Among the items of expenditure by Mr. Brown was an item of \$22.85 for a copy of his own evidence.

Mr. Fowler—Probably he wanted to get it framed.

Mr. Carvell said a section provided that any person could make the service. Mr. Fowler—Yes, but only if ordered to do so by the commission.

Mr. Carvell read a section saying that subpoenas could be served anywhere in the province.

Mr. Fowler—What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Carvell—Don't say that it's got to do with it, that's for the commission to decide. A. M. Fox traveled eighty-four miles to serve a subpoena on Senator Thorne, but charged nothing. Mr. Fowler—Charged nothing? He must be one of the faithful.

Mr. Carvell—Here's a bill for service on a man named Berry, whom we have heard something about.

Mr. Fowler—Bill is an old friend of yours.

Mr. Carvell said he personally paid \$11.65 to have a subpoena served on Geo. Cutler, John S. Leighton went to St. Catharines (Ont.) to serve Corbett, and to Boston to serve Berry. He located Berry, but did not serve Corbett. Leighton sent in a bill for about \$47, railway and hotel expenses for going to Boston to serve Berry. There was also a substantial sum attached for time spent in court.

Judge McKeown said he did not think the commission had power to pay for all the bills for service.

Mr. Carvell said that P. J. Veniot, of Bathurst, had served a large number of subpoenas on the North Shore. Sheriff O'Brien had quite a bill for serving Mr. Rundle, as it took him a fortnight to do it.

Mr. Fowler said he felt sure the government would not pay for services. Mr. Carvell had served people without coming before the commission and asking that the service be made.

Mr. Carvell—We went before the commission and asked to have our subpoenas signed.

Judge McKeown said he felt that some of the services should be paid, and they would talk it over with a view to settling the matter with the attorney-general.

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GOVERNMENT AIMS TO STOP BOOSTING OF ALL FOOD PRICES

Parliament to Pass Drastic Law That Will Prevent the Greedy Merchant from Bleeding the Consumer—Stiff Penalties to Be Imposed on Merchants Extorting Undue Prices—Government Will Fix Prices if Necessary.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The government will introduce legislation in parliament next week giving the executive authority to control food supplies and prices charged to consumers during the war. The bill, which is now being drafted by the minister of labor, is modeled on the legislation just passed by the British parliament.

In case it is found necessary, the government may exercise the right under the bill to appropriate food supplies and to determine at what price the necessary life shall be sold to consumers.

The medium of determining prices will probably be exercised through the judges with provision also for its exercise through officers specially appointed by the crown.

There is no intention of exercising the authority conferred under the act unless it is found that wholesalers or retailers are taking advantage of war conditions to unduly raise prices.

Many complaints of this nature have been received during the past few days by the government and it is apparent that with a number of business firms, greed overbalances patriotism.

The government hopes that these conditions will be remedied by the normal course of events without the necessity of the drastic action contemplated in the bill but at the same time it is determined to summarily suppress any attempt at extortion.

SEVERE PENALTIES.

Severe penalties will be imposed upon anyone who takes advantage of local conditions to raise undue profits on commodities sold to the public.

The minister of labor has issued an appeal to employers in Canada not to unnecessarily add to the general distress during the war by dismissing employees, or by cutting wages.

The department would like to make the purchases at the local points within the military units require horses, but if it is found that prices asked are too high, the supply will be secured elsewhere. Altogether about 5,000 horses are needed.

Financial legislation to meet war conditions is being prepared by the finance minister, but no definite announcement as to the details will be forthcoming until parliament meets. There will be an amendment to the Bank Act to rectify the action already taken by the minister of finance in announcing emergency provisions that might be taken to insure the stability of credit, and to meet emergency conditions in regard to high rates of exchange.

NO WAR TAX LIKELY AT PRESENT.

There will be an appropriation of probably \$30,000,000 for war purposes. It is thought that this sum will be sufficient to cover all possible drafts until parliament meets again in January.

The big problem confronting the finance minister is as to where the money is to come from. Customs revenue has dropped to a minimum since the war began, and revenues are not at present nearly sufficient to meet the ordinary cost of administration. The London market for loans is practically closed. The New York market is still available, but interest rates are extremely high.

It is probable that recourse will be had to an issue of domestic bonds, to be taken up in Canada, and an effort will also be made to secure large temporary loans from Canadian banks, which fortunately have now large surpluses on hand.

There has been some talk of a special war tax, but this will probably not be imposed unless the war is prolonged, and all other means of raising money by way of loans have been exhausted. If the war lasts for a year or so, however, a war tax is almost certain.

Other legislation next session will be amendments to the Criminal Code, giving the crown more detailed power in regard to securing order and safety under war conditions.

WAR TO LAST YEAR AND HALF IS PREDICTION OF EARL KITCHENER

Long Struggle in European Contest Anticipated by Britain's Secretary of War—United Kingdom Practically Under Martial Law—Unconfirmed Reports of German Successes in Chinese Coast—Another North Sea Story.

London, Aug. 14.—"Eighteen months," was the laconic reply of Lord Kitchener, when asked, at a dinner given at the Mansion in Beigrade Square last night, to give his opinion on the duration of the war.

Practically martial law was proclaimed this morning in a special issue of the London Gazette, which gives a long list of new rules for the public. Under these private persons may not light a fire on a hill; may not spread alarming reports; must, if ordered, keep indoors at specified times; must, if ordered, keep all lights out.

The authorities may order the destruction of any house or property and, finally, the power of court martial is given the authorities in certain cases.

SUN SUNKEN STRAMMERS.

London, Aug. 14.—A despatch to the Chronicle from West Hartlepool says that the captain of the Danish steamer Huldemeer declares that he passed seven sunken German ships fifteen miles off Spurn Head, at the north-east entrance of the Humber. Only the masts of the vessels were visible above the water, but the captain believes they were German men-of-war.

REPORT OF GERMAN VICTORY.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.—A naval battle has been fought in the South China Sea, and has been won by German warships, according to reports received here. Two warships carrying many wounded and showing marks of a severe engagement, limped into Hong Kong today. The reports telling of their arrival did not identify them definitely, but they are believed to be either the British cruisers Hampshire and Minotaur or the French cruisers Duplex and Montcalm.

The German ships with which they are said to have engaged in battle are believed to be the cruisers Guelion and Scherhorn.

Each carries eight 8.2 inch guns and the cruiser equipment of smaller guns.

Tokyo, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the British fleet is gradually driving the German fleet into a circumscribed zone at Tsing Tau.

A BRIGHTER VIEW.

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Hong Kong, received by the Exchange Telegraph Company in London last night, said it was reported in Hong Kong that the British fleet in the Far East had captured the German Far East squadron. The correspondent added that weight was given to the report by the fact that shipping along the coast was being resumed on a normal basis.

The British cruiser Monitor has a displacement of 14,600 tons and was completed in 1908. She carries four 9.2 inch guns and smaller armament. The Hampshire is a less formidable craft. Her tonnage is 10,850, and her four largest guns are 4.75 each.

The Duplex and Montcalm are of 7,578 and 9,367 tons respectively. Each carries eight 6.4 inch guns and smaller ones. The German cruisers Scherhorn and Guelion are sister ships, displacing 11,420 tons. They were launched in 1906.

WOODSTOCK TO BANDNET AIDS GOING TO WAR

Will Be Given by the Citizens Tuesday Night, to Be Followed by Entertainment.

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 15.—The enrollment and medical examination is still going on at the armory. The promptness of the young men in answering the call for volunteers is a source of great satisfaction, and the utmost fervor prevails in all the military organizations of the county.

The first quota of men asked for are ready to leave and expect order to that effect this week. In view of giving the young soldiers a send-off, as a mark of appreciation, Mayor Jones called a meeting Friday night. A large number of citizens attended, including many ladies, and it was decided to give the departing defenders of the empire a banquet on Tuesday evening, to be followed by an entertainment in Hayden Gibson Theatre. Committees are arranging an elaborate program for the occasion.

The town is under guard by a very real sense. Soldiers are on duty at the armory, and guards can be seen pacing up and down the streets. The water works are also under guard, and the C. P. R. bridges have men on duty night and day.

Five Sailors of Stmr. Denaby Mutinied at Halifax—Wanted Captain to Guarantee Them Against Loss of Life.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 15.—In fear of their lives through capture by hostile cruisers, five seamen from British steamer Denaby, en route to England, refused to go forward in the ship Friday when all preparations had been made by the captain to leave for England. The Denaby has one of the largest cargoes of deals ever carried by any steamer from this port. She has 285 car loads.

The five seamen were arraigned before Magistrate Fielding charged with refusing to obey orders. This is the second time this week they have faced a similar charge. On the first occasion each was sentenced to the county jail for a week. The captain was not carried out, the captain taking advantage of his right to place the men on the ship. This course he took in the belief that the seamen would remain aboard for a very real sense.

One of the seamen stated that he was asked the captain if he would be responsible for loss of life, and was replied to in the negative. "We do not want to be captured by Germans and killed," said one of the seamen.

The case is still on in court.

VICTORIA COUNTY GIVES \$1015 FOR HOSPITAL SHIP

GRANTED LEAVE TO BE MARRIED

Son of New Brunswick Agent-General in London on Duty at Alexandra Palace Gets a Day Off.

London, Aug. 14.—W. R. Bowden, son of the New Brunswick agent-general who is a sergeant in the King Edward's Horse, now encamped at Alexandra Palace, had special leave on Tuesday to marry.

Rev. Canon Troop, who was taking a summer season chaplaincy at a German watering place, returned to England a few days ago, and is now in the country.

W. E. Hunt, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal, sailed on Saturday.

The question of offering help or hospitality to the Canadian teachers taking the "Islands Across the Sea" tour, if stranded here, will be considered by a committee of the National Union of Teachers.

GRAND FALLS ITEMS

Grand Falls, Aug. 14.—The new bridge across the river below the falls was finished and formally opened for traffic on Thursday of this week. It is a splendid structure and one of which the citizens have reason to be proud, filling, as it does, a long-felt want.

The old suspension bridge, which has been used for upwards of fifty years, has been felled at both ends, and will, it is understood, be left standing for the present, at least.

The solicitors appointed at the meeting on Saturday afternoon to collect money in aid of a hospital ship, made a vigorous canvass of the town on Monday and Tuesday, and succeeded in collecting \$214, which was sent to Fredericton, to be sent forward to headquarters.

The solicitors were Mrs. G. M. Taylor, Mrs. B. A. Puddington, Mrs. A. W. Murphy, Mrs. C. C. White, Misses Fraser, Reams, Evans, and Reams Fraser. Their appeal met with a very cordial response and they found the greater number in hearty sympathy with the project.

Rev. J. E. Hand and family left on Monday for Calais (Me.). Mr. Hand's new field of labor. On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Hand administered the sacrament of baptism to the infant sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White and Mr. and Mrs. H. Steele.

The young men in barracks are rapidly shaking down into military routine.

Very Rev. Dean Schofield was the preacher at the cathedral in the morning, and gave a forceful, patriotic address to the soldiers. In the course of his remarks he quoted the speech of Sir Hildebrand Haggard at St. John last week, and strongly supported his statement that Canada with the rest of the British Empire faces the greatest crisis of her history.

At all the churches of the city special prayers for victory of the British arms were offered.

Mrs. Janet M. Currie, of Andover, is visiting Miss Reams Evans.

Rev. Mr. Davidson is spending his vacation in Prince Edward Island.

Miss Margaret Estabrook, of Houlton, is visiting Mrs. Puddington at the Curries home.

Mr. Andrew, manager of the Royal Bank, returned to his duties on Wednesday, his vacation having been cut short.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of the vice-president, Miss Reams Evans, on Wednesday evening. Much important business was transacted and the secretary reported a good surplus on hand.

Miss Helen Costigan returned home on Tuesday after spending a very pleasant two weeks at Baker Lake, the summer home of her uncle, Senator Costigan.

MASSEY HARRIS CO. TO CLOSE PLANTS FOR A TIME

TWO WOMEN HURT IN AUTO COLLISION AT HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., Aug. 15.—(Special.)—At Victoria Corner today two automobiles were in violent collision and were considerably damaged though they were able later to continue their trip. It was understood that two ladies were hurt. They had been attending the Oddfellows convention at Woodstock, and one belonged to Amherst, but the names could not be obtained.

Dr. Curtis was driving along the highway when his car, too, was driven into and badly damaged.

In a thunder storm yesterday, Mrs. Curtis followed the daughter down the driveway when lightning struck the horse dead. The ladies were unharmed, though greatly frightened by the incident.

C. P. R. Offers Hospital Ship.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—St. Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., has sent the following telegram from his summer home at St. Andrews (N. B.), in reference to his reported offer of a hospital ship.

"On behalf of the company have offered ship, if available one available to be equipped and operated as hospital ship by Women's Empire League."

German Prize at Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 15.—The German bark Belas, which was seized at Rimouski a few days ago while loading for Pictou, was towed into port here this evening.

FEARED CAPTURE AND REFUSED TO SAIL WITH SHIP

Five Sailors of Stmr. Denaby Mutinied at Halifax—Wanted Captain to Guarantee Them Against Loss of Life.

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One of the seamen stated that he was asked the captain if he would be responsible for loss of life, and was replied to in the negative. "We do not want to be captured by Germans and killed," said one of the seamen.

The case is still on in court.

THE GLORY CARRIES FOUR TWELVE INCH AND EIGHTEEN SIX INCH GUNS.

EASY TO TELL QUALITY OF EGGS

Dominion Agricultural Department Distributing Candler Appliances Free.

Few consumers appreciate the fact that the quality of an egg can be accurately determined without breaking the shell. The process of candling eggs is not difficult and with the view of encouraging consumers generally in the east and practice of candling the poultry in the live stock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture is distributing gratuitously throughout the country in the same manner as buildings are distributed, simple convenient card-board egg candling appliances. These may be obtained upon request to the live stock commissioner, Ottawa.

It is not generally known that an egg appears semi-transparent when held before the light in a candling room, and that, if carefully noted, even minor defects may be seen. Pamphlets dealing with this matter have been prepared, and illustrations included showing in detail the characteristic appearance of both good and bad eggs when being candled.

The contents of an egg, when laid completely all the shell but as cooling takes place contraction occurs and an air space is formed in the large end. The yolk is only slightly perceptible and readily turns round in the albumen when the egg is rotated.

A stale or shrunken egg may be detected by the size of the air cell. A bad egg is easily recognized through the contents having become dark and opaque. The size of the air cell, the position of the yolk, the albumen, the color and mobility of the yolk and the general transparency of the whole egg are the factors most generally recognized as determining quality.

The candling of eggs is not a difficult process. It requires but little skill to tell, at a glance, the difference between good and bad eggs and anyone with practice can learn to differentiate between the various grades of good and bad eggs.

The appliances mentioned above are of two different types, one suitable for use with the kerosene lamp and one suitable for use with the electric light. Neither the small amount of trouble required to secure one of these appliances nor the amount of labor involved in candling presents any valid reason why the public should be obliged to use or acquire bad or incubated eggs. Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to supply quality in candling and it is recommended that every housewife should provide herself with one of the simple candling appliances, by the distribution of which she may safeguard her family from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast table.

WHEN FOOD TAXES YOUR STRENGTH

You Need the Tonic Treatment of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

When the food you take fails to nourish, when it causes you pain and offers a feeling of extreme nausea, the cause is indigestion. Your stomach is too feeble to do its work and you will continue to suffer until you strengthen your digestive powers. Your digestion has failed because your stomach is not receiving the pure, red blood of health to give it strength for its work.

The tonic treatment of indigestion by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People succeeds by building up any enfeebled blood supply, so that the feeble digestive organs are strengthened, appetite is restored and tone given the whole system. Thousands have proved this by personal experience, as is shown by the following typical instance. Mrs. James Boyle, Dartmouth, N. S., says: "For many I was a sufferer from indigestion. I could not take food without feeling terrible distress afterwards, and in consequence I was badly run down. Sometimes after eating would take spells of dizziness with a feeling of numbness throughout my body, and at other times my heart would palpitate so violently that I feared I would die. Naturally I was doctoring continually, but without getting better. Then my husband got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before long I found they were helping me, and I continued to take them until I was restored to health. I was never in better health than I am now, and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KINGS COUNTY PROBATE COURT

Hampton, Kings county, Aug. 15.—In the probate court of Kings county, today, before Judge J. A. Pease, a state of administration were issued to James M. March, of St. John, in the matter of the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Hay, late of Barrerville, widow, all the next of kin renouncing their claim in her favor. The estate was valued at \$226.50, all personal property. George H. V. Bell, presiding.

Some hours were spent in passing the accounts of Arthur Keith, executor of the estate of the late George H. White, of Sussex. J. B. M. Bannister, C. C. H. Aitken, and J. H. McDevine were present and represented the several parties interested.

PRECAUTION TO ROUND UP SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS, AND TO PUNISH WITH UNUSUAL SEVERITY MEN OF EVIL REPUTATION WHO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE LAW.

Some people have already developed a habit of looking far beyond the present war, and are anticipating that Russia will become the trouble-maker in place of Germany. On that point the New York Evening Post has some pertinent comment. It says that after the war Great Britain and France will be more likely to have the whip hand than Russia. It argues in this fashion.

"Call the war mainly Russia's. Concede that she will claim the victory as hers, with all the fruits thereof. Even so, is there any possibility of a European suddenly terrifying all Europe like another Genghis Khan, or of a brutal Russian regime being imposed upon the countries to the south and west? None whatever, we think, will be affirmed, after balancing all the elements available and weighing all probabilities. One probability stands out so clearly as almost to wear the guise of a certainty. It is that this war is to be followed by immense popular uprisings. These will take the form of determined protests against militarism and also against autocratic government. Any number of articulate masses will no longer be thought of as merely food for cannon, whenever their bearded rulers give the signal for carnage. And in Russia were to think of setting up an imposing Asiatic state, and bidding all the world fall down before it, she would speedily find that its feet were of clay."

Let us hope Mr. H. G. Wells is a sound prophet. He says in his new book on "Social Forces in England and America":

"Modern weapons and modern contrivances are continually decreasing the number of men who can be employed efficiently upon a length of front. I doubt if there is any use for more than 400,000 men upon the whole Franco-Belgian frontier at the present time. Such an army, properly supplied, could, so far as terrestrial forces are concerned, hold that frontier against any number of assailants. The bigger the force brought against it, the sooner the exhaustion of the attacking power."

Germany's enemies say the New York Evening Post suggests that civilization is going to make it plain to all governments that warfare on a large scale is not to be tolerated again. It says:

"We did not foresee this!" So say a whole line of European states and monarchs be imagined as exclaiming, as they look on at the results of this war. The Austrian government did not foresee the results of its savage ultimatum to Serbia. The British government did not foresee the consequences of its backing of Austria. It did not foresee Italy's neutrality, England's hostility to Serbia. The United States government did not foresee the consequences of its backing of the construction company's books.

Judge McKeown said it was a question to assume Mr. Fleming was not to get any more money. Mr. Teed—My learned friend does not want those books for any legitimate purpose, and I want them for my own. Mr. Carvell—I don't think it necessary to answer that. Bring the books here, and I'll show you what I want them for. Mr. Fowler said that the money had been accounted for, and that there had been no diversion.

Mr. Carvell referred to Mr. Gould's evidence to show that the province owned 81 per cent of the stock and that the company was getting the \$1,000,000 extra per mile on the strength of that guarantee.

Judge McKeown said there was a difference in the statements of the Attorney-General and Mr. Gould.

Mr. Fowler said that there might be a literal contradiction, but not a real one. Mr. Gould treated the Attorney-General's evidence as if it were not to be treated as such.

Judge McKeown said that since Mr. Fleming was subpoenaed he should answer to questions to be asked him later.

Mr. Teed said Mr. Fleming could come on Saturday. He understood that Mr. Carvell wished to have the books first.

Judge McKeown said the commission felt the former case was fully heard, but as to the Valley railway it wanted further statements of progress estimates up to July and another statement of accounts from Mr. Blanchet. They would require testimony of three engineers to complete the case as regards cost of completion of the road. The books were wanted. It is felt that the books were not here, not because of lack of time, but on account of circumstances over which they had no control. If the books are not here when the engineers' testimony is closed there would be no use waiting for them.

ALLIED FORCES IN CONTROL ALONG 250 MILES OF BATTLE FRONT

FRENCH ARMY SCORES ALONG BATTLE LINE

Germans Again Checked at Dinant with Considerable Loss and Joffre Plans Movement from Alsace

German Lines of Communication May be in Danger if French Advance from Lunneville is Carried Out as Threatened—Kaiser's Troops Face Strong Positions and Tempt Wholesale Butchery—Big German Force Now in Valley of Meuse.

(By Thomas Naylor, Special Correspondent of Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Brussels, Aug. 16.—The war office issued a communication this afternoon which seems to indicate that the German line is pressing forward their attack on the main Belgian army. No large masses of German troops are to be seen and at no point on the Belgian line has any conflict with the enemy taken place today.

This, taken in connection with the fighting at Dinant yesterday, would seem to indicate that the main German attack will be in the valley of the Meuse. Further news arrived this morning of the fight at Dinant. The French took the offensive and attacked the Germans, who attempted a flanking movement. At one time the French force was in danger but they stood their ground with all the bravery shown by the French army since Rocroi. Enormous losses were inflicted on the Germans, who were driven back.

The action yesterday was the culmination of a series of outpost engagements which have been going on for two days and in which the advantage always rested with the French. The Germans attempted to cross the Meuse between Fvour and Anserme from a plateau near Boulogne. The German column could be seen winding along the valley towards Dinant and there is every sign that a big battle will take place in that region before many hours are over. The French, who are strongly posted, held a splendid defensive position with their artillery and machine guns.

Anything like their tactics and strategy is entirely wanting in the German disposition, for they flounder into strongly entrenched positions and are butchered wholesale.

CAPTURED BOAT CHEERED IN PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 15.—A German frontier post surrounded by an imperial eagle attacked an enthusiastic crowd yesterday in one of the boulevards. It was captured after the French success in upper Alsace and was brought to Paris as a trophy by two officers of the aviation corps, whose automobile halted in front of a well known cafe in the Rue De Richelieu. Attracting the notice of passers-by, it was immediately seized and planted in front of the cafe amid tremendous cheers.

ARMY NEWSPAPER PRINTED.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The first edition of the newspaper for the army was printed yesterday, but no copies were distributed in Paris. It gives an official communication of the successes of the allies in Belgium. Printed communications called "bulletins des communes" have also been posted at all town halls throughout the country, especially at places which the press does not reach as a result of the interruption of the railway service.

NEWS FROM AEROPLANES.

Paris, Aug. 16.—French aeroplanes flying across Alsace are spreading the news of French successes and German reverses in Belgium. Leaflets especially translated in the local patois by an Alsatian deputy who is now a volunteer in the French army, are distributed in thousands over every town and village, the inhabitants receiving the glad tidings literally from the heavens.

Owing to the circulation of false news this is the first intimation received by the Alsatians instead of news that Germans are being everywhere victorious, that Paris is blazing with revolution and President Poincaré assassinated, as given by the Germans.

PARIS WELL FED AND HAPPY.

Paris, Aug. 16.—Despite the failure of the Prussian plan of swift attack and their speedy arrival in Paris the thunder of cannon will waken the Parisians no more. The thundering happily, will not be hostile. It will merely be practice for the Northern Fort battery which is announced to take place on August 15 and the following day.

The Halles centrales, the great Paris market, reports no scarcity of meats, vegetables and fruit since the close of the mobilization which allowed the use of the customary lines of transport. More than 30,000 kilos of meat arrived yesterday.

Potatoes and beans are equally abundant and grapes, hitherto very scarce, henceforth will be plentiful. Much fruit and potatoes is reported as coming from America. The special food supply committee issued a report today stating that wheat, sugar, petroleum, gasoline, milk, sugar, rice and coffee are now abundant here and that salt is plentiful in southern France.

London, Aug. 15.—A despatch from Paris announces that it is officially stated that the offensive movement which was begun last night in great force along the line from Sarrebourg on the Franco-German frontier, to Lunneville in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, has been continued today.

BULGARIA IN STATE OF WAR.

London, Aug. 15.—The war press bureau says a state of war exists in Bulgaria. GEN. JOFFRE GENERALISSIMO.

Stockholm, Aug. 15.—Gen. Joffre is reported placed in command of the allied forces in Belgium. BRUTAL TREATMENT OF CONSULS.

London, Aug. 15.—British, French and Russian consuls at Danzig have been thrown into prison with threats by German officers. AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK ACROSS RIVER.

Rome, Aug. 15.—Nish reports that the Serbians have driven the Austrians across the river Save. The Austrian transport sunk. AUSTRIAN ARMY MOVING NORTHWARD.

Berlin.—The northward advance of the Austro-Hungarian armies continues both along the right and left banks of the River Vistula. RUSSIANS WIN SUCCESS HERE.

St. Petersburg.—Austria troops evacuated Kielce and Chencin, Russian Poland, Aug. 13, after an attack by Russian cavalry. SOCIALISTS REBEL IN GERMANY.

London, Aug. 15.—A despatch from Rome says: "Fugitives arriving here from Berlin declare that the Socialists are rising in revolt throughout Germany." FRENCH THREATEN TO CUT OFF GERMANS.

London, Aug. 15.—This morning came confirmation of the French advance in Alsace. This was a surprise event to military men, as it was expected the French would hold off until the great battle impending in Belgium, had been fought. General H. Joffre, however, is evidently ready to take the offensive. His movement means that the Germans waging the campaign against Belgium will be threatened in the rear, and their lines of communication put in danger.

Says the French war office: "The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to Holland. The next battle, together, will be from Basle to Maastricht, with several millions of men on each side." The French war office also claims that the Germans planned to make a double attack on the French forces, through Belgium, of course, the other through Nancy. The first failed, and the second was never completed in its entirety.

DRIVEN OUT OF DINANT.

London, Aug. 15.—An account of the fighting south of Namur, given in a Sunday Times despatch, says German cavalry occupied a portion of Dinant, left bank of the Meuse. French infantry coming from the north with machine guns, however, drove them out.

FIVE HUNDRED GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

Paris, Aug. 15.—An official announcement by the French war office says French troops took over 500 German prisoners on Friday around Donon. WELL TREATED BY CAPTORS.

Paris, Aug. 16.—A French paper prints a typical incident of the war. A party of German war officers was attacked and beaten by the French. All but one fled, and he was captured, and what was his surprise when he was congratulated on his bravery, and a collection was taken up for him among the French soldiers.

London, Aug. 14, 11 p. m.—Pushing forward by weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly, but steadily, proceeding and soon must come in contact with the allied armies which, according to an official communication from Brussels tonight, are in battle order at some point unnamed.

The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces; but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render northern Belgium untenable.

Further south French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have secured possession of ridges in the Vosges Mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Saint Marie Au Mines, through which important roads pass and which it is declared gives them great strategic advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and, according to their accounts, one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This, however, is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with delay which they did not count upon and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier.

FOUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Stry river, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats, or concerning the arrival of wounded or disabled ships of Great Britain.

"These are, without exception, baseless," the warning says. The probable attitude of Japan and Italy is still the subject of much speculation. Conversations are going on continually between Japan and Great Britain concerning Japan's duty under her alliance with Great Britain and the part she will be permitted to take in the peace conference following the war.

There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the Triple Entente. The Italian ambassador is a frequent caller at the foreign office.

GERMANS ADVANCE TO GIVE BATTLE.

London, Aug. 16, 11:20 p. m.—Despite the repeated repulses which they have suffered, the German battalions continue to move forward for a decisive encounter, which cannot be delayed much longer, while there has been a lull in the fighting in Northern Belgium, the invaders are sweeping along the Valley of the Meuse, south of Namur and have reached Dinant, where part of a strong French force, which is established behind that town, took the offensive and defeated them.

The incident shows that the French crossed the Belgian frontier to join hands with their allies not a moment too soon. All along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier the advance guards of the two opposing armies have come into contact, and according to French official reports, the Germans have been driven back everywhere with loss.

Strong French forces are now in possession of all the passes of the Vosges Mountains, from the west, as far as those leading down to Colmar. Further south, French forces are ready to proceed over the flat country toward Muelhausen.

The French have taken the offensive along the line from Lunneville to Sarrebourg, on the German frontier, but here, as in the other theatres of war, the main armies have come into contact.

On the Austro-Serbian and Austro-Russian frontiers, both sides claim victories in encounters. But these can have little effect on the general result, unless the Serbians compel the Austrians to send stronger forces in an attempt to subdue them.

Austria is preparing to resist an attack on the shores of the Adriatic, which possibly will be undertaken by the joint Anglo-French fleets.

It is explained that the state of siege which has been proclaimed in Bulgaria is simply a precautionary measure, so that the country will be prepared in case of emergency.

GERMAN PLAN TO STRIKE IN CENTRE.

London, Aug. 17, 4:10 a. m.—Telegraphing from Brussels the Standard correspondent says: "As a result of a series of careful aeroplane reconnaissances, it is believed by the Belgian leaders that the main part of the German army is now concentrated in Luxembourg."

"The German plan, revealed in the latest troops movements, indicates an approaching attempt to break through the centre of the French line and deal a crushing blow at the most vital spot in France."

CANADA MAY RAISE A MOUNTED BRIGADE

Offer Likely to Be Made to the War Office—Canadian Forces for the Front Expected to Be Mobilized at Valenciennes in a Fortnight—Working Night and Day Preparing Camp Grounds.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—It is probable that steps will be taken by the militia department to raise an additional brigade of mounted infantry to follow the army division now being mobilized at Valenciennes. Such a force would consist of three mounted regiments with a battery of horse artillery, and other complementary units of a complete brigade with the total number of men would be approximately 2,800.

The sending of such a force would be in compliance with the suggestion of Earl Roberts in regard to the raising of an imperial light infantry corps. The men and horses for such a force could be easily raised in Canada, and there is no doubt but that there would be a rush to enlist in such a contingent, especially from western Canada. An offer of a Canadian mounted brigade will probably be made to the war office, as soon as the question has been fully considered by the cabinet.

Transport arrangements for the mobilization at Valenciennes are now practically completed. A score of railway officials were here today conferring with the military and the headquarters staff in regard to special trains, etc. It is expected that the first infantry units will begin to arrive at Valenciennes early next week, and the whole force should be mobilized within a fortnight. More than 500 men of the Army Service Corps are now at Valenciennes, working night and day preparing the camp. The troops will be kept in training there for at least a fortnight, and possibly longer, before they are sent abroad.

The department wishes to emphasize the fact that the artillery are not to go to Valenciennes at once with the infantry, some years ago.

Austrian Prince Arrested and Paroled at Montreal. Montreal, Aug. 18.—Alfred Hohenlohe, an Austrian prince, who has been attached to the Austrian consulate in Montreal for several months, was arrested this afternoon at the instance of the militia headquarters. Prince Hohenlohe was taken to his apartments on Dorchester street, west, where he was questioned, and where some of his papers were impounded. Then he was allowed out on parole.

The prince comes of an old German family, and Bismarck's successor as chancellor of the German empire was a grand uncle of Prince Hohenlohe. His father was prime minister of Austria, some years ago.

BOOMING GUNS ON WATERLOO FIELD MARK ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE

(Special Cable from Resident Correspondent, New York Herald.) London, Saturday.—Almost within gunshot of historic Waterloo, where the colors of one world conqueror were lowered and whence Napoleon went to exile and death in lonely St. Helena, on a plain that runs between Louvain and Diest, where the gallant Belgian army has served as an invincible screen for the mighty land forces of France and England, big guns are booming. And according to advices from Brussels these booming guns mark the beginning or preliminary to the greatest battle in the world's history.

It is more than probable that the field of this titanic struggle may include Waterloo, and the commanders of the allied armies are supremely confident that history will repeat itself. Only this time it will be the Prussians who will be smothered by the men whose forefathers fought against one another under Napoleon and Wellington.

All the military experts believe that the decisive defeat of the Germans in this battleship defeat which they insist is certain—will mark the beginning of the end of William II and his mad war.

There is not the slightest doubt that the victors of the French, the Belgians and the Russians have inspired confidence that the forces of the Triple Entente are invincible.

This belief is strengthened by despatches which tell of how, after a series of fierce struggles in which a regiment of German dragons was annihilated, a German infantry division surrendered and the French regained possession of the ridge of the Vosges Mountains in Alsace, and how, as the British official report puts it, after a successful resistance of five days at the passes of St. Marie aux Mines and Le Bonhomme, the French troops have occupied the region of Salk Pass, which commands the Valley of the Bruche, an affluent of the Rhine.

At Saale, too, there were numerous desertions among the German troops, the French taking many prisoners and capturing machine guns.

To hasten the English even more comes the stirring news that south of the Meuse the Germans are fleeing before the French; Liege still is holding out, and the Belgians, following the smashing little victory at Haslen, yesterday morning at Eghenize, about ten miles from Namur, surprised detachments of German cavalry and infantry, capturing several hundred prisoners and some cannon and machine guns.

HEMMED IN BY RING OF STEEL.

Meantime the great armies of the East are pressing steadily over the Austrian and German frontiers, winning slowly, but winning, and it looks now as if the time is near when the forces of the Germanic confederation will be hemmed in by an amazing ring of steel on land, with their navies bottled up and useless.

As told yesterday, England and France have re-established absolute control of the transatlantic trade routes. This is confirmed by an announcement by the Cunard Company, the White Star and all the other English steamship companies that they will resume full regular service at once. The announcement will bring joy to thousands of stranded Americans here and general relief to the folk back home.

So far the airship menace has been below expectations, except for scouting purposes. No real damage has been done by the warships of the air and indeed many of the military aviators have met a quick and terrible death.

The Belgian defence at Haslen was much assisted by the fact that three German aeroplanes scouting for the attacking force were brought down by shrapnel after rifle fire and machine gun fire had proved ineffectual. Two of the three aviators were killed and the third was terribly injured.

It is remarkable how few aeroplanes have been seen as yet, and that no single Zeppelin so far has made its appearance. It is thought probable that they are being reserved for the big attack, when it is made.

With their big siege guns out of action the Germans now are trying to storm the forts at Liege, particularly Fort Pontisse, on the left bank of the Meuse, which dominates the river crossing. Forts Hallogne and Flenarise also are the object of a fierce attack.

Under cover of darkness Thursday night the Germans got very close to Fort Pontisse and then opened a withering fire upon it. They were literally mowed down, however, by the return fire of the defenders and were compelled to retire, leaving the ground strewn with dead and dying.

In describing the assault one of the foreign military attaches told me that only when the attacking column, armed with hand grenades and huge wire cutters, reached the outworks, was their presence detected by the Belgian garrison, which opened fire with a storm of shells which lit up the whole neighborhood of the fort.

COLUMNS ANNIHILATED.

The Belgian machine guns were then able to open a deadly accurate fire, and in a few minutes they practically annihilated the attacking columns. The survivors fled pell-mell down the slopes. The German dead are lying in the parks outside the fort which they had so unsuccessfully attempted to take by surprise.

The Germans wear steel helmets to protect them, and the storming force carried sand bags and trenching tools in order to dig themselves into cover if they carried the outer works.

Fort Pontisse dominates the Maastricht Canal and railway line and the high road running northward to the Dutch frontier. Its capture would be the forerunner of the fall of the Liege defence, which will fill the brightest pages in Belgian history.

The German headquarters are now on the left bank of the Meuse, where the commander, General Von Emmich, and his staff are housed in a convent. There is no truth in the report that General von Emmich attempted to commit suicide through chagrin over his failure to capture Liege.

Belgian aeroplanes have been doing marvellous scouting duty. The Belgians, therefore, have been protected against surprise. The birdmen, fitting lither and thither, are keeping a constant watch on the section of the German invading army, which has been marching Brussels. The Belgian airmen have undoubtedly demonstrated the value of aeroplanes for scouting purposes. The cavalry will still be useful to force the enemy into action, but the airmen, sitting aloft, and viewing every movement of the foe, are now the eyes of the army and are enabling King Albert's soldiers to check every offensive movement and attempt to break through the Belgian defences.

German airguns have been repeatedly trained upon the Belgian air scouts, but not one has been hit.

It is reported tonight that the Belgians have received heavy infantry reinforcements west of Liege.

King Albert has been amongst his troops all day. He is so democratic that the Belgian "Tommy Atkins" fairly worships him.

OBITUARY

Death of Clement Kelly, fourteenth-year-old son of Francis Kelly, occurred at his father's home, Millstream, Kings county, on Wednesday, August 12, after a short illness. Besides his father, he is survived by five sisters and two brothers. The sisters are the Misses Mary, Annie, Evelyne, Florence and Gertrude, all of this city. The brothers are Willie, at home, and Arthur, of Bellevue, Alberta. He was also survived by three aunts, Mrs. Rev. Father McDermott, of Sussex, conducted the services. Burial took place in the Catholic cemetery at Hampton.

John E. Costigan.

Saturday, Aug. 15. The death of a very popular young man of the North End took place at his residence, 86 Sheriff street, yesterday afternoon, in the passing of John E. Costigan, son of the late Edward and Mary Costigan. Mr. Costigan was 31 years of age and had been confined to his bed for about half of that time. He is survived by his wife and two children, all of them boy infants, Ronald, three years of age, and Harold, one year old. He was also survived by three sisters, Mrs. D. Allen, Mrs. N. L. Warner, and Miss Annie, all of this city. The funeral will take place from his late residence to St. Peter's cemetery. The death of this young man will be heard with regret by a large circle of friends. He was only 28 years of age.

Frederick A. Kyffin.

For the second time within a few months the home of Captain and Mrs. Thomas Kyffin has been saddened by death. Their second son, Frederick A., a bright lad just emerging from his teens having died Saturday morning at his summer home in Pale Vale. He had been ill since the death of his brother, Bernard, a few months ago, and while he fought with grim determination against death, he passed away Saturday morning.

Besides his parents, he is survived by one brother and three sisters at home, and whose names will be extended to the bereaved family. The funeral will take place this morning, at 8:30, from the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dever, 55 High street, to St. Peter's church.

James L. MacKinnon.

The death occurred Saturday of James Lewis MacKinnon, aged fifty years, at his residence, Station street, Fairville. He leaves besides his wife, three daughters, Mrs. Robert Healey, of Fairville, and Misses Evelyn and Irene, at home, three brothers, William, John and Arthur, of Fairville; and four sisters, Mrs. William Winch, of Everett (Mass.); Mrs. Frederick Tippetts, of Cambridge (Mass.); Mrs. William Hayes, of Ready street, Fairville, and Miss Margaret MacKinnon, of Boston.

Samuel Wilson.

Monday, Aug. 17. The death took place at his home, corner King and Ludlow streets, yesterday morning of Samuel Wilson, an old and respected resident of Carleton. Preceding the 1877 fire, Mr. Wilson was a resident of the North End for thirty-six years. The deceased was seventy-three years old and is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Galley, and several children.

A BRIGHT STUDENT.

The winner of the Lieutenant-Governor's gold medal in the entrance examinations in Madawaska and Victoria counties was Myrtle M. Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford, of Andover, formerly a policeman here.

DEATHS.

DIBBLEE—On Aug. 13, Eva daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Dibblee, 39 Harding street, aged years and two months.

STEWART—At Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Isabel M. Stewart, widow of Luke Stewart, of St. John, N. B.

KELLY—At Millstream, Kings county, on Wednesday, August 12, 1914, Clement Kelly, third son of Francis Kelly, in the fifteenth year of his life, leaving his father, five sisters and brothers to mourn. Interment at Hampton.

COSTIGAN—In this city on the 12th inst., at his home, 96 Sheriff street, E. son of the late Dennis and Costigan, leaving a wife and two children to mourn. (Boston papers please copy notice of funeral in the evening papers.)

MAYNES—On August 12, at Noton (Sussex), David Maynes, formerly of Noton, Kings county (N. B.), he his wife Annie, two sons, three daughters and four brothers to mourn his wife and Mrs. Maud Winchester, aged months.

MACKINNON—At Fairville, on 15, James Lewis MacKinnon, leaving wife, three daughters, three brothers four sisters to mourn.

WINCHESTER—In the city, on 16, Dorothy May, youngest child of Ham and Maud Winchester, aged months.

KYFFIN—At Pale Vale, on the 12th inst., Frederick A., beloved son of Captain Thomas and Josephine (D. Kyffin) after a lingering illness, leaves besides his sorrowing parents one brother and three sisters.

RHEE—At Golden Grove, on 13, day, Aug. 13, Frank Rhee, aged years.

A CABLE FROM SENATOR D'AVILLE.

The Telegraph yesterday received following telegram from Senator D'Aville, dated London: "Contradict item July 29, I repeat connection Liege in shale iron or otherwise. Absolutely untrue." "JAMES DOMVILLE."

Apparently the cablegram from Senator D'Aville refers to a London dispatch of July 30, published on July 31, referring to the fact that Maud Winchester was sailing from England to California of that date, accompanied by an engineer who was to examine shale property in this province. It is said in that dispatch that Senator D'Aville was also interested in the fact that the engineer was Mr. Lord, not sailing in the same boat.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—Second or first-class male teacher (first preferred) school district No. 5, Shannon, Kings county. Apply, stating salary, to Green, Secretary to Trustees. 18517-8-19-14.

WANTED—At Rothsey College school by 14th September, male preferably over 25 years of age. Apply, stating salary, to Green, Secretary to Trustees, Rothsey College, Rothsey, Kings county, N. B. 15211-9-5-14.

WANTED—A second or third female teacher for Primrose school in New Brunswick. Apply, stating salary, to Alexander West head, secretary of trustees, Barnes Kings county, N. B. 14692-9.

WANTED—A first class teacher, male or female, to take charge of school in New Brunswick. Apply, stating salary to Dennis Sullivan secretary to trustees, South Nelson, New Brunswick, Co. N. B. 14913.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses. Insure. Address P. O. Box 1178, center, Mass.

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut. Good wages. Good position. Apply to the Hartford, Connecticut. Superintendent of Nurses, Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 6.

AGENTS WANTED.

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure through four good men to represent us as general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. offer a permanent position and pay to the right men. Stone & Welton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good general girl references. No house cleaning, Wright street.

Now Is the Time to Plan for the Summer.

We will not give a summer vacation as a number of students long distances would be inconvenient thereby.

There, our summers are so delightful. At St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study as pleasant as at any other time. Send for Catalogue. Send for Catalogue. S. KERR, Princip.

BIRTHS.

TITUS—On August 14, at 187 street, east, to Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Titus, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MONCRIEFF-ROBINSON—7 day, July 21, 1914, at the Cathedral, fast, by the Very Rev. Dean Grier, B.D., Rev. Edward B. Grier, officiating, rector of Agberton, Portsea to Mrs. Robinson, Westport House, GOSWELL—At her home, 111 18th August, each subsequent day.

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STEWART—At Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Isabel M. Stewart, widow of Luke Stewart, of St. John, N. B.

KELLY—At Millstream, Kings county, on Wednesday, August 12, 1914, Clement Kelly, third son of Francis Kelly, in the fifteenth year of his life, leaving his father, five sisters and brothers to mourn. Interment at Hampton.

COSTIGAN—In this city on the 12th inst., at his home, 96 Sheriff street, E. son of the late Dennis and Costigan, leaving a wife and two children to mourn. (Boston papers please copy notice of funeral in the evening papers.)

MAYNES—On August 12, at Noton (Sussex), David Maynes, formerly of Noton, Kings county (N. B.), he his wife Annie, two sons, three daughters and four brothers to mourn his wife and Mrs. Maud Winchester, aged months.

MACKINNON—At Fairville, on 15, James Lewis MacKinnon, leaving wife, three daughters, three brothers four sisters to mourn.

WINCHESTER—In the city, on 16, Dorothy May, youngest child of Ham and Maud Winchester, aged months.

KYFFIN—At Pale Vale, on the 12th inst., Frederick A., beloved son of Captain Thomas and Josephine (D. Kyffin) after a lingering illness, leaves besides his sorrowing parents one brother and three sisters.

RHEE—At Golden Grove, on 13, day, Aug. 13, Frank Rhee, aged years.

A CABLE FROM SENATOR D'AVILLE.

The Telegraph yesterday received following telegram from Senator D'Aville, dated London: "Contradict item July 29, I repeat connection Liege in shale iron or otherwise. Absolutely untrue." "JAMES DOMVILLE."

Apparently the cablegram from Senator D'Aville refers to a London dispatch of July 30, published on July 31, referring to the fact that Maud Winchester was sailing from England to California of that date, accompanied by an engineer who was to examine shale property in this province. It is said in that dispatch that Senator D'Aville was also interested in the fact that the engineer was Mr. Lord, not sailing in the same boat.

D. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
 The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
 Acts like a charm in

LE FRONT OBITUARY

Death of Clement Kelly, fourteen-year-old son of Francis Kelly, occurred at his father's home, Milltown, Kings county, on Wednesday, August 12, after a short illness. Besides his father, he is survived by five sisters and two brothers. The sisters are the Misses Mary, Annie, Eveline, Florence and Gertrude, all of this city. The brothers are Willie, at home, and Arthur, of Bellevue, Alberta. The funeral took place on Friday afternoon, Rev. Father McDermott, of Sussex, conducted the services. Burial took place in the Catholic cemetery at Hampton.

Death of a very popular young man of the North End took place at his residence, 80 Sherbrooke street, yesterday afternoon, in the passing of John E. Costigan, son of the late Dennis and Mary Costigan. Mr. Costigan was thirty years of age and had been confined to his bed for about half of that time. He is survived by his wife and two children, both of them by infants, Robert, three years of age, and Harold, one year old. He is also survived by three sisters, Mrs. D. Allen, Mrs. N. L. Warner and Miss Ann Allen, all of this city. The funeral will take place from his late residence at St. Peter's cemetery. The death of the young man will be mourned with regret by a large circle of friends. He was only 28 years of age.

For the second time within a few months the home of Captain and Mrs. Thomas Kyffin has been saddened by death, their second son, Frederick A., died last night at his home, three days having died Saturday morning at their summer home in Fair Vale. He had been ill since the death of his brother, Bernard, a few months ago, and while he fought with grim determination against death, he passed away Saturday morning.

Frederick A. Kyffin. Besides his parents, he is survived by one brother and three sisters at home, of whom only one, Miss Dorothy, is older than himself. His loss is particularly sad, and the sympathy of a great number of friends will be extended to the bereaved family. The funeral will take place this morning, at 10.30, from the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dever, 55 High street, to St. Peter's church.

James L. MacKinnon. The death occurred Saturday of James Lewis MacKinnon, aged fifty years, at his residence, Station street, Fairville. He leaves besides his wife, three daughters, Mrs. Robert Hickey, of Fairville, and Misses Evelyn and Irene, at home; three brothers, William, John and Arthur, of Fairville; and four sisters, Mrs. William Wick, of Everett (Mass.), Mrs. Frederick Tippetts, of Cambridge (Mass.), Mrs. William Hayes, of Ready Street, Fairville, and Miss Margaret MacKinnon, of Boston.

Samuel Wilson. Monday, Aug. 17. The death took place at his home corner King and Ludlow streets, yesterday, of Samuel Wilson, an old and respected resident of Carleton. Preceding the 1877 Mr. Wilson was a resident of the North End for thirty-six years. The deceased was seventy-three years old and is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Galey, and several children.

A BRIGHT STUDENT. The winner of the Lieutenant-Governor's gold medal in the entrance examinations in Mathematics and Victorian counties was Myrtle M. Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford, of Andover, formerly a policeman here.

DEATHS. DIBBLEE—On August 18, Eva May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Dibblee, 29 Harding street, aged two years and two months.

STEWART—At Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Mrs. Stewart, widow of Lake Street, St. John, aged 78 years.

KELLY—At Millstream, Kings county (N. B.), on Wednesday, August 13, Dorothy May, youngest child of William and Maud Winchester, aged 19 months.

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TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or first-class female teacher (first preferred), for school district No. 4, Shannon, Queens county. Apply, stating salary, to G. A. Green, Secretary, to Trustees, 18317-9-10-5.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for Primrose school, district No. 2, parish of Upham. Apply, stating salary, to Alexander Weatherhead, secretary of trustees, Barnsville, Kings county, N. B. 14602-9-22.

WANTED—A first class teacher, male or female, to take charge of school in district No. 4, parish of Chatham, in the town of St. John. Apply to trustees, South Nelson P. O., Northumberland Co., N. B. 14318-8-12.

NURSES WANTED. WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1175, Worcester, Mass. 08503-711.

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise, with a permanent position, and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 54-11.

WANTED—A room in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented territory. Liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 14.

WANTED—Good general girl with references. No house cleaning, 145 Wright street. 8-11.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer. We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Send for Catalogue. S. KERR, Principal. BIRTHS. TITUS—On August 14, at 107 King street, east, Mr. and Mrs. T. Carter Titus—a son.

MARRIAGES. MONCRIEFF-ROBINSON—Tuesday, July 21, 1914, at the Cathedral, Belfast, by the Very Rev. Dean Grierson, B.D., the Rev. Edward Russell. Moncrieff, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Moncrieff, Robinson, Westport House, Port-Royal. At home from Tuesday, 11th, to 18th August, and each subsequent Tuesday.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Thursday, August 13. Str Manchester, Liverpool, 2774, Btler, Manchester, Wm Thomson Co, gen cargo. Str Louisa, 1102, Marsters, Sydney, Strar. Str North Star, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, pass and mail.

Friday, Aug. 14. Str Governor Cobb, 1506, Allan, Boston, A E Fleming, pass and mail. Str N B Chase, 830, Taito, New York, coal. Str J Arthur Lord, 189, Sabeen, Boston, coal.

Sunday Aug 16. The Helena, Reed, Montreal, with 2000 steel screws in tow. Str Ruth Robinson (Am), 432, Theall, New York, coal. Str Nettie Shipman (Am), 288, Leighton, New York, coal.

Saturday, Aug 15. Str Lucia Porter, 285, Sprague, New York, coal. Str Sunlight (Am), 840, Bietta, New York, coal.

Sailed. Friday, Aug 14. Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Boston via Maine ports. Str North Star, Clark, Boston via Maine ports. Str Hartney W, Wasson, Bay port.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Quebec, Aug 13—Arr, strs Manchester, Spinner, Manchester, L.H. Napier, Glenside, Westport, Knappton, Glad, Sydney, High Hall, Montevideo.

Montreal, Aug 13—Arr, strs Ruth Robinson, Calross, Napier, St. Lawrence, Westport, Knappton, Glad, Sydney, High Hall, Montevideo.

St. John, Aug 13—Arr, strs Ruth Robinson, Calross, Napier, St. Lawrence, Westport, Knappton, Glad, Sydney, High Hall, Montevideo.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 2.)

to friends here and left on Thursday last for their home in Kelona (B. C.). Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ward and child, Lincoln (Mass.), are guests of Mr. Ward's sister, Mrs. W. F. Donkin, and Mr. Donkin.

Mr. Stanley Harlow, who has been visiting Mrs. and Mrs. W. B. Murdoch, left for his home in Cleveland, Ohio, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cates, former residents of this town, but now living in Vancouver (B. C.), are spending some weeks in Amherst and vicinity, visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Cates are receiving a very cordial welcome from their many friends in town.

Rev. Horace Dibblee left today for Woodstock to spend three weeks' holiday.

CHIPMAN

Chipman, N. B., Aug. 13—Mrs. A. D. Archibald and two children, who have been guests of the summer here, left for their home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Nellie Myles and Miss Blanche Myles, St. John, are in the village for a few days, guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Farris, who has been in St. John for the past two weeks, returning from a visit to the hospital ship.

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Mrs. E. B. Bisset and daughter, of Boston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Orchard.

Mrs. B. Hay and Miss Marie Hay are spending the week in Edmundston, guests of Mrs. Hay's son, H. M. Hay.

The Rev. C. P. Wilson, Wolfville (N. S.), occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church in the absence of the pastor on Sunday evening. During his stay in the village, Mrs. Duggan, wife of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Branscombe, Cotswold Range, Power via New York.

Miss Clara Ward, St. John, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ward.

Miss Margaret Ross and Miss Elizabeth Wood, who have been spending several weeks at the Chipman House, left for their homes in St. John on Thursday.

Miss Robina Richardson entertained very pleasantly at a picnic on Tuesday afternoon, the guests going in motor boats for several miles down the river.

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many and Miss Michael were nominated as a committee to look after the organization of the celebration.

Mrs. Laporte and children are spending this week with Mrs. Albert in Van Buren.

Miss Marie May, of Chipman, is spending a few days with her brother, Mr. Hood Hay, of the Transcontinental staff.

Frank Henderson, of Ottawa, has joined Mrs. Henderson and family who have been in town since the early part of the summer.

Miss Stronach and Miss Jones, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. H. Fleming.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Kings county, Aug. 13—The store and post-office owned for many years by the late George Chalmers, are soon to pass into the hands of Ernest Whelpley, of St. John. It was originally the Foster property and in the days of Henry More Smith was one of the busiest centres in Kings county.

Miss F. C. Wetmore and her daughter, of Hampton, are guests of the Rev. C. Serber.

Herbert Logan, former principal of Kings county school, is spending his vacation at Old Orchard (Me.).

Mrs. W. S. Carter and Mrs. Lawrence have collected \$25 for the hospital ship, which is being sent to Kings county, N. Y., to visit Mrs. C. B. C. B. C.

The Bishop of Fredericton, is to preach at Trinity church, Kingston, on Sunday, August 23.

Egbert Crawford and wife, of Boston, are in Kingston for a few days.

George B. Bay and Miss Marie Hay are spending the week in Edmundston, guests of Mrs. Hay's son, H. M. Hay.

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will be glad to learn she is able to get out after a severe illness.

Miss Kathleen Jones is spending a few weeks in Maccan.

Miss Jean Mages, of St. John, is Miss Celia Stockton's guest this week.

Miss Stella Jones has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Hopewell and Dorchester.

Day Mann, of Sookatoon, is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Mann.

Miss Anna Lockhart, trained nurse, of Cape Tormentine, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lockhart.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 13—The haying season so far has not been very favorable, and only a small part of the upland hay has been hauled yet.

The most part, crops in general are looking well, especially grain and potatoes.

Two more new members, making eight so far this quarter, were initiated into Golden Rule division, S. T. last evening. In addition to the regular service, an interesting programme was carried out, the number being quite largely of a patriotic character. Rev. Stubbings delivered an edifying address.

Robert E. Stewart was in the village this week calling on old friends. He is spending the summer in Moncton, and intends returning on his way to Canada, where he has been engaged as buyer with the Lakes of the Woods Milling Co.

A deal steamer is expected at Prince's Island on Saturday to load for W. J. Carvanish. It was thought at one time that possibly the steamer's charter might be going south to Truro, but the lighters this week received word to proceed to load.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, Aug. 12—A large number of guests gathered at the station on Saturday afternoon to see farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Wathen, who left for their future home in Bengough (Sask.).

They will spend several days en route in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Mrs. B. B. McCord, who has been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearson, Bass River, left on Tuesday on their return to their homes in Wexley (N. B.).

Mrs. Robert Atkinson spent a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. Silas Smallwood and left on Monday to visit friends in the village.

Mrs. Wathen, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Williamson, went to Rexton on Monday to spend a few days with relatives.

Miss Evelyn Pyle, who has been spending the past week with friends here and in Bass River, left on Tuesday for her home in Salem.

Mrs. Buckley, who has been spending the past year in New Glasgow with her daughter, Mrs. D. McDonald, returned home on Saturday. Mrs. Buckley accompanied her mother and spent the week-end in the village.

Mrs. Buckley returned on Monday to her home in Arlington Heights (Mass.), after a visit of several weeks with friends and relatives in Moncton.

Mrs. Dunn and Miss Jessie Dunn, who have been spending the past week with relatives here, returned on Tuesday to Dalhousie Junction. Mrs. Dunn accompanied them and will spend several weeks there.

Miss Blanche Wathen left on Monday to resume her duties as teacher in Bengough (Sask.).

Mrs. Mary Wilson, who was called to a very sad bereavement, the death of her daughter, returned this week to Campbellton.

M. Clark, who has been spending the summer at his old home in Bengough, left on Tuesday on his return to Millville.

Miss Fannie Campbell arrived on Tuesday from Boston to spend her vacation with home friends in Bass River.

Mrs. Mary Kelly, of Dorchester (Mass.), and daughter, Mrs. Prud'homme of Seattle (Wash.), are guests of relatives here.

Edward Macomber, of Boston, is visiting in the village.

Mrs. Marquand, of California, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Milliken and son, Ronald, of Hartford (Conn.), are spending several weeks in the village at Westport.

Mrs. John Burdell and daughter, Mrs. Rankine and Mrs. Eichorn, who have been the guests of Mrs. W. Haley, have returned to their homes in Boston.

been the guest of Judge and Mrs. A. S. Judge, White, wife and son, Donald, who have spent several weeks in the village, have returned to Sussex.

J. Callahan, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in the village.

Miss Annie Calden, of Boston, is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Walter Treumann and baby are visiting relatives at Waterford (N. B.).

CAPE SPEAR

Cape Spear, Aug. 12—Mr. and Mrs. Milledge Oulton, of Stellarton (N. S.), who have spent a few days here with friends, have returned home.

Mrs. Jack Carroll and family, of Basle Verte (N. B.), was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mitchell Tremblay, for a few days recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Allen, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie Allen, of Cape Tormentine, were at a birthday dinner held in honor of the latter's father, Nathaniel Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong were at Cape Tormentine, spending the week-end in Upper Cape, guests of Mrs. Ellsworth Ray.

The lobster packers in this place have closed their factories for this season, the most of the fishermen making very good wages.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., August 13—Miss Kitty Neale, of Chatham (Mass.), arrived on Monday to visit her aunt, Mrs. John Law.

Miss Edith Law left on Monday for Vancouver (B. C.) where she has been engaged in teaching for some years.

A general meeting of the members of the Gagetown branch of the Women's Institute, and others, met at the home of the president, Mrs. H. B. Bridges, in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shiel and young son, Steve, returned from their motor car this week on a visit to the home of Mrs. Shiel's father, John Shiel.

Among the guests at the wedding of Miss F. A. Caswell, of the 2nd, appears the name of Ernest Boyd, of this place, who has been employed in St. John during the past year.

Miss Freda Fox covered home this week from St. John, where she is a student at the General Hospital.

Mrs. W. S. Whitton was hostess at a very pleasant little party on Tuesday evening, in honor of her sisters, the Misses Isa and Ruth Cosmerson, of Campbellton.

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JAPAN GIVES GERMANY ALLIES ON OFFENSIVE WEEK TO LEAVE CHINA WIN THREE VICTORIES

Ultimatum From Tokio Demands Surrender of Kiau-Chau and Withdrawal of Warships Before August 23

Action by Japanese Government Means That Great Britain's Ally in Far East Will Aid in Destroying German Fleet and in Wrestling Naval Base in China From Kaiser's Grip—Important in That It May Involve Interests of Other Nations

Tokio, Aug. 16, 2:30 p.m.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiau Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23, Japan will take action. This news is officially confirmed.

The newspaper Jiji Shimpo, which is usually well informed, in an extra, gives some additional details of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany. It was forwarded Saturday night, according to the Jiji, and besides demanding the turning over of Kiau Chau to Japan, pending its return to China, asked that the German warships in far eastern waters be disarmed and the forts in Kiau Chau dismantled. Germany is also required to withdraw all her warships from the China Sea.

The ultimatum is as follows: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the cause of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First: To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second: To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.

Imperial utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels.

Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of eastern Asia and accordingly, after full and frank communication with Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

GOING THROUGH UNITED STATES

Washington, Aug. 16.—Owing to cable interruption, Japan has not been able to deliver its ultimatum to Germany, and the United States will undertake to communicate it to Berlin.

UNITED STATES HAS NOT INTERFERED

Tokio, Aug. 16, 10 p.m.—The text of the Japanese ultimatum has created a profound impression although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to participate in the war.

Count Okuma, the premier, and Takaaki Kato, the foreign minister, addressed meetings of merchants, members of parliament and others and counseled a calm attitude. They declared Japan had no ambition for territorial aggrandizement.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant, the foreign minister unequivocally denied reports that the United States had interfered in any way with the situation, and he added, the United States was not likely to. Later, he said, the American government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

CHINA LOOKS FOR WAR

Peking, Aug. 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese government and the foreign legations today. As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms. Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation.

The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Tsing Tau to China is regarded hopefully by Chinese officials. The Chinese foreign board announced tonight that China realizes she cannot forcibly prevent transgression of her territory. She is, however, strengthening her forces at Tsinan with the view only to regulating Chinese affairs. Protest will be lodged if the allies land troops beyond the fifty kilometre limit allowed German troops for maneuvers.

According to Japanese figures the German troops at Tsing Tau number 3,500. There are several hundred reservists at the various treaty ports. It is not known where the German fleet has gone. It left port about ten days ago with colliers.

Washington—Ambassador Chinda, Japan, has no confirmation ultimatum to Germany, but has had "grave fears" of trouble for several days. He thinks the United States is "in spirit" sympathetic with Japan.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 15.—Private advices received here by Japanese early this morning indicate there may be a call to arms within twenty-four hours. The editor of the local Japanese newspaper is in receipt of intelligence to this effect.

WILL UNITED STATES BE INVOLVED?

(Washington Correspondence, New York Herald.) Since China requested the United States to exert pressure in its behalf upon the belligerent European Powers for the preservation of China's integrity and neutrality the state department has been giving close attention to the Far Eastern situation. It is not yet, however, decided what action can be taken. The report today shows that Japan may open hostilities before the United States has time to act.

News of Japan's aggressive intentions in China did not come as a surprise to officials here. For years the chief pressure from the Japanese public against the government has been to force a more aggressive attitude toward China. The Japanese government has been urged to seize every opportunity to increase Japan's territorial holdings and prestige in China.

The European war placed the German leased territory in China at the mercy of her enemies. It was not expected here that the Japanese government could resist the temptation to give the high stake to the tree that would bring this ripe apple into her lap. The utterances of Japanese statesmen immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe confirmed this opinion. But for the last few days there has been an ominous silence from Japan.

Today's report shows that it is the silence before the storm. Whether the United States can do anything to avert that storm seems doubtful. Since this question has been under discussion here it is said that the United States probably would not request the European Powers to agree to absolute neutrality in China, but would confine its efforts to the more practical basis of asking neutrality for the treaty ports and the maintenance of the status quo in China after the end of the war. The leased territories of the European governments would be left as prizes for the belligerents.

This is the highest hope of the United States. What is most feared is that Japan may seize upon some pretext—for instance, Chinese opposition to her operations—and demand further concessionary or territorial rights in China proper.

Unquestionably the participation of Japan in the war will complicate the situation for the United States. American interests in China are important, and the United States can hardly afford to let Japan play ducks and drakes with China without protest.

I am informed, however, that no steps such as a concentration of United States naval forces on the Pacific have been ordered as a result of developments in the Far Eastern situation.

There is no question according to military experts here of Japan's ability

French Sweep Germans From Saale Pass After Five Days Fierce Fighting

Allies Now in Control of Bruche Valley in Alsace-Lorraine After Capturing Machine Guns and Many Prisoners—Two German Defeats in Belgium, where Guns and Prisoners were Taken in Cavalry Sortie From Allied Army—French War Office Sending Daily Newspaper To Men at Front.

London, Aug. 14, 4 p. m.—The official press bureau of the British war office and admiralty today issued news of a French success in the Vosges Mountains, Alsace, in the following words:

"After a successful resistance lasting five days at the passes of Ste. Marie-Au-Mines and Le Bonhomme, the French troops have occupied the region of the Saale Pass which commands the valley of the Bruche, an affluent of the Rhine."

"At Saale's numerous descensions of German troops are noticed. The French have taken many prisoners and captured some machine guns."

CONFIRM NEWS OF BELGIAN SUCCESS

"It is now confirmed that the Belgian troops were successful in their engagement on August 12 with six regiments of German cavalry supported by 2,500 infantry with machine guns and artillery."

"The Germans were completely disorganized. The six cavalry regiments suffered great loss and the Belgian troops pursued the infantry which gave way."

"This (Friday) morning towards Egezeze, ten miles north of Namur, a mixed detachment from the garrison surprised some cavalry regiments, threw them into confusion and fought them towards the east after taking numerous prisoners and capturing cannon and machine guns."

"To the southwest of the Meuse the German cavalry avoids contact with the French."

"News of the fight in the vicinity of Haslen yesterday confirms that the Germans were driven to the eastward and that there is now no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies in the province of Brabant."

"The Liege forts still hold out and have plenty of supplies."

"German cavalry patrols are now reported to be north of Montmedy, which lies on the Franco-Belgian border, in the department of the Meuse."

FRENCH OFFENCE BETTER THAN GERMAN

Paris, Aug. 14.—An official bulletin from the war office says:

"The fighting in the Vosges Mountains showed conclusively that the French offense is better than the Germans. The fighting in the St. Marie and Lebonhomme Passes covered a period of five days, in which the Germans several times threatened the French mastery, only to fail at the last moment because of the poor quality of their ammunition for their artillery. Their rapid fire guns frequently became jammed, and as a result, bold French charges which were distinguished by a free use of the bayonet enabled the French to take a number of those guns."

"Today the French hold every pass through the Vosges Mountains, including Saale Pass, and absolutely dominate the Bruche Valley."

"So numerous are the prisoners, according to the war office, that General Joffre has been compelled to make special arrangements for their transfer to the concentration camp. One of the remarkable features, in the view of the French officers, is that German soldiers are deserting in large numbers. Most of these are said to be young soldiers, who are discouraged over the rain attempts to carry the French positions by storm and were appalled by the terrible loss of life. They complain that their officers have literally driven them into action in the face of a fire from the French guns that no living thing could withstand."

DAILY NEWSPAPER TO FRENCH TROOPS

Paris, Aug. 14, 3:25 p. m.—An official communication issued today says that since the beginning of the war the German people have been systematically deceived by false news, circulated by a large German agency with the object of making Germans believe their troops had gained great advantages. It adds that there has been an absolute suppression of all news disadvantageous to the Germans.

The French government, it was stated, had decided to issue a daily news bulletin for distribution among the French troops. This would be composed of reports of field operations and of important events in France, the object being to create a strong link between the French soldiers in the field and their relatives. The decision to issue this bulletin was reached as a result of correspondence between Adolphe Messimy, French minister of war, and Premier Rene Viviani.

M. Messimy writes: "Our armies cover a front of more than 250 miles from the North Sea to Switzerland. Among the several millions of men, each officer and each soldier is lost. He is given over to the impressions of the moment and of the place where he is and is without news of the others and without news of the war."

"I believe it to be necessary to send to all those fighting under these conditions the comfort of a daily newspaper. I would have the soldiers constantly measure the importance of their individual effort in the national task, and by this thought create among them a generous emulation."

"I wish the soldiers to learn with what care the nation surrounds the parents, the wives and children they have left behind them while they consecrate themselves to their great task, a task glorious, because their sacrifices are the price of the independence of our country and of the grandeur of France in the triumph of right and liberty."

Premier Viviani responded approving of the suggestion with much feeling.

to seize Germany's China possessions. The loss in trade to Germany will amount to more than \$30,000,000 a year. Her speculative loss in the possession of the base of Tsing-tau and her presidential industrial and commercial rights in other parts of the republic will be enormous. The Japanese gain will be proportionate.

MOVE TO SAVE CHINA

Further complications may arise for the United States if Japan seizes German Samoa and the Ladrope Islands, near Guam, since an American naval base is situated next door. Whether the United States would take vigorous measures to prevent a change in the ownership of these Oceanic possessions cannot now be learned, but some diplomatic view with alarm this possible encroachment of Japan so close to the Far Eastern possessions of the United States.

The development of Japanese naval bases at certain of these points would unquestionably necessitate a strengthening of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, it is said, although the opening of the Panama Canal, with the consequent power given to the United States to quickly mobilize its naval forces in Pacific Ocean waters, would offset this Japanese advantage to some extent.

It is thoroughly appreciated here that the entrance of Japan into the war is a serious matter for the United States, and for this reason every effort is expected to be made for the protection of the Far Eastern situation. The United States is expected to address a note to the belligerent European Powers and to Japan explaining the difficulties of China in the present conflict and urging that the conflict be kept out of the Far East as far as possible. However, with all the belligerent Powers lined up against Germany, who has not even the support of her ally, Austria, there, but has an additional enemy, Japan, it is difficult to see how the United States can persuade the Powers to spare the German possessions.

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SENTRY ARRESTED FOR KILLING A MAN

Montreal Coroner's Jury Finds Sergeant Was Not Justified in Shooting French Reservist

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Sergeant G. H. Hooten, of the Montreal Heavy Brigade, was held responsible for the death of Antoine Notter, a French reservist, by a coroner's jury yesterday. Sergeant Hooten shot the man Friday afternoon after he had called on the senter to halt and the summons was disobeyed. In summing up, Coroner McMahon remarked that Hooten had by his own admission ordered the man to move on and then when he was moving had called on him to halt. It was for disregarding this order that the shot was fired. The coroner said he considered the senter's excuse that he thought the deceased was about to pull a revolver a poor one. Hooten was taken to the drill hall under a military guard.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Seven burial permits have been issued during the week by the board of health. The causes of death were as follows: Enteric, two; cholera infantum, two; phthisis, diphtheria and broncho-pneumonia, one each.

On Saturday evening Ernest Field, an employe of the Maritime Motor Company at Coldbrook, while trying out a new car was so unfortunate as to overturn the car while going at quite a speed, whereby he received such injuries as necessitated his removal to the public hospital.

Hake, haddock and cod fishing on the south shore of Nova Scotia has been greatly curtailed on account of the war conditions. The fishermen have made splendid catches but are now experiencing difficulty in disposing of their fish, owing to packers having practically ceased operations. The trawlers received eighty cents per hundred for their catch at the fishing area before the war clouds gathered and later were offered only forty cents, while today there is no demand.

In response to the appeal to the women of Canada to raise funds for the establishment of a Canadian given hospital ship for imperial use, the ladies of Sussex, Apohquin and Waterford were successful in raising in a two days' canvass the sum of \$122.45, which they have forwarded to the headquarters in Toronto. The ladies' committee in charge of the task of soliciting subscriptions were Mrs. L. R. Murray, Mrs. J. M. Kinneer, Mrs. M. W. Evelyn and Mrs. Arthur Robinson.

Not So Far Out

(People's Home Journal.) "Whatever a man smokes, that shall he reap." Johnny repeated it after his father several times and seemed to have mastered the correct wording.

As they drew near the Sunday school the father gave Johnny his last rehearsal. "Now, son," he said, "let's have the Golden Text once more."

"This is what he got."

"Whatever a man smokes, always rips."

Free Advice About Your Manly Strength

TO MY READER: Whether or not you lack an abundant vigor here is a free offer which will surely interest you, and through which you may easily profit from now on to the end of a ripe, healthy, advanced age. I have compiled a little treatise for self help (book form) which I am pleased to send absolutely free by mail in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope to any man anywhere who writes for it. Over a million copies have already been distributed to those who wrote for them from all over the world. There is no obligation whatsoever involved in this offer, nothing which you are required to pay for in any way, either now or in the future. It is just simply an out-and-out free proposal. In this little book of 72 pages, 8,000 words and 80 half-tone photo reproductions, I have endeavored to give a straightforward talk to men, young and elderly, single and married, a concise compendium for self-reference, a perfectly plain discourse upon those important, personal matters relating to vital strength, the preservation of vitality, its possible self-restoration, its legitimate uses and its wanton abuses. Every man should be in possession of this book. One part describes a little drugless mechanical vibrator, which I make and distribute, but whether or not you wish to use one of these vibrators is for you yourself to determine.



IT'S THE MAN, NOT THE CLOTHES THAT COUNT. self. Of course I do not include the man of extreme old age, or the one who is incurably diseased. Let me say, not according to my theory, an organic disease. It is more a stick condition of the mind and the nerves and a lowered state of the whole body, all combined. My free book tells you just what you may do.

The vibrator referred to above, which I make and distribute, is a little appliance that men who desire to restore lost vitality are using everywhere today. The book in one part fully describes it. You wear this vibrator comfortably upon your body all night. It weighs but a few ounces and pours a great, gentle stream of FORCE or VITALITY into your blood, your nerves, your muscles and organs, while you sleep. Men say it drives away the nervous weakness or pain in small of back often by one application; that vigor is restored in 60 to 90 days. With special attachments my vibrator is also used for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. It is a wonderful little appliance and generates and sends out a marvelous force. Possibly you might want to use one of these vibrators in your own case. If so, you can, after reading the free book, let me know and I will make a special proposition whereby you may have one. If you live in or near this city I should be most pleased to have you call and get a free demonstration of the vibrator, otherwise write. Hours 9 to 6.

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Explained. Two Philadelphians were talking of the fortune of a third denizen of that city when one said: "His first lucky strike was in eggs. He bought 10,000 dozen at a low figure, put them in cold storage, and sold them at a profit of more than 800 per cent. That was the cornerstone of his great fortune."

"Ah!" exclaimed the other. "Then the hens laid it!"

VOL. LIII

GERMANS INTO FIG

Belgians Fall Back Allies Not in

Decisive Conflict on Materialize Owing from North—In C Maintain Position Last Stand at Ant Successes in Als Point of the Ba Swept from Seas Harbors Outside

The Germans have taken ready rich in warfare's history that the Duke of Wellington the morning to meet his army loo. Once strongly fortified armament with which to re-

The German army, it pressing its advantage in troops into the city, while on to Antwerp, to which a few days ago.

The official announcement did not mention the casualty French official advices been recaptured by the Fr to be retreating on the Rhine Germans had forced the Fr

The Russians claimed. Confirmation was received William had ordered resist

London, Aug. 21, 1:20 p. Brussels, but in Alsace the latest report is that the Fr it still seems true that, after German troops on French s

On Germany's eastern p post fighting, which would it their work of concentration

There has, however, i Austria is too much engagi Germany to make much

No news whatever has either in the North Sea or The death of Pope Piu effort to bring about peace meets in Rome to elect a ney ring nations for peace, and bringing about tranquility.

According to the small to come in from Berlin, som the German capital. The p the movements of the troop sumption of work on railwa

Confirmation has been William has ordered resist seize Kiau-Chau.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUS Paris, Aug. 20, 11 p.m. Brussels. This official ann columns are following up t tiring on Antwerp, without

Along with the announce statement says: "Our troops have met w between Muelhausen and Al Rhine, left in our hands m of which were captured af