

RUSSIAN ARMY OF 300,000 IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER; BULGARIA'S MOVE IN MACEDONIA DISAPPOINTS ENTENTE

Germans Claim Only 500 Prisoners in Vilna Encounters--Balkan Situation Now More Critical Than Ever With 45,000 Macedonians Mobilized--Italians Make Gain--French Artillery Fire Checks Enemy.

London, Sept. 20, 9.45 p. m.—Of the many big battles fought on the eastern front during the past five months, few, if any, have been fought with such importance for the opposing armies as that now in progress to the east and south of Vilna, where the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg is attempting to cut off the retreat and destroy the Russian army of about 300,000, which defended that city and the adjacent region.

The German official report issued today throws little light on the progress of the operations, simply stating that "the attack against the enemy retreating from Vilna is proceeding."

Petrograd continues to express confidence in the ability of the Russians to extricate themselves from the net thrown around them. In the opinion of military writers they are in a dangerous position. It is quite likely, however, that they got their artillery away before the Germans moved across the railways, as the evacuation of Vilna was decided upon weeks ago.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is also approaching the railway to the southeast of Lida, having reached the district of Dvorzec, which is immediately west of the road skirting the Pripiet marshes and running to Rovno. South of the Pripiet the Russians still control the situation, and keep on harassing the Austro-German armies in Volhynia and Galicia.

Although presumably Germany has her hands full in driving the Russians back, she has found men and guns to go to her allies assistance against Serbia, and the German official communication announces that German guns have taken up the fight against the Serbian artillery across the Danube, and claims to have silenced it.

The bombardment with very heavy guns has become mutual in the west, both sides maintaining an almost continuous fire, while the British fleet is making matters lively for the Germans on the Belgian coast. There are no signs, as yet, of a general offensive, however, and another winter in the trenches may be looked for.

Intense interest is taken in the Bulgarian situation, and the efforts of the opposition parties to induce the king and government to depart from the path of neutrality and join the Entente powers. It is believed, however, that despite details, the railway agreement with Turkey binds Bulgaria to maintain a benevolent neutrality towards Turkey and the Germanic powers.

French Artillery Scores.

Paris, Sept. 20, 10.40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "In Artois our batteries have carried out a sustained fire against the German organizations. The artillery of the enemy has displayed anew very great activity, and, in particular, has bombarded with shells of heavy calibre, the suburbs of Arras, Lens and Compiere, to the southwest of Peronne, mine warfare continues. There has been fighting with bombs in the region of Roye.

"In Champagne, the situation of our batteries was responded to by the enemy at the end of the day by a bombardment of our cantonments which did only small damage.

"Between the Aisne and the Argonne the cannonading has abated. In the Argonne at Hill No. 385 the enemy exploded a mine in proximity to our trenches.

"In the Woerre we have, at several points, been able to examine the results of our fire. A column of infantry and its train has been dispersed on the road from St. Maurice to Thilloit, at the foot of the Meuse hills.

"In the region of the Colonne Camp, in the forest of Apremont, to the north of Filirey and to the north of Regneville the enemy works have sustained grave damage.

"Our long range artillery has hit the station at Thilloit, and quickly silenced the station, while another train was stopped by the projectiles.

"In the Vosges artillery actions have occurred in the valley of the Fave, and in the valley of the Focht, in the region of Schatzmuelle, Altmaitt and Braunkopf."

Italian Success Pronounced.

Rome, Sept. 20, via Paris, Sept. 21, 1.05 a. m.—The following official statement issued today: "Further details of the combat on Sept. 18 near Oesteria and Fiorentina emphasize the importance of the success obtained by us. The enemy had at first made a violent attack against the right wing of our position, sending forward a strong column between Scoglio Di Aspie and the fifth frontier Post.

"Beaten and repulsed, after four hours of furious fighting, the enemy next tried, with another column, coming from Malga Chere, to attack our left wing, but was also thrown back, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"Small engagements turning in our favor have been fought at Mont Tavanech, in the valley of Zaone, on the Tofane range, on the upper Cordevio and on Raichkofel, at the head of the Rienz.

"In the Plezzo Basin, the enemy realizing that all efforts to force us out of the positions we had captured were in vain, threw inflammable shells on certain places around Cosova, Diver and in Plezzo, which were almost destroyed by the resultant fires.

"Our artillery, from its position, caused a vast conflagration at Koritnica, where troop movements were reported. On Carso the accurate shooting of our artillery has driven the Austro-Serbian troops out of the woods of Mont Corsich. The enemy were then pursued by well placed shrapnel fire. The wood was set afire."

Germans Fight Serbians.

Berlin, Sept. 20, via London.—Announcement was made by the war office here today of an attack by German forces on the Serbians. It was said the Serbians were driven back.

German forces are pursuing the Russian army which is attempting to escape from the enveloping movements in the Vilna region. The Russians are offering little resistance to the advancing Germans, according to the statement.

The statement follows: "Western theatre of war: "Enemy ships which bombarded Westende and Middelkerke without result withdrew before our fire. Some of these ships were struck.

"Eastern theatre of war: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: In the vicinity of the bridge-head at Dinant the enemy was forced to retreat from Novo Aleksandrovo, (about twenty miles southwest of Dinant), to a position further to the east. We 300 prisoners. The enemy attempted to break through our lines at Doyon. The attempt was repulsed.

CANADIANS FELT LACK OF MUNITIONS

Special Correspondent Found Supply Augmented and Saw Bombardment

RUSE IN MAY WORKED WELL

Second Division, Now in France, Thorough Representative of All Canada—Lord Brooke in Command of Fourth Brigade.

(Special Cable to the Telegraph by Britton B. Cooke.) (Copyright in Canada.)

Canadian Headquarters, France, Sept. 15.—(Delayed by censor)—Today the Canadian newspapermen visited the Canadian batteries: I talked with the officers and saw the batteries executing a small bombardment.

While the ammunition supply has been greatly augmented one hears the echo of what the shortage has meant in the past. For example, on a certain afternoon last May the Second Brigade planned to lure the enemy into his front line trenches. The usual preliminary bombardment and fake activity on our front, with the showing of the tops of ladders, bayonet points and caps above the parapets, brought the Germans swarming to their line, whereupon our artillery concentrated a heavy fire there. The havoc was such that the Canadians were able to make a small gain. With more ammunition this gain might have covered a much larger area.

Detail of Second Division.

(Special to the Telegraph.) Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The second Canadian division which has now arrived in France and which will soon take its place with the veteran first contingent, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Strathcona and the Princess Patricia's on the battle front is representative in its composition of the whole Dominion of Canada, and according to all reports of its work while in training at Shorncliffe, is the equal of anything which Canada has sent overseas, and will no doubt live up to the splendid record set by its predecessors in the field.

The division is under the able command of General Turner, K.C.B., V.C., D.S.O., who did splendid service in South Africa, and who more recently distinguished himself in command of one of the brigades during the furious fighting of St. Julien, Festubert and Givency.

The division is composed of three infantry brigades as follows: 4th Infantry brigade, commanded by Lord Brooke and comprising the following battalions: 18th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. R. S. Wylie, of London; 19th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. T. McLaren, of Toronto; 20th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. A. V. Allan, of Toronto.

Lt. Allan is understood to be not in command, but his successor has not been announced. The division is also composed of the following battalions: 24th battalion, commanded by Col. F. M. Gaudet, of St. Jean (P. Q.); (French-Canadian battalion); 24th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. A. Guen, of Montreal; 25th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. G. A. Leslie, Halifax; 26th battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. J. L. McAvity, of St. John (N. B.).

The sixth infantry brigade is commanded by Lt. Col. E. O. B. Ketchen, of Winnipeg, and is composed of the following battalions: 27th battalion, in command of Lt. Col. J. R. Sailer, of Winnipeg; 28th battalion, in command of Lt. Col. J. E. L. Embury, of Winnipeg; 29th battalion, in command of Lt. Col. J. S. Tobin, of Vancouver; 31st battalion, in command of Lt. Col. A. H. Bell, of Calgary.

The 23rd and 30th battalions, which are not in the division, were drafted as reinforcements to the first division several months ago and have already appeared frequently in the casualty lists.

Bulgaria's Action Affront to Allies?

Mobilization of Macedonian Residents Complicates Balkan Situation—Regarded as High-handed Action and May Call for Sharper Note.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Despatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing the mobilization there of troops made up of residents of Macedonia, have caused another complication to be introduced in the Balkan situation, which already was tense, through the presentation by the Entente Allies of the joint note requiring Bulgaria to define her attitude.

The mobilization of Macedonians has caused surprise and indignation in official and diplomatic circles here, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia. That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue is declared, in the highest Serbo-Greek quarters, to be an affront to the Allies and the other Balkan States.

One of the legations that is taking part in the negotiations outlined the situation today as follows: "Bulgaria demanded from Serbia the recession of Macedonia as an essential condition to Bulgaria's joining the other Balkan States and co-operating with the Entente Allies. The latter took up Bulgaria's claims and presented them to Serbia in joint notes. Serbia, after mature consideration, yielded to the desires of the Allies and conceded virtually nine-tenths of the territory in Macedonia demanded by Bulgaria. The only portion of Macedonia not conceded was a small section which was considered essential to Serbia's military defenses, but these concessions of Macedonian territory were made in order that Bulgaria give something in return, namely, her co-operation with the Balkan States and the Allies. The Allies therefore handed Bulgaria a joint note last week, reciting Serbia's concessions of nine-tenths of the disputed Macedonian territory and in effect asking Bulgaria what she proposed doing as a result of the concessions.

"Now, however, before giving an answer, Bulgaria assumes that she is master of Macedonia, and begins the mobilization of Macedonian residents—that is, she assumes control of Macedonia before stating what she is willing to do for the Allies in return for such control. This, the diplomatic authority pointed out, gives the situation a new phase, which may call for another note from the Allies, in addition to last week, asking an explanation of the Macedonian mobilization at the moment when the Allies are negotiating terms by which Bulgaria may secure the recession of Macedonia.

"It is understood that the Allies' joint note of last week was accompanied by a verbal request to M. Radosloff, the Bulgarian premier, for a reply "at the earliest possible day."

45,000 MACEDONIANS UNDER ARMS.

Athens, Sept. 20, via Paris, 11.30 p. m.—Advices received here from diplomatic sources are to the effect that freight traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday.

Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the Agrarian party in Bulgaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The king is reported to have replied that the government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.

BYRCE APPEALS TO WORLD TO SAVE ARMENIANS FROM DELIBERATE EXTIRPATION

London, Sept. 20.—Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, has sent to the Associated Press a plea that America try to stop the slaughter of Armenians.

"The civilized world," he says in his plea, "especially America, ought to know what horrors have been passing in Asia Minor during the last few months, and if anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish government it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America."

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies," continues the viscount, "the Turkish government formed, and since has been carrying out with relentless cruelty, a plan of extirpating Christianity by killing of Christians of the Armenian race. Accounts from different sources agree that over the whole of eastern and northern Asia Minor and Armenia the Christian population is being deliberately exterminated; the men, women and children are being driven from their homes, and the younger women seized for Turkish harems; compelled to become Mohammedans and kept with children in virtual slavery. The rest of the inhabitants, old women, men and children, have been driven under convoy of Turkish soldiers into unhealthy parts of Asia Minor.

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported, and those deported are dying from ill-treatment, disease or starvation. The roads and the hillsides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants.

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Russian territory, but what man can stop the massacre? Not the Allied powers at war with Turkey. Only one power can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to check the Turkish government?"

TWO HUNDRED MARK PASSED IN LOCAL RECRUITING EFFORT

Hon. J. D. Hazen in Serious, Earnest Words Tells Young Men Their Duty is to Enlist

Minister of Marine Speaks of Duration of War and of Canada's Duty to Herself—Lt. Teed, Returned From War, Tells of Need for Men—Sixteen Enrolled Swell Total to Two Hundred

More than 200 men are now enrolled as the result of the steady plodding and pegging away of the St. John citizens' committee on recruiting. This result justifies all the effort made, though it has not been theatrical in effect. A steady stream has been set in recruiting in the city that will apparently continue. Last night Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, was the chief speaker at the mass gathering at St. Andrew's rink at which there was probably the largest assembly of all the meetings to date. Sixteen men enlisted during the day and evening. They were:

- DAVID L. BANKS, DURHAM BRIDGE (N. B.)
FRANK McPEAK, ST. JOHN.
FRID W. WHITE, ST. JOHN.
EPHRAIM BISTARCH, MONCTON.
ALFRED MALIN, SUSSEX.
THOMAS E. CRABE, BEAR RIVER (N. S.)
CHARLES McCREADIE, ST. JOHN.
NORMAN BRINDLE, ST. JOHN.
J. B. STANTON, ST. JOHN.
FRID A. REID, MONCTON.
CHARLES B. LESTER, SACKVILLE.
JONATHAN LOFTUS, FAIR VALE, KINGS CO.
GEORGE DUMGARD, ST. JOHN.
CHARLES BELL, FREDERICTON.
PEARL BACON, ST. JOHN.
W. O. MUNGALL, ST. JOHN.

Medal to Elijah Ross. Before the actual speech-making for recruiting purposes began tonight, J. D. Hazen presented an Imperial Service medal to Elijah Ross, the well known athlete and lightkeeper of St. John, one of the great Paris crew, which is awarded for civil service of not less than 25 years to those recommended by the head of the department. Mr. Ross for thirty-seven years attended faithfully to the light at Negro Point and in this way served his country well.

After the presentation by the minister in suitable words, Mr. Ross briefly returned thanks, and added that the call for recruits had come right to the very back door of Canadians. He was proud that his old battery, No. 2 Carleton, was now at the front doing good work. (Applause.)

Mayor Frink presided at the meeting and on the platform were also Col. E. T. Sturdee, chairman of the citizens' recruiting committee; Lieut. H. M. Teed and A. M. Belding, one of the committee.

In opening, the mayor said that the object of the gathering was to induce young men to go forward to defend the integrity of the empire, of which St. John had so long been a part, and he commended to them the unflinching example of Champlain, the discoverer of the St. John river. "We have been told much of the unity and the strength of the empire but the only way now to keep that freedom of which we are so proud is to strike those who will not let us now be lost." He said that the committee would welcome any suggestion that would make recruiting better.

Message From Front. Lieut. Teed spoke plainly of having been sent back home on a two months' vacation to recover from gas poisoning and of his one desire to get back into the fighting line. The Germans wanted One charge was made when one battalion of 1,000 men drove 5,000 Germans out of a wood. The results in St. John are fairly good but seventeen men a day ought to have thirty or forty. One thing I have seen in St. John since I returned and that I did not see in any English or Canadian city and that was some men only in a theatre standing when God Save the King was being played. I do not think that ought to be the record of St. John. (Applause.)

Lieut. Teed, continuing, said that they wanted more men and still more men, and wanted them soon, adding that the great majority of them would come back as only a few were killed or were wounded, and if they were killed "it would be the most glorious death that they could die."

"When we Canadians went to France we were untried colonial troops and we were given easy posts, but at Ypres we were tried and later at Givency we were placed beside one of the most famous British divisions in France. But we want more men and more men and we must have them."

Hon. J. D. Hazen, in opening, said that Lieut. Teed's attitude of wanting to get back to do his duty in the trenches had marked every man that so far had come out. Sir Robert Borden, when he drew the 68th at Valenciennes, returned from the front, from the hospitals in England, France and Bel-

gium, had said that that was the spirit of every one. But he added in St. John he had been struck by the undisturbed appearance, the happiness of the people who were, that night, as he was coming to the meeting, going to theatres and doing business as if there were no war. He could not help contrasting that with the condition of people in Belgium and France, their homes destroyed, their men wounded, their women violated and all they held dear trampled upon and in measure destroyed. Did they in Canada realize what war meant? Their farmers are going about their ordinary business as in normal years, while in Belgium and France old men and women were endeavoring to raise the crops within range of the shots of the Germans, and on fields in which the shells sometimes fell. Their fishermen were going about their work with no greater danger than in other years, while those in the motherland were under the danger of the German submarine, and many of their trawlers taken for naval purposes until the British fleet harvested this year had only been one half that it was last. Then he contrasted the condition of the people of Canada going about their ordinary work without fear of the Zeppelins murdering their women and children.

Under Protection of Navy. "All this leads us to ask 'Why is it that in this country we are so immune from sea attacks?' What have we done?" continued the minister. "That we in Canada enjoy this? Why is it that we are safe while the others are so liable to attack? It is because of the supremacy of the British navy, a supremacy that we have today as in the days of Drake and Nelson, but to which we have never contributed one ship or one dollar to the existence and maintenance of, this navy to which we owe the only protection we have at the present time. (Loud applause.) But I will not say that Canada has not done a great deal. I agree that Canada has done much, and it is infinitely to the credit of the people of Canada and to the genius of her people that while not a military nation, we have at least 80,000 men overseas and 50,000 to 60,000 more training in Canada. When it is admitted that Canada has done that, and mobilized and organized so much she can claim to have done a great deal. Yet there is much more for Canada and for this province of New Brunswick to do if this war is to be brought to a successful close."

Hon. Mr. Hazen then went on to review what had been done for the Patriotic Fund in Canada, and said that New Brunswick ought to support its own share of that fund without having to draw upon the other provinces. It would be to the eternal disgrace of the people if that fund, started as a volunteer offering of the people, were not continued without having to fall upon the government. (Applause.) He believed the province was prepared to do its share.

New Brunswick's Share. He passed on to say that in recruiting, New Brunswick had sent the greater part of the 12th Battalion, which had been kept in reserve in England to supply reserves for the other battalions because there was no other way. He specially mentioned in this connection the splendid record of Major Percy Guthrie. He then mentioned the 26th Battalion, adding "They will conduct themselves, I believe, with honor to the people from whom they are sprung." (Applause.)

"Then there was the 68th at Valenciennes and the various artillery and general hospitals in England, France and Bel-

(Continued on page 8.)

OFFERING... WATCH... GREAT WORK BY FARMERS OF THE WEST... Have Given an Acre of Their Crops to the Patriotic Fund... Chance for New Brunswick Farmers to Give to the Patriotic Auction--All Districts Within 60 Miles Radius to Be Visited--To Start on Concess Sept. 20.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Hides and Wool, Oils, and other goods.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

MAY WED THE PRINCE OF WALES



ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Sept. 16.—Last week's tennis tea was in charge of Mrs. C. H. Fairweather, Miss Alice Fairweather, Mrs. and Miss Robinson and Mrs. John Sayre.

The mission study class, conducted by Mrs. W. J. Davidson at her home, has resumed work after the summer recess. It meets at 4 o'clock every Monday afternoon and the book studied is India Awakening.

Miss F. Kirkpatrick is visiting friends in Boston. An automobile party which included Mrs. George T. Douglas of Amherst, her daughter, Miss Jean Douglas, Mrs. R. C. MacPherson, Amherst; Miss Baldwin, Montreal, and chauffeur, passed through here on Saturday.

At her pretty new home in the park Mrs. Walter A. Hinton gave a very enjoyable afternoon tea among her guests were Mrs. Harold Ellis, Mrs. Frank Fairweather, Mrs. Fred Crosby, Mrs. Walter Gilbert, Mrs. John Davidson, Mrs. Mary Fairweather, Mrs. Ralph Robertson, Miss Marion Crockett, Miss Mary Robertson, Miss Sophie Robertson, Misses Thomson, Mrs. Harry Gilbert, Mrs. Frank Hevenor, Mrs. W. G. Pugsley, Mrs. Harold Payson, Mrs. Blanche, Mrs. O. Peters, Mrs. W. S. Allison.

At the dining table Mrs. H. E. Puddington poured, being assisted by Miss Puddington and Miss West. Those who wished were allowed to go over the house, which is very pretty and convenient and was greatly admired.

Mr. and Mrs. Raul Longley, of Windsor (N. S.), are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Ross. Both Netherwood and the boys' school re-opened on Tuesday. An account of storm Miss Cameron was unable to get back from Bermuda in time for the opening. Miss Palmer has returned from Chicago and Miss Walker from Hampton.

Miss Helen Roberts left on Monday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Charles Stewart, at Sackville. On Wednesday Mrs. James F. Robertson entertained at luncheon. Her guests who came from St. John by the suburban train were Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. James Harding, Mrs. Vassie, Lady Barker, Mrs. Keator, Mrs. Stetson and Mrs. W. O. Raymond.

Mrs. E. S. Carter, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Fenety, at Fredericton, returned to the city on Tuesday. Tomorrow (Friday) Mr. Elmer Puddington leaves for Fredericton to attend the U. N. B. He will be missed among the Rothsay younger set.

Miss Ethel Barnes has just started on an extended trip which includes stops at the principal Canadian cities and several American ones. At Vancouver the party take steamer for Seattle and have a few hours' sail on the Pacific ocean. They expect to attend the exposition at San Francisco. Miss Barnes is traveling with Dr. and Mrs. Murray, of Des Moines, Ia. She has several relatives in Los Angeles and as her ticket extends over three months she may make a longer visit than she is planning for.

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FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Sept. 15.—Mrs. H. G. C. Ketchum entertained at a tea at "Elm-croft" on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. N. B. Brown, of Toronto, thus giving many ladies an opportunity of meeting more intimately with this very talented lady, whose charming personality had already won the admiration of all. In the tea room Mrs. F. St. John Bliss and Mrs. W. J. Scott presided. Those assisting were Miss Grace Winslow, Miss Mary Sherman, Miss Edith Gregory and Miss Marion Crockett.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clark, of St. John, are spending a few days here, guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Steeves. Miss Smith, of Woodstock, is visiting Miss Ethel Smith.

Mr. Hamilton McKee, of Ottawa, arrived today and has joined Mrs. McKee and child, who are visiting Mrs. McKee's mother, Mrs. W. T. Whitehead.

Mrs. G. M. Campbell, of Sackville, and Miss Simpson, of Gagetown, are at Mrs. W. T. Whitehead's.

Mr. Williams, of Montreal, arrived today and has joined the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Wainwright for the past two months.

A rare musical treat was enjoyed by the friends of Mr. Bayard Currie, of Cambridge (Mass.), when on Monday afternoon Mrs. McKee gave an impromptu organ recital in the Brunswick street Baptist church. Mr. Currie was assisted by his mother, Mrs. J. Z. Currie, who rendered several fine solos and seldom has Mrs. Currie's sweet voice been heard to better advantage than in her rendition of "Land of the Living".

Mr. Parlee and son, Babbitt, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Parlee's sister, Mrs. Hoben, Waterloo Row.

At the tennis tea on Saturday afternoon Mrs. W. H. Steeves and Mrs. J. Taylor presided at table and the guests of honor were the several American ones. At Vancouver the party take steamer for Seattle and have a few hours' sail on the Pacific ocean. They expect to attend the exposition at San Francisco. Miss Barnes is traveling with Dr. and Mrs. Murray, of Des Moines, Ia. She has several relatives in Los Angeles and as her ticket extends over three months she may make a longer visit than she is planning for.

Mr. Heber Daniel, who is with the Bank of Montreal at Montreal, is coming home next week to spend a vacation with his parents, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Daniel.

Mrs. John H. Thomson is entertaining at luncheon and sewing today. Mrs. Malcolm Mackay gave a number of friends a delightful afternoon last Friday on board the yacht Daininda. Among those enjoying the sail were Mrs. Puddington, Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley, Mrs. Daniel, Miss Margaret Fairweather, Miss Donville, Mrs. W. S. Allison, Miss Hall, Miss Purdy, Miss Daniel, Mrs. J. M. Price, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Gertrude Davidson, Mrs. Frank and others.

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alley during her time of residence in community, although a semi-invalid, established an extremely large circle of friends, who now mourn her early death at the age of 83.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Sept. 16—Governor Wood's daughter, Mrs. M. E. Nichols, of Montreal, and Mrs. Herbert M. Wood returned by motor for St. Stephen. Mrs. Wood will take part in opening of the St. Stephen exhibition.

post graduate course at Columbia University, New York, this autumn. Miss Peacock is a graduate of Mount Allison and a native of Belfast parish.

on Saturday from Sheldiac Cape, where they have been summering. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pitt and Miss Nina Tait, who spent the past week at St. John, motored home on Saturday.

there will be no reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Miss Hunt, and the happy young couple will leave directly after a wedding trip. There are many beautiful wedding gifts, the bride being most popular among her friends in the border town.

Airman Hun Submarine



Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigswort, R.N., who single-handedly destroyed a German submarine by dropping bombs on it.

and she, Mrs. Machum, who has been visiting in St. Stephen, returned yesterday to meet her husband. Lieutenant R. Rankine, Mrs. Rankine and Mrs. Logan were guests of Mrs. Stephen McAvity on Saturday.

crut to the forces going to the front, was gladly accepted by the military authorities and is now at Valcartier with the 56th Regiment. He will be attached to the medical corps, and will proceed to England with the first unit sailing.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Sept. 15—Mrs. Robert Ferguson of Main River, who has been visiting in St. Stephen, returned yesterday to meet her husband.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, N. B., Sept. 15—The funeral of the late Mrs. J. M. Sleep took place on Monday, and she was well and intelligently connected with a large number of people.

BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Sept. 14—Mrs. Turgeon, wife of Hon. Alphonse Turgeon, attorney-general of Saskatchewan, was a guest last week of Mr. O. Turgeon, M. P., and Mrs. Turgeon, and left here for New York, where she will be with her husband before returning to her home.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown (N. B.), Sept. 15—In an interesting letter, recently received from her brother, Private James Ruggie, of the Yorkshire Territorials, Mrs. George Ruggie, who came here from Gagetown, two years ago, learned of his narrow escape.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., Sept. 16—Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Dr. Ruddick, of St. John, is visiting her niece, Mrs. H. R. Lawrence.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 15—Friends at Curryville learned with sorrow yesterday of the death of Moncton of Aber Simpson, a Curryville resident, who went to the railway town for treatment a few days ago.

HAMPTON

Hampton, N. B., Sept. 16—A large party of young people of the two villages, chaperoned by Mrs. Myles Fowler, Mrs. C. S. March and Mrs. J. E. Angevine, went by Friday's suburban train to the shore.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Sept. 16—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Willett, of Walpole (Mass.), who were visiting Mrs. Willett, Hillside, left for Tupperville (N. S.), on Friday.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Sept. 15—Mr. George Wallace, who spent the past few months in Hillsboro, the guest of relatives, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Tait at the Windsor.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Sept. 15—Mrs. J. D. Lawson gave a pizza party at her home on Saturday evening, which was a most pleasant affair.

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Chatham, N. B., Sept. 15—Mamie Noonan has returned home after a short visit to her sister, Mrs. J. B. Hickey, Bathurst.

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wife and daughter in Boston, and spend a couple of weeks in the States. Miss Laura Meating left this week for Windsor, where she will enter boarding school. Her brother George accompanied her.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Sept. 16—Mrs. Walter Amy held her post natal reception on Thursday afternoon and evening of the past week at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Adams, of New York.

Senator and Mrs. Gillmor spent a couple of days in St. Stephen this week, enjoying the fair. They went by automobile.

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Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 22, 1915

THE P. E. ISLAND ELECTIONS.

There is more hand-writing on the wall. Before dissolution the Matheson government in Prince Edward Island held twenty-eight out of the thirty seats in the Legislature. In Thursday's elections—if the early figures are confirmed—the Conservatives carried seventeen seats and the Liberals thirteen, and while the Speaker of the House and two members of the government met defeat, two other members of the executive won by margins so narrow as to suggest that a recount might unsettle them. Premier Matheson, who had more supporters than he well knew what to do with after the elections of January, 1915, is now suddenly presented to Canada as one winning a victory so costly in casualties as to amount to a defeat. Pyrrhic is the word. Whether he will keep his majority of four after the election is, and whether, in any event, such a majority would last long in the face of a vigorous and resourceful opposition, are questions of much interest. The Premier personally has a comfortable majority, but his dead and wounded are both numerous and significant. The Conservative majorities in Charlottetown, for example, were 1,068 and 869 in 1912. Thursday they were 90 and 75. The Commissioners of Public Works is reported elected by six votes, and there is talk about spoiled ballots having been counted. The Commissioner of Agriculture who had a majority of 255 in 1912 had only seven votes to spare yesterday. Hon. Charles Dalton, who is one of the fox magnates, also had a narrow escape. He won over Hon. Benjamin Rogers, until recently Lieutenant-Governor, who is the Liberal leader. The defeat of Mr. Rogers will be much regretted by Liberals everywhere. He gave the enemy a sharp and shaking fight at short notice, and with a little more time and organization it is evident that he and his associates would have given the Island a Liberal government. Mr. Rogers was one of the forty men who prepared the Liberal platform at the famous Ottawa convention of 1898.

By a narrow margin—very narrow—the influence of two governments was barely sufficient to prevent the Island from following Manitoba into the Liberal column. Indeed an analysis of Thursday's result when details are available may show that the Liberals polled a majority of the popular vote. There were no great local issues, though there were many issues over which feeling ran high. Undoubtedly the Island had been feeling the general revulsion against Conservative rule which is noticeable elsewhere in Canada. The Liberal spirit, depressed for a time after the sweeping defeat of 1912, had flamed up again. Manitoba had spoken. The thought was in everybody's mind that New Brunswick and British Columbia would follow Manitoba's example when they had the opportunity. The Matheson government, though its majority was formidable, was seen no longer to be "solid with the country." The Conservatives locally had made mistakes, and they began to feel the effect of the scandals for which men of their party were responsible elsewhere in Canada. The secret ballot, introduced for the first time in the Island, made independent and fearless voting possible. The Liberals, making good use of the local issues at their command, conducted a most vigorous campaign. Considering that they had the influence of two governments against them they certainly made a great fight—one that will bring them congratulations from all over Canada.

Following the Manitoba victory, the Island returns afford fresh proof that the Liberal party is coming back. In every province party confidence is rising. The Conservatives in every province where they have been in power have fallen upon evil days. If, as we are told, four of Sir Robert Borden's ministers are demanding that the Federal election be brought on, the Prime Minister may point to Manitoba, and to the Island, and to the conditions in several other provinces.

THE WAR.

The Russian resistance is stiffening. Dispatches illustrate the truth of Lord Kitchener's statement that the German drive is losing force and speed. And Russia, undimmed, is calling up the reserves of the Territorial Army. Petrograd says that if the age limit is fixed at thirty-five this would mean 8,000,000 more men. These could not be equipped at once, but the best of them could soon be used

in reinforcements, and later on as fresh armies. The power to equip more men will improve rapidly, and with the forcing of the Dardanelles Russia might soon be able to meet the enemy on equal terms like even terms in the matter of artillery. Of men the Czar will have more than he can employ at the front, no matter how long the war may last. Russia surprised the world by the speed of her mobilization thirteen months ago. She may surprise those who say it will be a long time before she can resume the offensive.

It is not long ago that Russia was fighting in the Carpathian passes, whence her soldiers could look down into the Hungarian plain. Lacking artillery and other equipment, her armies have been thrust back and have suffered terrific punishment. But the enemy has failed to crush or disperse these Russian armies, and they will turn upon the foe in time. This, too, is to be remembered when the Russians get their supplies and equipment—above all, the necessary artillery—the German and Austrian forces opposing them will not be so strong as they have been for the last two months.

The Russians have had the heavy end of the fighting. It is now the turn of the French and British, and though their operations have been delayed by the necessity for sending guns and shells to Russia, they will soon be launching an attack in force upon the western front. Then we shall see.

If New Brunswick were to raise troops as Billie Belloc says the Germans and Austrians have done, we should send 35,000 men to the front. Mr. Belloc, a distinguished English military critic, says the Germans and Austrians have placed 12,000,000 equipped and organized men in the field since the beginning of the war, which represents ten per cent of the manhood of both nations. He asserts that they require almost 6,000,000 men to defend the fronts they are now holding, and that their casualties already exceed 6,000,000.

Suppose these figures to be approximately correct. If Canada were to recruit up to the same standard it would raise 900,000 men. So many will not be necessary, but Sir Robert Borden has said we may raise 350,000, and of that number our share would be some 15,000.

It may be needless insanity which leads Germany and Austria to employ ten per cent of their male population in an attempt to throttle and dominate the world. We cannot help that. The wine is poured now, and it must be drunk. They must be beaten, or we must be beaten and become their property. Therefore, if New Brunswick's share of the forces necessary to defeat them should be 15,000 men, or 25,000, or 35,000, the men must be forthcoming. If the enemy were on our border we should have 50,000 men in short order. But if the Allies were beaten, we should have the Germans upon us in short order, and our 50,000 men would be but a hopeless handful. Every consideration of honor and of safety, of loyalty and of self-respect bids us push on the work of sending men, men, and more men until the enemy is crushed and the danger is over. We must think of nothing less.

GERMAN METHODS, AND OURS.

A German account of the North Sea battle in which the Bleucher was sunk has been written by one Captain von Kuhlwetter. The German government sanctions the captain's version, though it is a foolish lie on its face. He sinks the battle cruiser Tiger, which was not even seriously injured. He adds other false statements intended to cheer up the Germans who are shamed by their navy's plan of remaining hidden. The captain is not even a clear liar. His exploit draws the sarcastic fire of the New York Tribune, which says:

"It is gratifying to have at least a true account of the German victory; only, seeing it has taken half a year to establish the truth, it is a pity that Captain von Kuhlwetter does not explain the whole matter in more detail. It would be interesting to learn, for instance, why, having whipped the enemy so thoroughly, the German squadron continued to run away. It would be interesting to learn why, if it did not run away, the finest of the ships was destroyed. And, finally, it would be most instructive to be told what further efforts have been made, since that brilliant expedition, to clear the Dogger Bank of fishermen by means of battle cruisers, and if none, and the Germans have stuck to their harbors, why they suddenly became so cautious."

The German fleet keeps under cover. Having no real victories to its credit, the German population is entertained by victories made of paper and ink.

How much do the Germans know of the losses of their armies? A neutral observer of distinction says Germany alone has lost 8,000,000 men, killed, wounded or missing, and that of these at least 600,000 are dead, not counting mortality from any cause other than wounds. The German people are fed on lies. The diplomatic representatives Germany sends to neutral countries are occupied in spreading lies there. The German newspapers, controlled and inspired by the government, flood the land with falsehoods and distortions of every kind.

Now, the contrast. In Britain—in the Empire—the people are told at short intervals what our losses in battle have been. No information is concealed unless it may be of assistance to the enemy. Ours is a free nation. We have priceless privileges. Shall we keep our heritage, or let the Germans and the Austrians take it by force and set their feet upon our necks? We say our methods and our institutions are better than theirs—and so they are. But if we would keep our freedom and our possessions, our right

to live in our own way and develop our national ideals, we must prove that we are worthy of freedom—that no military-mad nation can beat us down.

We in Canada have our share in this task. Let us look it in the face. Let us rise to the level of this supreme duty.

PURIFYING PUBLIC LIFE.

Ringed denunciation of corruption in high places was the keynote of the opening address to the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada at its session in Toronto three days ago. The speaker was His Grace Archbishop Matheson, Primate of All Canada. In the course of his plain speaking he said:

"That the politics of our country have been growing more and more impure as years go on is a sad and self-evident fact. It seems almost as if no political party can remain long in power before corruption creeps into it and spreads like a dread disease until it gnaws upon its vitals and kills it. Revelations of wrongdoing come to the surface here and there like hideous local eruptions, and it is not encouraging to be told that these are only slight compared to what is covered up and remains seething underneath. The situation, I repeat, is most menacing to the future well-being of our country. There must be a cleansing of the springs of our political life or else our whole character and ideals as a Canadian nation will be gravely imperilled. The cleansing is in the hands of the electors, who must see to it that only clean men are placed in public positions, and not only that, but that only clean men will be kept there."

The Archbishop said that the Church, after prayerfully forming its judgment upon public questions and holding up proper ideals of character and conduct, should not embalm these in journals or Synods, which are seen by few, but should have them each printed separately in such a form as to be capable of distribution among our people at the proper time. I feel that the Church must do something in combining with other agencies towards stemming the tide of political impurity which is and has been flooding and defacing our fair land."

These are good words, spoken with courage and conviction. How such words cover with shame and confusion the cheaper partisans who seek to defend or conceal wrongdoing and who say those who expose and condemn it are merely attacking Conservatives because they are Conservatives. The Archbishop is not a politician; he is not in politics. He speaks to the country without regard to or for parties. He does not believe we should tolerate corruption or their because it wraps itself in the folds of the country's flag or flourishes while the country is busy with the great war. Will the church follow his lead with courage and strike home?

BEGINNING TO SPEAK OUT IN MEETING.

Conservative newspapers are beginning to use plain language in commenting upon the "take-off system" of buying war supplies. The Conservative Toronto Telegram, the owner of which was formerly a Conservative member of Parliament, is not yet convinced that the methods exposed by the Davidson Commission have been abandoned. The Telegram says:

"Orders for certain lines of regimental supplies are said to be controlled by individuals who demand a twenty-five per cent. commission from the manufacturers who receive orders for such supplies. The money that covers the price of these orders may come from regimental funds or from private subscriptions. Publicity should reveal the methods of expending the money irrespective of where the money comes from. Do custom and usage sanction a system under which individuals who can place or refuse to place orders for regimental supplies demand commissions of twenty-five per cent. on the price named in these orders? Do orders go to the manufacturer who can offer the best regimental supplies for the lowest price, or to the manufacturer who can pay the highest commission to the agent who places the order? These questions are being quietly asked and should be publicly answered. Sir Charles Davidson might do worse than include Toronto in the circuit of his war contract inquiry. An inquiry would show whether or not manufacturers have to meet demands for commissions when regiments place orders for military supplies other than those provided by the Militia Department."

The Davidson Commission can scarcely overlook this demand for an inquiry, made by a leading Conservative journal. The commission is now at work in British Columbia. After its work there has been done it should resume its operations in Eastern Canada. The country is asking for the exposure and punishment of all who are making dishonest profits out of the war, or who are concealing or permitting improper practices in connection with expenditures in any way related to the war.

It is a good sign that the more independent Conservative journals are beginning to "speak out in meeting." Official news of the landing of the whole Second Canadian Division, which includes the 29th New Brunswick—is now published, confirming private cables already received here. The division was carried to France and disembarked last Friday, in good order, and after a short period back of the lines will go to the battle front. All reports agree that this second Canadian expeditionary force is in all respects the equal of the first, whose of-

IS IT PATRIOTISM OR POLITICS?

(Toronto Globe).

Sir Robert Borden knows today, even if he did not know a year ago, that the war situation is much too serious for any man except a traitor or a fool to play party politics in Canada during this war strain.

Sir Sam Hughes knows as surely as he knows anything that every ounce of Canadian energy, physical, mental, and moral, must be conserved and utilized if Canada is to lace up worthily to the nation's responsibilities and the Empire's needs.

Sir George Foster knows, no one of them knows better, that alike on the battlefields and in the councils of the nation the moral impact of Canada will be as important as its military prowess, and that an election campaign is neither a matter of national sentiment nor a school of national morality.

It may be Hon. W. T. White also knows that Canada's most dangerous enemies at this moment are not the Kaiser and his Hun, but are the Ministers of the Crown who, for themselves and the private interests an election might serve, should loyally from the house-tops but are conspiring now for the third time within a year to sell Canada's birthright for less than a mass of postage.

And the people of Canada know—Conservatives as well as Liberals know—that if a general election is called for this critical war year it will be because the Prime Minister and his more responsible colleagues have been mastered, and stay mastered, by Rogers and Cochrane and Reid and Crothers. These are the men who, partly by their incapacity and partly by their chicanery, have already caused defeat for the Borden Government, and are now doing their best, or their worst, to merit disgrace for the Conservative party and humiliation for Canada.

There is no use mincing words. All this babbling of the Rogers newspapers about the responsibility of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals is the only game of political tricksters, for which neither Sir Robert Borden nor his party will be held responsible unless they endorse it. The full and final responsibility for calling an election at any date within the next twelve months rests alone on the Prime Minister. If he does not want it, and is strong enough to say so, there either can be no election. And as for a coalition, the mean Ottawa and its hissings and echoes in Toronto and elsewhere who organized and are carrying on this campaign of party suspicion and innuendo are not the men who would sacrifice their selfish chances in an election for the sake of the country's honor, or who would agree to any coalition which honorable and patriotic men could accept.

This much ought to be taken for granted: if the Government's election policy is dictated by the Rogers clique, and if its programme is fixed to suit the exploitation interests that are now dogging the Government, there is no place in such a programme either for Liberals or for Liberal opinion.

Nathiel Rogers' use of his ink ought ever to have been allowed in a Canadian Cabinet. Those of them that are not utterly insensible are utterly corrupt. The Premier has them on his hands, and may not be able to rid himself of them. If so, Sir Wilfrid Laurier should, for the nation's sake, in war time, agree to any reasonable proposal for extension of the term of Parliament, even though it carried the Government's burden of incompetent and compromised Ministers. But to ask the electors of Canada to endorse before the war is over the cut-throat antagonisms within the Cabinet, and to whitewash Hon. Robert Rogers for the High Commissionership in London, would be to insult the decency of Canadian life.

The Globe affirms again that, in the face of the war's growingly stern realities, it cares next to nothing for the fortunes of mere party programmes and personalities in Canadian politics. But every truly patriotic Canadian, Conservative and Liberal alike, will absolutely refuse to condone any election scheme inspired by the disrupted Tammanyism that sank Manitoba neck-deep in the mire and filth of political criminality and rotteness. We are quite ready to acquiesce in any proposal agreed upon by Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid, uncoerced by the Rogers junta, whom self-respecting Conservatives themselves distrust, but it would be treason to the ideals of life for which Canadian soldiers fight in Europe were trisecly allowed to triumph over public morality and patriotism.

Sir Robert Borden might even yet redeem his lost chances were he to give his own best instincts free play. Were he to grip this persistent Rogers cabal with a strong hand he would find what Manitoba found—a painted fist. And as for the Rogers newspapers fed out of his hand—a subsidized Press in Canada has neither teeth nor claws. But so long as these paper-fed journals are allowed to speak in with Government authority, to traduce Conservative manufacturers who joined in the C. M. A. protest against an election, and weak after week to vilify Liberal leaders—to do all this for election purposes, and the Prime Minister keep silence as to the probabilities of an election—so long will recruiting and patriotic enterprises suffer and the national sentiment be divided by petty controversies.

Let Sir Robert Borden play the part not of an uncertain party leader, but of the real Prime Minister of Canada, and let him take this whole war situation as seriously as he knows it to be, and the Liberals of Canada will join their Chief, by whom they have been pledged, in giving him devoted and loyal service until the war is over and the victory is won.

ficers and men have fought so well under all circumstances. The second division is more nearly all-Canadian than the first, and this province is more strongly represented in it. We are fortunate in being able to publish today—along with the official news of the landing—a spirited letter telling of the final review of the Canadian troops by His Majesty and Lord Kitchener on the eve of their departure, on which occasion the 29th elicited high praise from King George.

A letter from Lloyd George on the war and the chances that conscription may become necessary at once is a feature of this morning's news worthy of careful reading. The Minister of Munitions knows the people of the United Kingdom as few leaders do, and the moving power of his words is very great. He has moral courage in a conspicuous degree. He has knowledge of the situation which the nation at large cannot have. His warning as to the gravity of the peril in which the Empire and the Allies generally stand is certain to have a sobering effect far and wide. Here in Canada we must weigh and heed that warning. Lloyd George does not yet say "Yes" or "No" to conscription. He asks the country to wait for the government's forthcoming decision. But he says that the war must be won regardless of differences of opinion as to methods of raising men, and if the voluntary system does not produce them fast enough, then conscription must. As to that, there is little enough room for argument. At the moment the facts are in doubt, and so controversy over conscription flourishes. Presently we shall have an official statement of the case—the figures—from the Prime Minister. And by the facts the voluntary system must stand or fall.

Compare what Australia is doing with what Canada is doing. Australia has sent 75,000 men overseas, and has 40,000 more in training. Further enlistment is proceeding rapidly. This country has sent some 82,000 men overseas, and has about 78,000 in training. The Australians conveyed their forces and supplies with their own ships of war; and, as a matter of fact, it is known that His Majesty's Australian cruiser Sydney (of the Bristol type) on at least one occasion assisted in protecting our shores and in conveying a transport carrying Canadian troops. It was the Sydney which destroyed the Emden. Australia's population is much less

FILL UP OUR NEXT BATTALION.

Hon. Mr. Hazen's speech at the opening of the Fredericton Exhibition on Saturday contained, among other interesting matter, what may be taken as an official announcement that Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Fowler, M. P., is to command the next infantry battalion from New Brunswick; and we trust this news will be followed, as soon as may be, by publication of the names of all or some of the officers who are to serve in this unit. Action, together with definite knowledge of what is being done, strongly helps recruiting. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries dwelt upon the duty of this province to raise men more rapidly for service overseas, and his remarks on this point should receive attention in every part of this country, together with that he said about putting aside petty issues and concentrating our energies upon the work necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion. It may be said by some that all that we can do will have but a small influence in bringing the war to an end. But we are not in the slightest degree excused by any such unworthy plea; for we must remember that if other parts of the Empire sought refuge in such foolish and wretched counsel they would be languid or indifferent or tardy, and our cause would be lost. New Brunswick, just as much as any other part of this Empire, is bound by every

consideration of honor, of duty, and of safety, to throw itself into this war.

And it is the practical things that we must do. Just now we must set to work to fill up the new battalion which Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler is to command. We should fill it up in record time. The statement by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that every young man of active service age who has no ties to hold him should enlist forthwith, is not only a justifiable but a highly necessary presentation of a fact which requires to be driven home at once in every parish of this province. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in his reference to the supreme issue of the hour and to the necessity for speeding up recruiting, spoke strongly, but moderately after all when the situation is duly considered. Every young man of active service age who had not yet put on the fighting coat of the King has now an opportunity of joining a new battalion to be composed of the sons of New Brunswick. He will be going to the front, after a period of preliminary training, together with other New Brunswickers, young men from the farms, from the factories, from the shops and from the offices, young men who have heard the strong, resonant call of duty from the battlefields of Europe, and who have determined to be true to the best blood in them and to go to the support of our brave fellows who are already in the battle smoky.

Our recruiting machinery, which is in the hands of earnest and patriotic men, has been working more smoothly of late, and if certain measures are taken to simplify and facilitate the work still further, and if the duty of the hour is carried home to the young men of every parish, far and near, we cannot think it possible that the new battalion will long lack the full number required. We must keep in mind the truth that the number of men we have sent is still far below our quota. If we had recruited up to the level of what Alberta has done, in proportion to our population, we should already have raised some 14,000 or 15,000 men. Certainly we never should stay our hand until we have raised at least 8,000. We do not know in this country how long this war will last. They do not know it in Great Britain. They do not know it in France. Least of all do they know it in stricken Belgium, or in devastated Serbia, or in mighty Russia. But in this country, and in all those countries, they do know that the young men of the Allied nations must go forward steadily, battalion by battalion, brigade by brigade, to fill up the ranks, to increase the forces in the field, and to strike ever more staggering blows at the enemy, until his front is broken and the horror and destruction of war are carried into his territories.

This, then, is the hour in which the loyal sons of New Brunswick must bear a hand. This week recruiting committees will be at work in many places. They do not want excuses; they want men. Every man who can go and who is fit to go is needed—at once. Let that fact be driven home in every town and village, and we must not doubt that the harvest will be an honorable one.

THE ELECTION THREAT.

Ottawa despatches of Friday predict that within three or four months Canada will be in the midst of a general election, in spite of the common knowledge that the people do not want a contest, that the government has no excuse for going to the country, and that a political campaign will divide and divert energies that should be devoted to the prosecution of the war.

It is noteworthy that the Montreal Gazette, the senior Conservative journal, is opposed to an election before the end of the parliamentary term, more than a year hence. Nevertheless Ottawa hears that four of Sir Robert Borden's ministers are pressing hard for an appeal to the country, and that the Prime Minister, listening to these advocates of partisan tactics and disturbed by growing evidence of hostility to his party in many parts of Canada, has agreed to undertake the unworthy job of trying to "jockey" the Liberal leader into some position where he may be charged with making an election unavoidable. Some of Sir Robert's advisers, it appears, considering only the chances for gaining a new lease of power, are convinced that while those chances are bad now they will be much worse a year hence or some months after the conclusion of peace. It is proposed, therefore, to have a private conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and suggest the extension of the present Parliament until two or three years after the end of the war. He would, naturally, decline to assent to any such absurd and unworthy bargain—and his refusal would be made an excuse for bringing on the elections this year!

Of course, if this plan is actually pursued, any school boy would instantly recognize that the government, and not Sir Wilfrid, would be plunging the country into a political campaign. Any other contention would be ridiculous and impudent—but Ottawa advisers intimate that the Conservative leaders, evidently believing their party's prospects desperate—will try to profit by this foolish piece of "jockeying."

And public sentiment must be aroused against any such partisan scheming and bad faith. What this country wants to think about and to work upon is Canada's part in the war. We must organize our manhood to assist in beating the Germans to assist in saving the Empire and the freedom of the world. If it possible that the Premier, in this the gravest hour of peril in all our history, will degrade himself and his party by attempting to raise brigades of voters to keep him in power at a time when honor and safety demand that we "stand up to meet the war," since "the Hun is at the gate?" We have heard much about patriotism from the public platform in this coun-

try. This is the time of all times to practice it. Let Sir Robert Borden set the example.

A MESSAGE FOR NEW BRUNSWICKERS.

Here is a stirring message for New Brunswickers, particularly those of fighting age.

On September 2, when 25,000 Canadians, the men of the Second Division, were marching past the saluting base at Beachborough Park under the eyes of His Majesty King George and Lord Kitchener, the King turned to Major-General Turner, who commands the division and who was at his right hand, and asked concerning a certain regiment, then passing:

"What regiment is that?" "The 26th from New Brunswick, your Majesty," replied Major-General Turner. "An exceptionally fine regiment," said His Majesty.

A little later Lord Kitchener said to Major-General Turner that this second Canadian division was one of the finest he had ever reviewed.

We take these few sentences from the text of an exceptionally interesting letter from Captain the Rev. E. B. Hooper, chaplain of the 26th, which is published in full on another page of today's issue.

This part of the letter, we think, requires no comment, but the news may properly be regarded as a cause of pride on the part of the 26th and on the part of their relatives here. We had almost said that this message might well be a cause for pride on the part of all friends of the 26th in this country, but that is only true regarding some of their friends—those who are themselves unfit for active duty overseas. To those friends of the 26th who are of active service age but who have not yet joined the colors, we prefer to give another part of Captain Hooper's letter. He says:

"The reading of the daily papers is my first duty every morning. And the reading reminds me of the gravity of present conditions, and the urgent need for more and more men. My wonder increases as to how any man of military age and physical fitness can remain at home. Business, home ties, love—all have to be sacrificed, that the Empire may be preserved, that German militarism may be crushed, and a righteous and lasting peace may be restored."

"For myself, old as I am, loving the happiest of homes with all my heart, devoted to my people and my parish, I would rather die in serving the Empire in its need than live on in the enjoyment of a peaceful and happy home while other men are fighting for me or serving in my place. Only those who are doing their duty at home or at the front can pray: God bless our Empire! God save the King!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

More of our men—the men we knew—have crossed over to France. Many of them are asking when the young men left here will follow. What is the answer?

Recruiting here is taking a more practical turn. Sir Sam Hughes, everyone is sure, wants New Brunswick to raise as many good men as possible in the shortest possible time. That, too, is the desire of the men at work in recruiting here. If they can show the Minister of Militia how the work in New Brunswick can be simplified and speeded up, no doubt he will meet them more than half way. Colonel George W. Fowler and the Minister of Marine could both be of assistance in this matter, and no doubt both are ready to help. There is no time to lose. A provincial recruiting officer is necessary. A responsible head who can deal with Ottawa without going through Halifax is also necessary. The number and the officers of the next battalion should be made public. There are other practical steps that will help every phase of recruiting. All concerned have the same object in view. There should be no difficulty in making the suggested improvements.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly 100,000 men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been in large measure made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting 20,000 families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have come forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of our own people, \$700,000 was expended that the reserves are being materially decreased and that the national executive committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian public.

TORIES FOR... With Fifteen M... Parliament... the Country... the Liberal's... Lease of P... is Ended... Throughout... Ottawa, Sept. 17—U... timent, which in war... ride considerations of... interchanges all signs at... to a general election... the government some... next three or four mo... Although Sir Robert... Sam Hughes came back... strongly impressed with... the war situation, and... united and uninterrupted... part of Canada to ass... the Allies in every pos... has been no stop pu... rents leading toward a... way is being steadily p... as quietly as possible... arouse again the publi... caused a hurried chan... September and again... the decision to dissolve... actually reached by the... date of the announce... fied.

The June change of... second time the count... election campaign durin... war. It is a matter of... edge and an open sec... attempt to spring an... tober was made by Ho... and the practical politi... and was only thro... constitutional objections... the non-preparation... the unauthorized district... for Manitoba, coupled... from some of the prim... influential friends out... ment.

It was realized then... June, that to placate... against an unnecessary... term of the present ad... having till December... a plausible "excuse" w... was realized at the s... longer an election w... greater the ebb of the... the present government... See Handwriting on th...

The developments in... situation in British Col... of the new taxes im... the cost of administrat... the disclosure of new w... and the most seri... given by Prince Edwi... general election" all... Rogers' political refer... to the cabinet, and "J... tion that the governme... caused at Sir Charles T... in 1896."

No betterment of... pected by the govern... continuance of the wa... it is desired that eithe... the life of parliament... after the war he can... excuse invented for ar... the people.

The excuse in quest... carefully worked out, f... taken by government p... that only the Liberal... a war-time election; i... erals can do so, it is c... ing to an extension of... ment. This contention... by the mis-statement... ment must either pos... year or whatever deci... to an almost indefinite... Has a Long Lease Ye...

The fact that the go... fifteen months of its t... kept our eye on sight... A continuation of t... od of from two to the... war is the extension... proposal, it is said, w... Sir Wilfrid Laurier, i... sten, as soon as Sir... clearly reserved from... which he has undergo... conference. If Sir V... agree to the terms the... will be nothing for t... do but go to the cour... it is contended that... hands of the Liberal...

Apart altogether fr... sonable retort that t... nature, in view of the... eriment has still over... to run, and that dur... thing at all may be... other important conc... question of the amen... situation, so as to pr... sion of the life of pa... reasonably or constitu... upon by the two lead... There have been num... attempts have been m... tions of public intere... and in connection w... nents' dissatisfaction...

At the last session... two leaders differed... of a certain conversat... tion with the legislat... The so-called frame... Manitoba were the r... kerings outside the le... It is obvious that th... such proposals as th... an amendment of th... be made in parliam... representatives of all the... A Poor Excuse...

For the prime min... the country that he... conference with Sir V... that the latter had p... the proposal for an e... for a war-time electio... the Liberal leader... such proposals as th... parliament is it there... what the opposition... "The present parli... Montreal Gazette (C... causing the question... a year of its term... of 1916 the war is st... election has been he

THORNS HAVE BEEN PLANTED FOR AN ELECTION WITH FIFTEEN MONTHS BEFORE THE TERM OF PRESENT PARLIAMENT EXPIRES. THEY THREATEN TO PLUNGE THE COUNTRY INTO A BITTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IF THE LIBERALS DO NOT AGREE TO AN EXTENSION OF THEIR LEASE OF POWER TILL TWO YEARS AFTER THE WAR IS ENDED--FEAR THE RISING WAVE AGAINST THEM THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Unless public sentiment, which in war times may override considerations of practical politics, interposes all signs at the capital point to a general election being sprung by the government some time within the next three or four months. Although Sir Robert Borden and Sir James Hughes came back from England strongly impressed with the gravity of the war situation, and with the need of united and unflinching action on the part of Canada to assist the cause of the Allies in every possible way, there has been no stop put to the undercurrents leading toward an election. The way is being steadily paved for it, but as quietly as possible, so that the opposition again the public protest which caused a hurried change of plans last September and again last June when the decision to dissolve parliament was actually reached by the cabinet, and the date of the announcement tentatively fixed.

The June change of plans was the second time the country narrowly escaped the turmoil and bitterness of an election campaign during the stress of war. It is a matter of general knowledge and an open secret here that the attempt to spring an election last October was made by Hon. Robert Rogers and the practical politicians of the cabinet, and was only thwarted by the constitutional objections raised in regard to the non-preparation of the lists for the unorganized districts of Ontario and for Manitoba, coupled with the protests from some of the prime minister's most influential friends outside of the government.

It was realized then, and again last June, that to placate public sentiment against an unnecessary election, with the term of the present administration still running all December, the most plausible excuse must be sought. It was realized at the same time that the longer an election was delayed the greater the ebb of the tide which brought the present government to power.

The developments in Manitoba, the situation in British Columbia, the effect of the new taxes imposed to defray the cost of administering the provinces, the disclosure of new war contract scandals, and the most recent indication given by Prince Edward Island in its general election all vindicate Mr. Rogers' political forecast of a year ago to the cabinet, and that the government "must not be caught as Sir Charles Tupper was caught in 1896."

No betterment of prospects is expected by the government during the continuation of the war, at least, hence it is desired that either an extension of the life of parliament for a certain time after the war be secured, or a plausible excuse invented for an early appeal to the people.

The excuse in question is now being carefully worked out, as the stand being taken by government papers to the effect that only the Liberal leaders can avert a war-time election, indicates the Liberal can do so, it is contended by government papers that an extension of the life of parliament. This contention is bolstered up by the mis-statement that the government must either go to the people this year or have its term of office extended to an almost indefinite period.

The fact that the government has still fifteen months of its term to complete is kept out of sight. The continuation of the term for a period of from two to three years after the war is the extension discussed. This proposal, it is said, will be conveyed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by the prime minister, as soon as Sir Wilfrid has sufficiently recovered from the operation, which he has undergone, to enable him to confer. If Sir Wilfrid refuses to agree to the terms then, it is stated, there will be nothing for the government to do but go to the country. In this way, it is contended, the result will be in the hands of the Liberal leader.

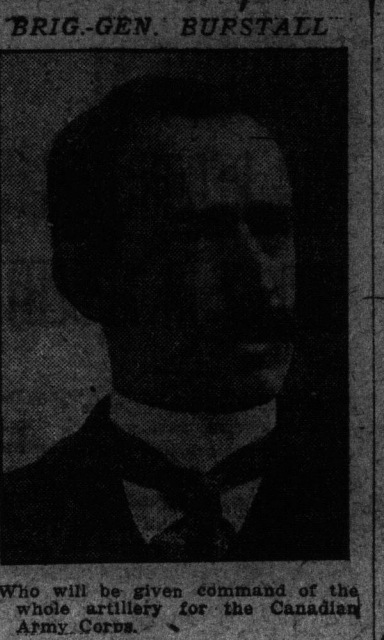
partly destroyed. Origin of fire unknown. Harry Gray, manager of the Mitchell Lumber Company's mill at Douglastown, is very ill with fever.

WOODSTOCK Woodstock, Sept. 17.—Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, of Newcastle, was in town last week on her way to Hartland, where she is visiting relatives for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellsworth returned from a week's vacation in New- foundland for several weeks.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES (Continued from page 3) Mrs. G. G. Stothart entertained informally at a small bridge in honor of Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Bonnyman, of Amherst (N. S.).

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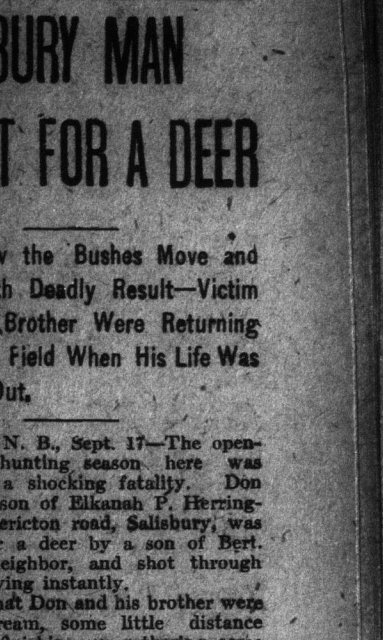
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WOODED WHITE DURING QUARREL

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SALESMAN SHOT FOR A DEER

Hunter Saw the Bushes Move and Fired With Deadly Result—Victim and His Brother Were Returning from Hay Field When His Life Was Snuffed Out. Salisbury, N. B., Sept. 17.—The opening of the hunting season here was marked by a shocking fatality. Don Herrington, son of Elkans P. Herrington, of Frederickton, Salisbury, was mistaken for a deer by a son of Bert Taylor, a neighbor, and shot through the heart, dying instantly.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood.

RESPONDENT MAN COMMITS SUICIDE IN NEW HORTON

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KING GEORGE SINGLED OUT 26TH IN FINAL REVIEW OF CANADIANS

Rev. E. B. Hopper Writes Stirring Account of Grand Inspection of Sept. 2

Every Heart Thrilled as Cheers of 25,000 Canadians Greet Their Sovereign—“An Exceptionally Fine Battalion,” Said King George in Speaking of 26th, and Kitchener Praises Division—Likely Now in France—The Need for More and More Men.

On the eve of the departure of the 26th battalion for France, the chaplain, Rev. E. B. Hopper, wrote the following letter to a friend who is a member of the staff of this newspaper:

East Sanding Camp, Lines of 26th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Sept. 7, 1915—Once again I venture to write what may interest those in your province who have fathers, sons, brothers, or sweethearts in the 26th battalion.

Let me say a word about my own return first. It may interest some of my friends to know that the war office has confirmed my appointment as senior chaplain of the 5th Brigade. I am thankful to say that I am permitted to remain attached to the 26th battalion, in which I am most vitally interested; not only because I have been their chaplain for so many months, but also because they are of St. John and the province of New Brunswick. One thing more concerning myself. I have taken a charming home in Hythe, Kent, for my wife and daughters. The address is “The Ness,” 21 Hillcrest road. At the moment of writing I believe them to be on the Donaldson line steamship Cassandra. If they sailed on Sept. 4 they will probably arrive a few days after we have left for the front. This is a great trial to myself and my son and still more to Mrs. Hopper. But it is part of the sacrifice our service demands, and we must be ready to accept it with fortitude.

This personal reference I make for those who are kind enough to have an interest in the rector of St. Paul's and his family. I had a narrow escape from being separated from the 26th battalion. A few weeks ago the senior chaplain called on me at 5 o'clock on Saturday and informed me that one of the six Anglican chaplains ordered to the Dardanelles had fallen ill, and that he wanted me to go in his place. I was taken aback, but asked him, “When?” He replied, “Tonight at 8 o'clock.” I answered with a smile, “Well, sir, I might get ready to go to London with three hours' notice, but not to the Dardanelles. I really cannot go.”

STICKING TO THE 26TH.
The senior chaplain went himself and with him my good friend Captain Rev. G. A. Kuhring, of the 6th Mounted Rifles. I should add that Captain Kuhring had been with me on that Saturday morning, and in discussing the future said to me that he would not mind at all going to the Dardanelles. For myself, my heart is with the 26th for many reasons. I am ready to go wherever they may be ordered to go, but I do want to stay with them so long as we are spared to serve in this great adventure.

Through the Globe and their splendid work on our behalf, I have received from friends in St. John \$107 to assist me in my hospital work in providing comforts and smokes, etc., for our men in hospital. I thanked the kind donors through the Globe, and I venture to ask you to express my gratitude for the gift and my appreciation of the splendid promptness with which my requirements have been met. I do my best to serve the men in hospital. I find great pleasure in the assurance of being of real use to them, and find in it a fine chance of getting near to them and forming friendships mutually helpful and which in many instances will last always.

The training of the battalion is about ended—musketry, bomb throwing, trench work, bayonet fighting, etc. They were out for four days and nights with the whole division and engaged in field manoeuvres which were full of interest and profit to all concerned.

GRAND REVIEW BY KING AND KITCHENER.
By far the most important event in our history as a battalion in the 2nd Canadian division was the review of the troops by His Majesty the King and Lord Kitchener. This occurred on Thursday last in the beautiful Beachborough Park, about a mile and a half east of our lines. I take it that you have had, through your own channels, the account of this historic event. But I will offer my own impressions; as one most deeply interested spectator watching the whole scene from a vantage point not more than twenty yards or so from His Majesty.

“EVERY INCH THE KING.”
This morning in addressing the brigade at the church parade service I used as a text the words of Isaiah, from the record of his vision: “Mine eyes have seen the King,” and tried to point a practical lesson or two from our seeing of our King in the great review on Thursday last. It was to the majority of us our first sight of the King. Many of us had seen him in Canada as the Duke of Cornwall and York. But on Thursday we saw the King. A man of small stature and slight, he sits a horse well, and looked “the King” as he sat mounted on a beautiful horse dark and glossy, with big steel-rimmed Lord Kitchener on a white horse at his left and a pace or two behind his majesty. Both were clad in simplest khaki service uniforms, and both were intent on the scene before them.

Some fifty or seventy-five paces from them and facing them, was the long line of the battalions of infantry, and the whole unit, together forming the 25,000 men of the Canadian and division of the expeditionary force. They stretched far as the eye could reach to right and to left with massed bands in the centre directly opposite the saluting base. The instant His Majesty arrived at the saluting base the Royal Standard was broken out from the flag staff, the bands played the National Anthem, and the whole division stood at the salute. His Majesty then rode up and down the lines accompanied by his staff and guard of honor; returning at length to the saluting base, and then the march-past began. This was done in double columns of four, and we who were especially interested looked on with quickened pulses and proud hearts. It was magnificently grand, the line physique of the men, the splendid swing of the march, the martial music of the bands, the King looking on and Kitchener, too. For an hour and a half this continued. At last the march-past was over.

Major-General Turner, in ringing tones called for three cheers for His Majesty the King. The effect was tremendous. We joined in the cheers, adding one voice to the thousands opposite us; it was curiously grand to hear the same great cheer coming from the more distant parts of the line.

Two things ought to gratify the people at home as they gratified us on the spot. FIRST, AS THE 26TH WENT MARCHING PAST THE KING ASKED GENERAL TURNER, WHO WAS AT HIS RIGHT: “WHAT REGIMENT IS THAT?”

HE ANSWERED: “THE 26TH FROM NEW BRUNSWICK,” YOUR MAJESTY.”

“AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE REGIMENT,” THE KING REMARKED.

AND SO THEY ARE THE EQUAL OF THE VERY BEST IN THE WHOLE DIVISION.

THE SECOND GRATIFYING THING WAS THAT LORD KITCHENER SAID TO MAJOR GENERAL TURNER, COMMANDING THE DIVISION THAT THIS 2ND CANADIAN DIVISION WAS ONE OF THE FINEST HE HAD EVER REVIEWED.

MOST STIRRING AND INSPIRING SIGHT.

I returned to camp with the feeling of having witnessed the most stirring and impressive sight of my life. I only wish that I could have more adequately described it. And now we are waiting, waiting. We were to have left for the front on Tuesday next. It is said now that it will not be for a week later. But each day is filled with duty and the work of preparation. For myself I am busy each day with my own special work, every bit of which is for the good of the lads from home. I do my best. I would that I could do better.

THE NEED FOR MORE AND MORE MEN.
ONE WORD MORE. THE READING OF THE DAILY PAPERS IS MY FIRST DUTY EVERY MORNING. AND THE READING REMINDS ME OF THE GRAVITY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS, AND THE URGENT NEED FOR MORE AND MORE MEN. MY WONDER INCREASES, AS TO HOW ANY MAN OF MILITARY AGE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS CAN REMAIN AT HOME. BUSINESS, HOME TIES, LOVE—ALL HAVE TO BE SACRIFICED; THAT THE EMPIRE MAY BE PRESERVED, THAT GERMAN MILITARISM MAY BE CRUSHED, AND A RIGHTeous AND LASTING PEACE RESTORED.

FOR MYSELF, OLD AS I AM, LOVING THE HAPPIEST OF HOMES WITH ALL MY HEART, DEVOTED TO MY PEOPLE AND MY PARIsh, I WOULD RATHER DIE IN SERVING THE EMPIRE IN ITS NEED THAN LIVE ON IN THE ENJOYMENT OF A PLEASANT AND HAPPY HOME WHILE OTHER MEN ARE FIGHTING FOR ME OR SERVING IN MY PLACE. ONLY THOSE WHO ARE DOING THEIR DUTY AT HOME OR AT THE FRONT CAN PRAY: GOD BLESS OUR EMPIRE, GOD SAVE THE KING.



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. He singled out the 26th New Brunswick Battalion for special mention at the final review at Sidonville, September 2.

“An Officer and a Gentleman,” is Tribute To Major Markham

The following biographic sketch of the late Major Markham—for it was just after his promotion that the gallant officer was killed—an account of his death has been forwarded to The Vancouver World direct from the trenches. It was written by Private J. E. Cadenhead, well-known, in Vancouver newspaper circles as a political writer and journalist, who left that city with the Seventy-second Highlanders.

(By J. F. CALDENHEAD.)
Somewhere in France, Aug. 22—How often the words of Burke come back to me at a time like this. “What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. Life here is just one series of surprises and shocks. In the morning you commune with a man, in the evening you commit him to the dust. I am not going to attempt anything of a biography of the late Major Markham—that I dare say has been done, and done long ere now. I would rather try to record a brief impression of a gallant officer who died in a glorious cause.”

It is almost the irony of fate that he was cut off on the eve of honors. He was gazetted to the rank of major in the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada; almost simultaneously he was appointed brigade signalling officer—his transfer was sudden. Consequently, Thursday to me was a day full of incidents. I had to return to — and I consulted Major Markham as to safety. He said, and I remember his words: “Don't go in day light—join the staff when they come out at night.”

However, I was not, the last time I spoke to him was about two hours before the tragic end. He left brigade headquarters for the firing line about 4 in the afternoon. There was persistent shelling the whole of that day at — and the road leading to battalion headquarters was mined. Consequently, the only access to the front line was through the communication trench.

I walked down the communication trench with him on my way to headquarters. From there he went to — Hurling into Eternity.

Accompanied by Captain Gibson, a promising young officer, they quietly recommenced. All at once three high explosives in quick succession caught both, and in less than the twinkling of an eye they were hurled into eternity. The end was merciful, there was no suffering; this may be some consolation to those who are left to mourn.

Born in New Brunswick, the late Captain Markham saw active service in South Africa. He was one of the original Seaforths who left Vancouver just over a year ago—one of the few officers who came out of Ypres unscathed. The nature of my work brought me often into contact with Major Markham and if I were to sum up his character in a word, it would be in one word—loving-kindness. There was nothing of false pride about him, he was never over-conscious of his stripes. No one ever approached him and was sent empty away. To the meanest private he was considerate and attentive and among some of us at least whenever we wanted a special favor it was a common saying, “Oh, let us go to Markham.”

His was a large charity, but although he would often stretch a point when another officer would not, he was always stern and unbending on those who in any way shirked their work. Among his own men—the Signal Section—he was beloved and that after all is the true test of an officer.

Assiduous as to their comfort, always giving encouragement, never relaxing unless merited, he went about his work “both hands full of gifts,” quietly and unostentatiously.

Of the esteem he was held in by his brother officers, I am not in a position to speak—perhaps the crowd of officers around that open grave is the best testimony.

The body was conveyed on the Friday to the transport lines and there it lay all night. With the best material at their hands the Pioneers prepared a coffin and this covered with the Union Jack rested in a motor ambulance. On Saturday, the 21st of August, at 10 o'clock, a start was made for the military cemetery, at Armentières, a distance of about five miles.

Headed by the band, we walked in solemn procession the pipes playing “The Flowers of the Forest.” The morning was cloudy and promised rain. It began with a drizzle, but developed into a regular downpour. When close to the cemetery the clouds lifted, however, and the last rites were said with just a small glimmer of sunshine.

A pause was made at the entrance to the cemetery and again the pipe band played a lament. A firing party resting on arms reversed came to the “present” as the cortege passed onward. Then could be heard faintly the opening words of the burial service, “I am the Resurrection and the Life.”

At the side of the grave stood General Alderson and Brigadier-General Leckie, his chief. Major Peck took the place of Colonel J. Leckie, who was ill, and gathered around stood staff officers, non-commissioned officers and men each and all paying tribute and respect to a fallen comrade.

Although less than a year old this

FIVE ENLIST AT BIG RECRUITING RALLY IN ALBERT

Hopewell Hill, Sept. 17—The big auditorium at Oniton hall, Albert, was packed to the doors this evening when Rev. Captain W. F. Parker and Lieut. J. S. Henry, with several well-known local speakers, addressed the people on the paramount public issue of the day—the great war question—and especially in regard to the need of a response to the call to arms, that was now ringing loud and clear throughout the country. It was another of the many enthusiastic recruiting meetings that have been held during the present campaign in Albert county, and at the close of the meeting, five young men walked up to the platform, amidst almost deafening applause, and signed the roll of honor. The men were Winney Calhoun, Melvin Bannister, Wm. Bannister, Oro Marshman, Charles Geldart.

Geo. D. Prisco, M.P.P., presided at the meeting, and on the platform were Hon. A. R. McClean, ex-lieutenant-governor; Dr. S. C. Murray, Rev. H. E. DeWolfe, Rev. Father Lockary, Rev. Capt. Parker, and Lieut. Henry, of the 64th battalion. Rev. Mr. DeWolfe was the first speaker and delivered a forceful address that was listened to with great attention.

Rev. Capt. Parker, who followed, spoke deeply and at considerable length on the war question. Rev. Father Lockary was given a fine hearing, as he delivered a crisp and eloquent discourse on the war question and the need of all doing their part in the great struggle.

Ex-Governor McClean, whose presence in spite of his advanced years, was greatly appreciated, spoke briefly, congratulating the people on the fine meeting which was another proof of the evident loyalty of the residents of Albert county, which had done much in the way of men and money and must still do more.

Lieut. Henry was the last speaker and made a forceful and earnest appeal to the young men, telling them that the old flag falls only when the old flag falls.

As the conclusion of his appeal, Winney Calhoun, of the S. and A. railway, son of W. E. Calhoun, of Cape Station, a prominent young man, promptly marched to the platform amid great applause, and was quickly followed by the others. Other young men are likely to sign on during tomorrow.

The attractiveness of the meeting tonight was added by the rendering of vocal selections by Misses Mildred Murray and Susie and Kathleen Prescott. The hall was very prettily decorated with patriotic emblems.

SHEDDING RED CROSS WORK

Shediac, N. B., Sept. 16—A most satisfactory business meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the Tipperary hall on Monday afternoon of this week. Very favorable reports were read by the secretary and treasurer and it was found the funds on hand amounted to \$279. A donation of \$10 by Fred S. Henderson, of Truro, was acknowledged by the president, as well as a donation of \$8 from two members of the Roger Miller Co., Point du Chene. Magazines are now being prepared for Overseas shipment, the society also at present having a large hospital consignment nearing completion. Two consignments of goods to Toronto and one to St. John were quite recently shipped and acknowledged.

FAMOUS EXPLORER SAFE AFTER BEING GIVEN UP AS LOST



V. Stefansson (on the left) and his captain, “Bob” Bartlett, from a photo taken on the deck of the Kazuk just before their departure.

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 17—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, who was believed to be lost in the Arctic not only is alive and well but has discovered a new land in the north and accompanied practically every purpose for which his hazardous journey was undertaken, according to word brought here by the power schooner Ruby, which arrived yesterday from Herschel Island.

NEW CANADIAN BRIGADE MAKES ONE OF MOST SPLENDID RECORDS IN BRITISH HISTORY

Stirring Words of Sir John French to Dismounted Command—First Division in No Hard Fighting During September—Promotions for Officers.

London, Sept. 18—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British in the field, recently visited a Canadian brigade and delivered a speech to the men, in which he said: “I wish to express appreciation for the splendid manner in which, early in the year, when a Canadian infantry division suffered great losses, you volunteered to leave your horses and come out here. At the commencement you took the most prominent part in the battle of Festubert, where we not only gained a considerable amount of ground, but inflicted great losses on the enemy and captured a large quantity of material. Afterwards at Ginchy you kept up the same fighting record, and since that, till a few days ago, you have been doing very hard work in the trenches.

“Your record will go down in British history as one of the most splendid of British history.”
Canadians in Bombing Exploit.
Ottawa, Sept. 19—The following was received today by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes from Sir Max Aitken, Canadian eye-witness: “During the period of the 7th to 18th September the situation along the front of the First Canadian Division has remained unchanged. The enemy's aeroplanes have been slightly more active than usual; the enemy artillery has also been active, particularly on the left section. There has been little rifle fire beyond the ordinary sniping. Our patrols report the enemy still busy strengthening his defences with wire entanglements.”

“On the evening of the 9th inst. a successful bombing expedition was carried out under the direction of Lieut. Bellamy, Fifth Battalion. The bombs thrown apparently all fell within the enemy's parapet, causing considerable loss and damage and the party retired without casualties. Other young men are likely to sign on during tomorrow.”

“Under cover of prearranged artillery fire large working parties have been employed continuously in strengthening and improving various parts of our defences. A party of six Canadian journalists visited the First Canadian Division on the 19th and 18th inst., spending considerable time in the trenches. On the 18th inst. they saw a fast model German aeroplane which had been brought down early in the morning by a young English airman in the vicinity of the Canadian lines after a long pursuit and machine gun fight in mid-air. The party also visited Ypres and the general hospital, commanded by Colonels Murray MacLaren and Birker.

Headquarters Appointments.
“Appointments to Canadian headquarters are as follows: “General staff officers, second grade, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Mitchell and Major J. F. Haytor, D. S. O.; general staff officer, third; Captain R. P. Clarke; administrative staff assistant provost marshal, Major A. MacMillan; chief engineer, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Armstrong, with temporary rank of brigadier-general; Brigadier-General A. W. Currie, C. B. has been promoted to rank of major-general. Other appointments include Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ross, to be assistant director-medical services First Canadian Division; Lieut.-Col. L. J. Lipscomb, C. M. G., to command Second Infantry Brigade with temporary rank of brigadier-general; Captain A. B. I. Webber, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be brigadier-general; First Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General Turner was appointed major-general some weeks ago.”

FREDERICTON FAIR OPENS GATES

Minister of Marine Says New Brunswick Has Not Done Its Duty—Ashamed That Only 200 From This Province Are in the 64th Battalion—Wants “Petty Issues” Dropped During War.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 19—The opening of the Fredericton exhibition took place last night in the main building. Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, formally pronounced the fair open. Besides the minister, the speakers were Hon. George J. Clarke, premier of New Brunswick, and Mayor Mitchell, of Fredericton. Although the main building is not as suitable for public speaking as is the amusement hall, now closed because fitted as quarters for troops, an audience of several hundred heard the address.

The first day of the exhibition will be Monday, and everything will be in readiness for the opening of the gates tomorrow morning. The amusement features are up to the high standard set at former fairs held here, and, in several departments the exhibits surpass those of former years. Mayor Mitchell, in a brief introductory address, welcomed to Fredericton visitors from other parts of the province. He remarked upon the fact that the Fredericton exhibition was being held in spite of the war, an indication that business conditions in this part of Canada were excellent. He prophesied that with good weather attendance records would be surpassed.

Hon. George J. Clarke was introduced by President Campbell, who was in the chair. Premier Clarke congratulated the management of the exhibition upon the fact that the biennial fair was being held despite the war. He traced the development of the provincial exhibition from the parish fair, dealing with agriculture, which still was the main feature of all fairs. Hon. Mr. Clarke stated that conditions in regard to farming in New Brunswick had changed greatly. Formerly the farmer had sold his produce in the United States, but the development of protection there had shut him out. Forced to look elsewhere for a market, he had found one in the British Isles, and that best market of all, the home market.

The speaker referred to the agricultural policy of his government in connection with the establishment of schools of agriculture at Sussex and Woodstock, and that one was contemplated for the north shore. He also mentioned the war and the part the farmer must take in keeping up a production.

Hon. Mr. Hazen.
Hon. J. D. Hazen, in his address, referred to the fact that business conditions in Canada were good. He said that lumber prices had increased, exports through St. John in the year had increased \$18,000,000, and the harbor of that port had in a fleet of sailing vessels, the largest in years. Canada's prosperous condition, compared with the destitution of Belgium and northern France, was due to an institution to which Canadians in the past had not contributed one dollar, the British navy. He was divulging no state secret when he said that at the beginning

of the war the Pacific coast cities of Canada for some time had been in infinite danger. That condition of affairs had been changed and the German flag swept off the seas. The work of the navy, he said, was the one bright spot in the conduct of the war.

Drop “Petty Issues.”
“I would ask you as Canadians if it is not proper that during this war we should have but one object in view, the termination of the struggle, so that the ‘petty issues’ should be forgotten. We must endeavor to do our utmost to end the war. When that end will come no one can tell. It may be months. It may be years. We do not know what effect war may have upon business. In the coming year, business may not be as good as in the past. Then will be the time for us to show these radical characteristics which we have shown in the past, retrenchment, frugality, economy.”

Hon. Mr. Hazen pointed out that this was Canada's war as much as Britain's, and that the end of Canadian effort must come only with victory, for the Allies. Germany since the Franco-Prussian war had intended the dismemberment of the British Empire and long had her eye on Canada as suitable ground for colonization.

Says New Brunswick Lags.
He made a strong appeal for more recruits for overseas service. New Brunswick had not done what she should. He said every young man physically fit and not bound by family ties should go forth and find in the holiest cause that ever existed—the cause of Belgium, of Britain, of Canada, of God and home and native land. Knowing as he did the stock from which the people along the St. John river had sprung he expected a speedy fulfilment of the ranks of the battalion to be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. W. Fowler.

He had felt humiliated when Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montgomery Campbell had told him that of 1,400 men in his battalion 1,200 were from Nova Scotia and the remainder from New Brunswick. Such a thing should not be.

Hon. Mr. Hazen came to Fredericton in Senator Thorne's yacht Dream. He was accompanied by the senator, Judge Armstrong, of St. John; Sir Frederic Barker and others.

TWELVE ENLIST AT HILLSBORO.
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 15—A great recruiting meeting held at Hillsboro tonight. Stirring addresses were delivered by H. J. Logan, of Amherst; Judge Jonah and others. The hall was filled to overflowing and it was necessary to hold an outdoor meeting, which was also addressed by Mr. Logan, his remarks being loudly applauded.

Hon. C. J. Osman presided and with him on the platform were several leading citizens. Rev. Mr. Pierce spoke briefly, then Mr. Logan forcefully and eloquently dealt with his subject, drawing a graphic picture of Belgium before and after the outbreak of the great struggle. “Belgium,” he said, “has been crucified upon the cross of self-sacrifice for us.” He aroused much enthusiasm by his graphic description of the gallant stand of the Canadians at Ypres.

Judge Jonah, Captain Parker, Lieutenant Henry and Rev. Mr. Schurman delivered telling addresses.

The following volunteered: Charles Blake, Walton J. Steeves, Hurley D. McLaughlin, H. Turner, Charles H. Shaw, Charles H. Taylor, Frank Edgett, Lewis McLaughlin, Floyd W. Gayton, John Fagan, John R. Wallace, Henry E. Bennett.

During the evening selections were rendered by a male chorus and the Dawson male quartette.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representation meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to select four good men to represent and general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing opportunities for men of color offer a permanent position pay to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Competent small family, no wages. F. Puddington, Rothesay.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Experienced female teacher for No. 12, Foley Brook, N. B. Apply, stating salary. M. Jensen, secretary to the station, St. John.

FOR SALE

OLIVER Typewriter, \$22.00—\$20—in good condition. Telegraph.

GUNSMITHS

GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers, sold, repaired, or for heart and lancewood for Mr. E. G. Borden, Tascote square, St. John.

BIRTHS

MALCOLM—On Sept. 18, 1915, at St. John, N. B., a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Malcolm street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

GREIG-HATTIE—At St. John, N. B., on September 22, by Rev. James P. Greig to Katherine BROWN-BOND—At St. John, N. B., on September 15, by Rev. Oscar William Brown, of Edna Naud Bond, eldest daughter of Mrs. Geo. B. Brown. NATION-PETERSON—Of Mrs. Benj. Peterson, Junction on Wednesday, 1915, by Rev. J. G. A. B. Nason, of St. Mary's on Peterson.

DEATHS

McAfee—At Red Head day 18th inst., George M. 76th year of his age, leaving one daughter to mourn at Boston and British Columbia. RING—On September 19, 1915, at St. John, N. B., of her age, leaving two sons, one daughter, and two brothers. Portland, Me., and papers please copy. DOIG—Suddenly, at 1 street, on the 16th inst., wife of Fred Doig and daughter of Mrs. John H. McKinnon, one son, three daughters. BETTS—In this city, inst., after a short illness, Sadie, beloved wife of Betts and daughter of the late Sarah Williams, leaving a band, one sister and four mourners.

ELLIOTT—At 84 Hill Mocton (N. B.), on Thursday, Laurinda West, widow of Elliott, aged 85 years, leaving one son, one daughter, and one grandchild.

HOPKINS—On the 17th inst., old George, second son of old Teresa M. Hopkins, leaving his parents and two daughters.

HOWARD—At St. Mary, Coburg street, on the 19th inst., William Howard, leaving four children to mourn.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Mrs. Lean, who died Sept. 19, 1915. Loved in life, in death.

BOARD OF TRADING

Mrs. Fred. Small and thank all friends who attended in their late bereavement. They are deeply grateful for the sympathy and kind words of friends.

NORTHUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL

Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 19, 1915. In view of yesterday's county to hand are as follows: Councillor Alfred Sinclair M. O. Shaughnessy Young, 104. South East—Councillor James Parks, 184. Councillor James Gillis, 64. Derby—Councillor John Beck, 194; Councillor J. Tom, 114; James Hasckell Councillor D. Watling, Newcastle—Councillors H. H. Lamont, acclamatory; Blissett—Councillor Ronald Hurley, acclamatory; C. Weaver retiring. Blackville—Councillors George Hayes, acclamatory; Chatham—Aloysius H. Baldwin, new men. Nelson—Councillor Pe Richard Gill, by acclamation; James Harrigan retiring. Ludlow, Alnwick, F. Rogersville parishes to be returned to the county.

The St. John Bank closing this date were responding week last year.

RED ROSE TEA “is good tea”

NO LET-UP IN RECRUITING; ELEVEN DIED SATURDAY

Recruiting for the third week-end of the present campaign in the city showed only a small drop in numbers. On Saturday evening the total for the day enrolled was eleven men, but there were several other applicants who did not pass the medical test. The chief speaker at the evening meeting on King square was Judge McKeown, whose address touched in a new way on the big and daily growing question of conscription as the alternative to the policy of voluntary enlistment. He said that its effects would be a good deal more equitable for all and he instanced the family where there are three or four boys, not one of whom would enlist, being left off at the expense of the widowed mother of one or even two sons, her only support, going because under the stress of life they had been better brought up to realize the imperative duty of doing what they could for the country.

Judge McKeown did not argue for any question of sentiment; he devoted his whole attention to showing that it was the young Canadian's duty to enlist now for the actual and literal defence of his country.

"Do you think it fair," he asked, "that recruiting in England should be more than seven per cent. of the population and in Canada only about two per cent.?"

A. M. Belding also spoke. Senator Daniel presided.

Those who enlisted were:

FRANK CRABE, BEAR RIVER (N. S.)
FRANK WATSON, WOODSTOCK
ALBERT E. WILSON, ST. JOHN
CECIL HALL, YORK COUNTY
JAMES ARDITTE, NEW YORK (CANADIAN PARENTAGE).
ROY MISNER, FORT WILLIAM (N. B.)
N. W. SLATER, MASSACHUSETTS (CANADIAN PARENTAGE).
ROBERT BUCHANAN, BLACK POINT.
CHARLES CARMICHAEL, ST. JOHN (N. B.)
RANFORD RECORD, COLDSBROOK (N. B.)

and one other whose name was not published. The total number of recruits to date is therefore 136.

OBITUARY

William Howard.
Saturday, Sept. 18.
Many will learn with regret of the death of William Howard, which occurred yesterday at the infirmary, Coburg street, after an illness of three weeks. For the last twelve years he had been employed in the L. C. R. freight department, and he was very popular. He leaves to mourn besides his wife and four children, who reside at 808 Main street, one brother, David, also of the North End.

Miss Sadie Clark.
The death of Miss Sadie Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clark, occurred at her parents' home, Rothesay, Sunday. Deceased, who was in her 16th year, is survived by her parents and one sister. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of Captain Andrew Norwood, 76 Water street, Carleton.

Mrs. John C. Betts.
Friday, Sept. 17.
The death of Mrs. John C. Betts occurred yesterday morning at her home, 114 Winter street, after a short illness. She was formerly Miss Samuel Williams, daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah Williams of this city. She is survived by one sister, and four brothers, Samuel of Quebec; Frederick, of Phillips (Me.); Walter, of McAdam Junction; and Herbert Williams, of St. John. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from St. Paul's church where the service will be held at 2:30.

John Long.
Grand Falls, Sept. 15.—John Long, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this part of the county, died at his home in Enniskillen on Friday after a long illness. Mr. Long was born in Prince Edward Island nearly ninety years ago and came to Enniskillen where a young man, when by great perseverance he made for himself one of the best farms in that excellent farming community. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Katharine Mulhern, four sons, Arthur and Edward of Grand Falls; Thomas and John, of Enniskillen; and three daughters, Mrs. Peter Preston, of Caribou; Mrs. Wm. Doyle, of Boston and Mrs. John Carroll, of Houlton. The funeral on Sunday afternoon was one of the largest ever seen here. Requiem mass was said on Monday morning. Interment was made in the new R. C. cemetery.

Chester Burgess.
Grand Falls, Sept. 15.—Chester, the second son of John Burgess of the well-known lumber firm of James Burgess & Son, died on Monday afternoon. He was ninety years old a few days before his death, and had been ill with a heart trouble since spring. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

Mrs. E. W. Elliott.
The death of Laurinda West, widow of E. W. Elliott, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Killam, Moncton, on September 16, after a protracted illness of hemorrhage of the brain and paralysis. Mrs. Elliott's home was formerly Machias, Maine, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were married on Oct. 11, 1859. She went as a bride to Salisbury, where Mr. Elliott was then in business. At that time the I. C. R. ran only as far as Hampton and the remainder of the journey was made by stage coach. In 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott went to St. John, where they conducted a hotel, for many years known as the Elliott Hotel. She was a resident of St. John for about forty years. Mrs. Elliott was a faithful and active member of Brussels Street Baptist Church, St. John; a life member of Missionary Aid Society. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. A. E. Killam; Mrs. B. A. Stammers, St. John; Mrs. David Hudson, Glace Bay (N. S.). Funeral service was held last evening at eight o'clock and the body will be brought to St. John this morning.

Mrs. Levi F. Ring.
Saturday, Sept. 18.
The death of Sarah A., wife of Levi F. Ring, occurred yesterday, in the 64th year of her age. Besides her husband, there survive two sons, a sister and two brothers: Oscar and Harvey C., Mrs. Rebecca Wilbur of New Horton, Albert county, and Elias and Ripley Cobb. The late Mrs. Ring was a Baptist and was prominent in church work.

Funeral of Mrs. William Davidson.
Salt Springs, Sept. 16.—A very large funeral took place here on the 16th inst. at the obsequies of Mrs. Letitia Annie Davidson, wife of William Davidson of this place. The deceased was 49 years of age and was in good health, apparently, when she was suddenly stricken with paralysis of the brain and died within forty-eight hours. She leaves a husband and several small children to mourn their

WEDDINGS

Wallace Moore.
Norton, N. B., Sept. 17.—A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Mechanic Settlement, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 9 p. m., when their daughter, Annie Rea, was united in marriage with John Elmer Wallace. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Staver, of Norton, assisted by R. H. Scott, catechist of the Waterford congregation, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The wedding ceremony was held on the lawn. Some sixty guests being present.

The young couple were unattended. The bride was very becomingly attired in white satin with bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of pink roses and maiden hair fern. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Bustard, and the bride was given away by her father.

After the ceremony all sat down to a dainty repast. There was a large number of beautiful and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace left, amid showers of rice, on the evening train for Moncton, Truro, Halifax, Digby, St. John and other places in the maritime provinces. On their return home Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will reside in Mechanic Settlement.

Brown-Bond.
A wedding of note to many residents of Kings county took place at Kars on Sept. 15, when Edna Hand, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bond, was united in marriage to Oscar William Brown, of Bellisle. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of the immediate relatives of both parties and was conducted by Rev. J. J. Barrows, the pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist church, Marysville. The bride, who was charmingly gowned in a dress of silk embroidered veil and carrying a bouquet of white roses, was given away by her father. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple were served by about eighty invited guests. The presents, which were numerous and costly, gave evidence of the esteem in which the couple are held by all.

Nason-Peterson.
A very pretty wedding was solemnized on the lawn under a beautiful arch of cedar decorated with a large bell and sweet peas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Peterson, of Fredericton Junction, at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 16, when their only daughter, Mrs. Geo. Caroly, was united in marriage to Cecil E. Nason, of St. Mary's. Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, pastor of the Baptist church, Fredericton Junction, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father and was handsomely attired in a gown of blue, pink and white lace with veil and orange blossoms and carried a shiver bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern. Little Miss Margery Mcintosh, of Fredericton Junction, made a winsome flower girl, wearing a pretty little white dress and carrying a basket of white roses and sweet peas of various colors. After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served on the lawn, after which the happy couple left by C. P. R. for Fredericton, their many friends at the station wishing them every good luck and much prosperity for the future.

HON. WM. PUGSLEY ON THE CROP SITUATION

Urges Action by the Government to Protect Farmers' Interests—Deprecates Election Until After War

(Moncton Free Press, Sept. 15.)

In an interview yesterday, the Hon. William Pugsley, M.P. for St. John (N. B.), stated that he had reasons to understand there was a strong probability of a session of the house of commons being called for the coming November. As he is of the opinion that the government should have the wheat and other interests in mind in order to steady the price, or at least take advantage of the legislation passed in the United States and have wheat and flour placed on the free list, he suggests that a strong agitation be kept up among the farmers and others interested in the production of good results in that direction. He considered that the government should fix a fair price and buy the crop, or secure for the western farmers free access to the American markets. "In the event of a conscription bill," he declared, "it is due the farmers that the widest possible markets should be secured for their grain."

Mr. Pugsley stated that there is talk of a general election, but it is confined only to certain interests and he does not think it has been considered by the government. "At least he does not think the question has been discussed at Ottawa since Premier Borden's return. The present circumstances are so grave from the standpoint of Canada and the Empire," he declared, "that it would be deplorable in my opinion to have the people divided upon party questions."

Schooner Vera B. Roberts, Lately Ashore, Destroyed by Fire

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 18.—The schooner Vera B. Roberts, coal-burner, anchored about five miles from Victoria Harbor, caught fire on Friday night from an explosion of gasoline which occurred as the men were starting the pumping engine. The vessel and cargo were destroyed. She was 124 tons and owned by the Benjamin Farrabee (N. S.). A few days ago she was ashore off Pictou Island leaking badly.

Major Guthrie Went Through to Ottawa

Quebec, Sept. 20.—The Allan liner Corsican, which arrived here this morning brought back to Canada a large number of invalid officers and men, as well as the majority of the survivors of the S. S. Hopewell.

Some of the gallant Canadians were hobbling upon crutches, others had arms in slings, and heads bandaged, and others showed minor injuries.

Among the passengers was Major P. A. Guthrie of Fredericton, N. B., who is invalided home, suffering severely from a badly battered foot and leg, besides severe wounds in the stomach. Major Guthrie was among the passengers on the S. S. Hopewell.

Major Guthrie is on leave of absence until December 27, and if well enough will return to the front. He is now in Ottawa.

Among other passengers on the Corsican was Pfc. S. W. Chambers of Truro, who was shot in the leg at Vimy. "No," replied Guthrie. "Up to the present I have always regarded you as a loss."

PIECE OF TORPEDO FOUND OFF HESPERIAN

British Admiralty Has Evidence Which Brands German Submarine in That Locality

Other Ships Sunk in Vicinity on Same Date—Archibald, Dumba's Messenger, Given a Chance to Explain—Swedish Loan to Germany.

London, Sept. 20, 10 p. m.—With respect to the sinking of the Allan line steamer Hesperian, the British official press bureau has issued the following statement:

"According to information in the press a semi-official statement has been issued Berlin that it was practically impossible for a German submarine to have sunk the Hesperian since, according to the war plans, no German submarine was on Sept. 4 in the locality where the Hesperian was sunk; also, because, according to description from English sources, the explosion was of such a kind that it must have been caused by a mine rather than a torpedo.

"Undoubted proof exists that a German submarine was actually in the locality where the Hesperian was attacked and ships were sunk both to the north and south of this spot on Sept. 4 and 5. The explosion was of the type caused by a torpedo. This is conclusively proved by a fair sized fragment of a torpedo now in the possession of the admiralty, which was picked up on board the ship before she sank."

German Statement Definite.

Berlin, Sept. 20, via London.—The German admiralty now absolutely certain that the Allan line steamer Hesperian was not destroyed by a German submarine. All the underwater boats which were out at the time of the disaster have now returned to their bases. The Admiralty is authoritatively informed, and it is stated that none of them torpedoed the steamer.

On the contrary, it is said that the admiralty is convinced the disaster was due to a floating non-German mine. As confirmation of the admiralty belief it is pointed out that the mine, painted green and white, and which it is declared was not a German mine, was driven ashore a few days ago on the coast of Ireland, in the same vicinity where the Hesperian was blown up.

Archibald Given Hearing.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Whatever the government's action toward James J. Archibald, the American correspondent involved in the case of Dr. Dumba's Austrian ambassador, it will not be taken for several days and not until Archibald has had opportunity to make explanations to officials here. No further word on the Austrian correspondent's intention to recall Dr. Dumba had been received at the state department today.

The only action the department will take on Dr. Dumba's letter, published yesterday, will be to formally acknowledge its receipt.

Quid Pro Quo Extracted.

London, Sept. 20.—In return for Germany's consent to permit the exportation of coal and some other specified items to Sweden, five Swedish banks, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, have agreed to make Germany a loan of \$10,000,000 to be used in payment for goods bought in Sweden by Germany.

British Steamer Lost.

London, Sept. 20, 9 p. m.—Announcement was made tonight that the British steamer Horden had been sunk. The crew was landed.

The Horden was a vessel of 1,424 tons, and was owned by the Burnett Steamship Company, of Newcastle.

FREDERICTON FAIR OFF TO A GOOD START

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 20.—(Special)—The first day of the Fredericton exhibition shows the attendance about 500 in advance of the first day of the 1913 exhibition. The attendance today was 1800.

The first day of the exhibition was favored by the perfect autumn weather, which favored the fair today will continue during the week. In that event all attendance records are expected to be broken.

Band music at the fair today was furnished by the St. John Brass Band. Tomorrow another band organization, St. Mary's Band, will be here, as a special train is coming. A big attendance of St. John people is expected.

Judging will begin tomorrow in some of the classes.

FOUR MONTREAL COUNCILLORS FACE SERIOUS CHARGES

Montreal, Sept. 20.—Serious charges were made against four members of the city council before Judge Martineau in the superior court, Montreal, this morning in connection with the awarding of an asphalt contract to the Asphalte et Pavement Company, the allegations having been made by citizen Rodrigue Langlois.

They were, in brief, that Controller Hebert was to receive \$50,000 in capital stock in the company, \$250,000 cash for his vote for the contract to go to the Asphalte Company; Controller McDonald, \$50,000 in stock; Aldermen Mayrand and Menard, \$40,000 in capital stock.

Initials which corresponded to those of the men in question, with the figures mentioned standing opposite the initials, on a piece of paper, were produced in court, and Gonsalves Desaulniers, K. C., speaking for Mr. Langlois, stated that the initials, according to his information, represented the members of the city council whom he named as above.

WILLIAM H. BRYANT, OF NORTON, REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, WITH THE PRINCESS PATRICIAS

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The midnight casualty list contains the name of William H. Bryant, of Norton (N. B.), in a list of Princess Patricias unofficially reported killed in action.

The list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded.
Charles Henry Garton, Springbank (Ont.).
Killed in Action.
Thomas Dixon, England.

THIRD BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
John S. Harrison, England.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Percy R. Briault, G. A. Cripps, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing, Now, According to German List, Died.
Lance Corporal Wm. Ferguson Hay, Ernest F. Hunt, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Died of Gas Poisoning.
Walter Vennear, Forrest (Ont.).
Previously Reported Prisoner of War, Now Died, According to German List.
William McLean, Scotland.

TENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds.
Harold James Simpson, (H. M. S. Blenheim).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Lieutenant Stanley Victor Britton, Montreal; Sergeant James Anderson, Scotland; Lance Corporal John O'Keefe, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
William Robertson Nicoll, Scotland.

FORTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill.
E. T. Menshall, Pierson (Man.).

PRINCESS PATS.
Unofficially Reported Killed in Action.
WILLIAM H. BRYANT, NORTON (N. B.)
SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.
Dangerously Ill.
William Anderson, Vernon (B. C.)

Giant British Battleship Barham Ready for Service

New York, Sept. 20.—The super-dreadnought Barham, of the British navy, whose keel was laid in 1913, a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth and the Warspite, the most powerful battleships afloat, is about ready to be commissioned, according to word brought to New York today by passengers of the steamship Orduna.

The Barham is now fitting out at Liverpool, and probably will be in service within six weeks.

TWO HUNDRED MARK PASSED IN LOCAL RECRUITING EFFORT

(Continued from page 1.)

The province had responded well to the call for recruits he thought, and would respond still better as the case was put before them more. He knew that many of the districts had been depleted by the drain to the west, but he appealed to the young men to come out to the assistance of their brothers now in action.

The country had so long been accustomed to rely on the protection of Great Britain even in the latter days when they were growing out of the swaddling clothes of colonial form that they could not quite get the people to realize the gravity of the situation at present. They only read the newspapers and noted that it was all so distant.

"Yet we find today in this morning's papers the situation far more serious than at any time since the beginning of the war. There is imminent danger of a Russian army being surrounded. The Germans now hold about 80,000 square miles more than they held at the beginning and they possess Poland, so that if peace were declared tomorrow, the verdict of history would be that Germany had won. What would be the result of that? We would be a conquered nation. And yet they often heard it denied that Canadians were going to defend their own shores when they went overseas.

The End of Liberty.

"If Germany wins, what will become of our boasted liberties and democracy? Where should we be but for the protection of the British flag? Even at the beginning of the war the Pacific coast towns of Canada were in imminent danger until the British navy swept the seas of the Germans. Now we have the Kiel Canal, and many of the German vessels, of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American line tied up in Boston and other places because of the action of the British fleet, based upon Halifax. (Applause.)

"But some of you will say that we shall be defended by the Monroe Doctrine. But if Germany wins now, the United States will have enough to do to defend its own and the United States will have to become a great military nation in order to withstand the military power of Germany. They will have to spend millions and millions and pile millions upon millions to place themselves in a position of safety. Germany has no colonies, but as one writer said, she has no end of colonists, and they have all, in every land, been waiting for 'The Day' when they would be able to help the fatherland. If Germany were triumphant the western provinces would, in a few years, be full of Germans, coming from the overcrowded towns and provinces of Germany, and when the Germans had dominated the west they would spread their dirty influence to the east and the grand institutions for our forefathers bled on many a hard fought field would be lost and Canada, from end to end, would come under the domination of Germany. (Voices: Never.)

Therefore, I say, and repeat that the Canadians who are fighting the battles on the fields of France and Belgium today are fighting for the defence of Canada and every other part of the empire. Not many years ago the little Englander thought that the colonial possessions were a practical injury to Great Britain and one of the most prominent reasons to them as a millstone about the neck, yet what of the affection that has been shown in the last few months of the colonies coming to the aid of the mother country. Where would Great Britain be but for the moral and perhaps the material support of her overseas dominions?

Hon. Mr. Hazen then mentioned the devotion of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, and especially paid a compliment to the greatness of General Louis Botha.

Going on he said gravely: "The assistance of Canada is so

DEATH OF NEW BRUNSWICK MAN

(Vancouver World.)

John G. Moffat, owner of the Moffat Loggia Camp, at Village Bay, met almost instant death when a cable which he was operating broke and struck him. His body was brought in from the camp on Thursday, and will be sent to Campbellton (N. B.), where his parents reside. He was 88 years old. Mr. Moffat's death will be mourned by a host of friends. He was just completing a large contract for the B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company. The late Mr. Moffat was born at Tidewater, New Brunswick. He is survived by both parents, living at the old home, and one brother, in this city. There will be a funeral service at the chapel of Center & Hanna's on Saturday afternoon at 8:30.

VOL. LIV. GERM HUNS IN

Russian Retreat Completed

Germans Now Ready for Napoleonic Campaign

ive Work for tinuous—Italian

Petrograd, Sept. 21.—The official communication issued today regarding the Russian retreat is as follows:

"The Russian retreat from the frontiers of the Baltic coast is now completed. The Russian army is now in a position to meet the German offensive in the north. The Russian army is now in a position to meet the German offensive in the north. The Russian army is now in a position to meet the German offensive in the north."

Active Air and Artillery

Paris, Sept. 23.—The communication was issued today: "The artillery combats actively in Artois, the sectors of Soches and enemy has thrown on various points quickly extinguished. "Our artillery has not only damaged the organization of the enemy to the south of the front, but also in the north of the front. "In Champagne the enemy has been driven from the Auberville territory of the Argonne Meuse and the Moselle. The enemy has been driven from the Argonne Meuse and the Moselle. The enemy has been driven from the Argonne Meuse and the Moselle."

Italians Break Through

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 23.—Official communication: "During the night of the 21st and 22nd the Italian army broke through the enemy's position in the north of the front. The Italian army has broken through the enemy's position in the north of the front. The Italian army has broken through the enemy's position in the north of the front."

Belgians in the Fight

Paris, Sept. 23.—The communication issued today: "The Belgian army has broken through the enemy's position in the north of the front. The Belgian army has broken through the enemy's position in the north of the front. The Belgian army has broken through the enemy's position in the north of the front."