

CRUSHING SEA DEFEAT FOILS GERMAN PLAN; BRITISH FLEET ACTIVE ON BELGIAN COAST

OSSOWETZ TAKEN BUT LOSS OF RIGA BATTLE WILL HAMPER GERMANS

London, Aug. 23.—The German naval reverses in the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea, the German success in occupying the fortress of Ossowitz, and a British naval bombardment of the German naval base at Zebrugga today furnished a series of news features which temporarily diverted attention from the gravity of the issues growing out of the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic by a German submarine.

The German version of the Riga battle has not yet been given out, but the definiteness of the official Russian report on the sinking or crippling of the German battle cruiser Moltke, two other cruisers and eight torpedo boats, has sent a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and dispelled the depression over the Russian retreat on land. Aside from the loss of the German ships, the naval engagement is regarded chiefly important for the strategic effect upon the land operations in the German sweep eastward toward Petrograd, which military observers now consider as having been checked, and possibly irreparably defeated.

SUCCESS OF ADVANCE HINGED ON RIGA.

The German centre has pressed forward steadily, until Prince Leopold of Bavaria is near the Russian new line of defence, but the military observers say that the entire campaign hinged on the vast enveloping movement of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces in the north. They had succeeded in pushing far beyond Riga, to Jacobstadt, on the Drvina, but the Russian hold on the Gulf of Riga and of the great naval base of Riga is a continual menace in Von Hindenburg's rear.

This, the military observers say, led to the shifting of a number of German capital ships, including the Moltke, from the North Sea to the Baltic, with the purpose of controlling Riga and thus protecting a German land advance on Petrograd. The result of the naval battle, as gleaned from the official report, appears definitely to have defeated the German objective, according to the observers, who say that, aside from the loss of the ships, the Gulf and the naval base of Riga are still in Russian hands and menace Von Hindenburg's capture by the Germans of the fortress of Ossowitz gives them another stronghold, only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk remaining in the central sector. It also gives them the main point on the railway to Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk.

EXPECT EVACUATION OF BREST-LITOVSK.

Special reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian position at Brest-Litovsk gradually is becoming untenable and that the public is being prepared for its abandonment.

Only meagre details have been received concerning the British bombardment of the German submarine base at Zebrugga and neighboring points on the Belgian coast. Berlin reports that forty British ships were engaged in it, but the British admiralty as yet has made no statement. The firing lasted several hours, the German heavy artillery answering the British fire.

That there has been French naval activity in the same locality is shown in the Paris official communication, which announces the sinking of a German torpedo boat destroyer off Ostend by two French torpedo boats.

In the west there has been no notable changes in the battle line.

RUSSIANS HOLD OWN IN RIGA REGION NOW.

Petrograd, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 23.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Russian war office:

"In the last operations in the Gulf of Riga the German fleet suffered the following losses: One battle cruiser, two light cruisers and not less than eight torpedo boat destroyers, placed hors de combat. Some of the latter sank.

"On land, in the Riga region in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, towards the west, the situation is unchanged.

"On the Svanta, between the Vija and Niemen, on the 21st and 22nd, we held by the enemy's offensive on the front of Kovarsk-Vilkomir-Kochedy-Dronoskiy. Further south some of our units passed from the left bank of the Middle Niemen to the right bank.

"Between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk region we continue to defend our positions. Step by step, on the 21st and 22nd, the enemy made his most stubborn attacks on the Lower Bobr, in the region of Chafranka and Bielsk, in an easterly direction, and on the front of Klechtch-Wysoka-Brest-Litovsk.

"On the right bank of the Bug, east of Vladova, the principal enemy attacks continue in the region of the lakes near Pushcha. On the evening of the 22nd the enemy attempted to assume the offensive also in the direction of Kovell.

"The situation in Galicia is unchanged."

Active Artillery Fighting.

Paris, Aug. 23, 10:25 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In Artois, to the north of Souchez and in the sector of Neuville-Rochecourt, the artillery on both sides still shows lively activity.

"The enemy has dropped a few shells at Arras, Mont Didier and Rheims. Our counter-fire of the trenches and batteries of the enemy has been observed to be successful at many points.

"In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beaune front, a violent fight with grenades and bombs has taken place.

"Before Villo-Sur-Touche an advanced trench of the enemy was completely destroyed by one of our mines."

Italians Repulse Attack.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 23.—The following official statement from the Italian general headquarters, dated Aug. 23, was made public tonight:

"On the upper Cordevole the enemy completed, the afternoon of the 21st, a sudden raid on our line which defends the heights connecting Lana Pass with Sessa. The attack, although preceded and supported by an intense fire and volley of hand grenades, was completely repulsed.

"In the Tolmino sector the investment of defences is being slowly but continuously completed.

"On the Carzo front a surprise night attack by our troops put them in possession of several strong enemy trenches which prevented our lines on the left

VICTORIA CROSS FOR DEAD LIEUTENANT

Highest Honor Known to British Paid to Lt. F. W. Campbell of 1st Battalion

"NO MAN DIED WITH MORE GLORY"

Young Officer Advanced With Machine Gun Under Hail of Fire and With Back of Surviving Private of His Section as Tripod Fired 1,000 Rounds—Mortally Wounded on Return to Trench.

London, Aug. 23.—The Victoria cross has been conferred upon Lieut. Frederick William Campbell, of the First Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous bravery on June 15 at Ghynchey, when he took two machine guns over a parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun and maintained his position there, under the heaviest of rifle, machine gun and bomb fire, when almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded.

The British supply of bombs being exhausted, Lieut. Campbell advanced the machine gun still further to an exposed position, and by firing 1,000 rounds succeeded in holding back the German counter-attack.

Lieut. Campbell subsequently was wounded, and has since died.

Of Lieutenant Campbell's heroic exploit which has won the recognition of the highest honor paid a British soldier, Sir Max Aiken, the Canadian record officer at the front, wrote on July 14 as follows:

"Lieutenant F. W. Campbell, with two machine guns, had advanced in the rear of the trench sections. The entire crew of one gun was killed or wounded in the advance, but a portion of the other crew gained the enemy's trench in the direction of Stony Mountain. The advance was most difficult and although subjected to constant heavy rifle and machine gun fire, the bombers led the way until further advance was impossible, owing to a barricade across the trench, which had been hurriedly erected by the enemy.

"The bomb and the machine gun carry the brunt of the day's work more and more as time goes on, till one almost begins to think that the rifle may be superseded by the shot gun.

"The machine gun crew, which reached the trench, was reduced to Lieutenant Campbell and Private Vincent, a lumber-jack from Bracebridge (Ont.), the machine gun, and the tripods. In default of a base, Lieutenant Campbell set up the machine gun on the broad back of Private Vincent, and fired continuously. Afterwards, during the retreat, German bombers entered the trench and Lieutenant Campbell fell wounded. Private Vincent then cut away the cartridge belt and, abandoning the tripod, dragged the gun away to safety because it was too hot to handle.

"Lieutenant Campbell crawled out of the enemy's trench, and was carried into our trench in a dying condition by Company Sergeant-Major Owen, from Woodstock (Ont.) in the words of Kingslake—"No man died that night with more glory, yet many died and there was much glory."

"At Wastrin, southeast of Lille, a British flying machine was shot down."

"Eastern theatre of war:

"Army group of Feld Marshal Von Hindenburg: The troops of General Von Eichen are making further progress east of Kovno. On the Bobr we occupied Ossowetz fortress, which was evacuated by the Russians.

"North and south of Tykocin successful engagements took place. Tykocin was taken. On this occasion 200 prisoners, including eleven officers and 77 machine guns, fell into our hands.

"Desperate Russian counter-attacks east of Bielsk failed with very considerable losses to the enemy, and we advanced south of this town.

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria engaged in stubborn fighting. This army group has crossed the Kleszoz-Leranza line and is engaged in further favorable attacks. We took 8,500 prisoners and sixteen machine guns were captured.

"Army group of Feld Marshal Von Mackensen: The crossings over a tributary of the Pulva have been captured after fierce resistance on the front between Raana and the mouth of the river. An attack across the Bug above the tributary of the Pulva is making progress.

"Before Brest-Litovsk the situation remains unchanged. On both sides of Svitjoe and at Pizosa, east of Vladova, the enemy was defeated yesterday and driven back toward the northeast."

London, Aug. 23.—The version of today's German tactical statement received by cable by Reuters Telegram Company gives a number of machine guns captured by the Germans at Tykocin seven, instead of seventy-seven, as given in an earlier version, received from Berlin by wireless telegraph.

The fall of Ossowetz deprives the Russians of the last of their westernmost

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ACTION DETERMINED WHEN FACTS KNOWN

Significant Statement Briefly Sums Up President Wilson's Attitude

NOT TO ASK FOR ANY EXPLANATION

Unless Germany Offers Excuse Torpedoing of Arabic Must Be Taken as Answer to U. S. Note—German Press Seeks to Cloud Issue—Defines its British Statements.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Four days have passed since a German submarine sunk the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, and the American government still is without the detailed and official information necessary to shape its course.

The only notable development today was a break in the official silence which has surrounded the White House. Secretary Lansing declared that all the information so far in the hands of the state department, was fragmentary, and that details still were being sought. Ambassador Page at London, who had forwarded by mail a detailed statement, including some affidavits of American survivors, was instructed to send immediately a summary by cable. Some despatches were received from him, but they were not made public because they were thought to be of doubtful value. It is assumed that unless Germany wishes to make an outright issue with the United States some explanation will be volunteered. Acting with that thought, Ambassador Gerard was instructed today to report whether he had received a report from the German government on the sinking of the Arabic. He was not, however, instructed to ask for one.

It is said the state department will not necessarily wait indefinitely on Germany before taking whatever action is decided upon, neither does it intend to invite or encourage arguments. All it wants now are the facts. No meeting has been called for tomorrow, a regular cabinet day.

Here Are the Facts.

London, Aug. 23, 11:32 p. m.—Official and unofficial statements were made today bearing upon the precise status of the steamer Arabic at the time she was sunk, the purpose being to show definite and unambiguous facts. The Arabic was an unoffending merchant ship, proceeding on her course, and that without question she was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The latter point became increasingly important owing to cable reports from the United States, stating that some Berlin officials maintained that since there was no proof any one aboard the Arabic saw the submarine, the sinking might have been the result of striking a mine.

The foreign office issued a brief statement summing up the facts within its knowledge, without disclosing all the details in its possession. The statement said definitely that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and without any attempt on the part of the steamer to attack the underwater craft or to escape. The announcement also declares the Arabic was unarmed, and was proceeding to a neutral port, and therefore carrying no contraband. This is considered a summing up of the British official view of the essential facts, and as showing the culpability

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ITALIAN TROOPS OFF TO TURKISH FIELD?

Several Transports Leave Four Italian Ports, Escorted by Warships

Serbia Aids Balkan Negotiations by Acknowledging Italy's Supremacy on Adriatic Coast—Broken Turkish Promise Led to Italian Declaration of War.

Rome, Aug. 23.—Several transports laden with troops, and escorted by warships, have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto and Brindisi for an unknown destination. They sailed under sealed orders. It is generally believed they are to be employed for operations against Turkey.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES ROME.

Rome, Aug. 23, via Paris, Aug. 24.—Naby Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Italy, with the embassy staff and the consul in this city, left today for Turkey, by way of Switzerland.

Marquis Di Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, already has left that country.

SERBIA YIELDS TO ITALY IN ALBANIA.

Milan, Italy, Aug. 23.—One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Entente Allies has been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia in the Corriere Della Serra.

The premier is quoted as saying that Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania.

Premier Pachitch, according to the newspaper, went over several phases of the present situation, as well as declaring that Austria had tried several times since the beginning of the war to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, but always with refusals from the Serbian government. The inaction of the Serbian army, the premier said, was due to sanitary conditions and the necessity for reorganization and the accumulation of war supplies.

When the moment comes, he declared, the Serbian army will fight steadfastly and in accord with the armies of Serbia's Allies, true to the principles of the Balkans for the Balkan peoples.

Serbia has been endeavoring ever since the beginning of the war to reach an agreement with Bulgaria, and is trying to do so now, the premier said, on a basis conserving the vital interests of both countries. So far as concerns Albania, the premier is quoted as declaring, Serbia bows to the decision of Europe and wishes a friendly solution of the Adriatic question with Italy, acknowledging the predominant position of Italy in that field.

An agreement has just been reached, the premier added, for Serbia to send to Italy Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality in exchange for prisoners of Slavic nationalities taken from Austria by Italy.

In June 1913, when the second Balkan war was brought to a close, the European powers made Albania an independent kingdom, with Prince William of Wied as king. The prince, however, was unable to pacify the turbulent tribesmen, and in May, 1914, he fled the country.

Since the beginning of the European war the flags of several of the neighboring countries have been hoisted on Albanian territory. Italy last fall occupied the Albanian town of Avlona, on the Adriatic, while the Greeks took territory in Epirus. Serbian troops marched across the country and assumed control of Durazzo, another outlet into the Adriatic, while Montenegro occupied the northern town of Scutari.

According to recent semi-official Serbian information it was stated that Serbia had accepted the conditions of the Allies and would consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmatian coast and adjacent islands, and the partition of Albania with Greece, with the exception of Avlona, which was to remain Italian. The interview with Premier Pachitch indicates that the Serbian government has granted further concessions regarding Albania to Italy.

VENIZELOS CABINET SWORN IN.

London, Aug. 24, 12:05 a.m.—M. Venizelos and the members of his cabinet were sworn in today, says a Reuter despatch from Athens. An immense crowd, which had gathered in the streets, enthusiastically cheered the new premier.

The chief portfolios are constituted as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Venizelos. Minister of War—General Danglis. Minister of Marine—M. Miaoulis. Minister of Finance—M. Repoulis.

CONSTANTINOPLE LIGHTED ONLY BY OIL.

Sofia, Aug. 23, via London, 5 p.m.—The gas works at Doldabotche, which supply Constantinople, have been shut down owing to lack of coal and Constantinople is now lighted by petroleum, according to latest advices from the Turkish capital.

The police have instructed the proprietors of hotels, cafes and other establishments to place oil lamps outside their buildings.

For the same reason trains on the Anatolian railway are running at half speed.

Turkish Privileges Suppressed.

Rome, Aug. 23.—The Italian government, having declared war on Turkey, has decided to suppress all privileges enjoyed by the Ottoman Empire in Tripolitania by the treaty of Lausanne.

The liberty of the Mohammedan religion and the local customs derived from it, have been maintained.

Italian Declaration.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Further details concerning the circular message which has been sent by the Italian government to its representatives abroad, setting forth the difficulties between Italy and Turkey, leading up to Italy's declaration of war on the Ottoman government, are contained in a dispatch sent from Rome by the correspondent of the Havas Agency. The Havas telegram follows: "Regarding flagrant violations of the rights, interests and even liberties of

Italian citizens in the Ottoman empire, without the most energetic protestations on this subject, presented by the Italian ambassador at Constantinople, having any value, the circular says that on the third of August Marquis di Garroni (Italian ambassador to Turkey) presented an ultimatum comprising four demands:

"One—That Italians be permitted freely to leave Beirut (Syria); two—that Italians in Smyrna, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vourla, be authorized to depart by way of Sighele; three—that the Ottoman government permit the free embarkation of Italians at Mersina, Alexandria, Haifa and Jaffa; four—that the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and facilitate their journey.

"Before the expiration of the 48-hour limit for a reply to the ultimatum a note

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BRITISH BOMBARD GERMAN DEPOTS

Formidable Fleet Fires on Zebrugga and Other Points, Silencing Enemy Batteries

FIERCE GERMAN FIRE ON FORTS OF KOVNO

Six Hundred Big Guns Ranged in Arc, Tier Above Tier, Ground Defences to Powder—Cholera Threatens Austria; Germany Faces Meat Shortage.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ALSO LOST IN BATTLE

London, Aug. 24, 2:50 a.m.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd says: "In addition to the German losses previously reported in the Riga battle, a German submarine was run ashore on the coast of Dago Island, (in the Baltic Sea just outside the Gulf of Riga) and doubtless also is lost."

LOSS OF GERMAN DESTROYER ADMITTED.

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 24, 3:12 a. m.—An official report of the German admiralty received here, says: "Off Zebrugga Sunday night a German outpost boat was attacked by two hostile destroyers. After brave resistance the boat was sunk. Part of her crew was rescued."

AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK WITH THE REST.

London, Aug. 24, 4:40 a. m.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that a semi-official statement, issued in the Russian capital, adds another auxiliary cruiser to the previous list of the German losses in the Gulf of Riga.

Flushing, Holland, Aug. 23, via London, 5:33 p.m.—Several British warships appeared off Knocke, Belgium, and bombarded the coast. A press despatch says that shells burst over a factory between Zebrugga and Lissewege.

The Germans replied with their coast defense guns, but their fire finally ceased. Heavy clouds of smoke appeared over Zebrugga, but no fires were visible.

Two large British warships were still off Knocke at 9 o'clock this morning.

Today's German official statement says that a hostile fleet of about forty ships appeared before Zebrugga and subsequently steamed away. The northwest, which would take them in the direction of England. This is the first report of any naval movements of consequence in the North Sea for a considerable period. The last important naval action in these waters occurred on January 24, when the German cruiser Blucher was sunk.

GUNS RANGED IN TIERS AT KOVNO ASSAULT.

London, Aug. 23.—Refugees who have reached Petrograd from Kovno say that an enormous amount of artillery was employed by the Germans in their successful assault on that fortress.

According to information gathered from this source by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Germans concentrated 600 guns on the first fort which they captured. The batteries formed a great arc of guns, one row behind another. One shell destroyed the facade of the cathedral.

Three Zeppelins and more than thirty aeroplanes flew over the fortress, dropping bombs.

1,564 CHOLERA CASES IN AUSTRIA.

Zurich, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 24.—The Austrian minister of the interior, according to reports received here, has announced that there were 1,566 cases of Asiatic cholera in Austria on August 19.

GERMAN MEAT SUPPLY IS RUNNING SHORT.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Germany is facing the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population by 40 or 50 per cent, according to a report compiled by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin and just received at the department of commerce.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORN'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—The condition of Sir William Van Horne, former president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who was operated upon in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, this morning for abdominal abscess, was reported late tonight as satisfactory.

ARCHBISHOP WORRELL'S WIFE DIED YESTERDAY.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Charlotte Worrell, wife of Archbishop Worrell, of Nova Scotia, died today after an illness of several months. She was 61 years of age, and is survived by her husband and four children.

N. STOCKFORD AGAIN HEADS GRAND LODGE

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 18.—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, I. O. G. T., held officers this afternoon as follows: C. T. E. N. Stockford, St. John; Donn, Rev. W. G. Lane; G. Electoral; A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton; G. Electoral of Juvenile Work, Miss Beatrice Spill, St. John; G. Vice Temples, Mrs. Newton Jarvis, Fredericton; Secretary, J. V. Jackson, Moncton; Treasurer, J. Barry Allen, Fredericton; Marshal, D. C. Fisher, St. John; G. Elector, Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, Fredericton; Junction; G. Deputy Marshal, Mrs. Bishop, Moncton; G. Guard, Seymour; P. G. C. T., L. R. Hetherington; P. D. I. C. T., A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton.

An expression of loyalty was ordered and the wired the governor-general mentioning the fact that one entire lodge



N. Stockford of St. John, re-elected Grand Chief Temples, I.O.G.T., Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

many other members of the order now on active service with the Canadian forces.

The salary of the grand secretary was raised to \$150 per annum.

The report of the juvenile work committee stated that the work had been increased owing to the fact that the superintendent, J. D. Scammell, was on duty duty. Mr. Scammell is with the 11th at Partridge Island.

The report of the committee upon political action contained some pointed reference to political conditions in New Brunswick. It stated that the time had come to crystallize the temperance sentiment in the province, the use of money for liquor interests giving the latter political influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength. Local efforts towards prohibition were advised as a step towards provincial prohibition.

Reference was made to the "courtroom opinion" given by the government to a litigation which asked for provincial prohibition, and also to the fact that the "verbal consideration" promised had led to secure any satisfactory result. The report states that the committee is in a position to express an opinion on the truth or falsity of the charges against the government's decision was influenced by monetary consideration.

AMERICAN PRESS DEMANDS REVERENCE OF RELATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

precautions prescribed by international law, it is to be assumed that he intended deliberately to murder Americans. Their escape from death, if all them escaped, in no way modifies his intention.

More Than Adjectives.

The Sun says editorially this morning: Facts more than adjectives are important in considering yesterday's culminating achievement of the Von Tirpitz. The Arabic, American-owned, sailing under the British flag, familiar to Americans not only as a regular liner, but also as the carrier of many of the Americans on pleasure cruises to the Mediterranean and elsewhere, was hit at the bottom by a blow beneath the belt from a German submarine in that region of frightfulness just outside the front door of British commerce which witnessed the murder of the Lusitania's passengers and the more recent attack on the Orduna.

The Arabic, unlike the Lusitania, was mingling westward, and by no effort of military sophistry could she be regarded an ammunition ship.

Our information this morning is that the blow was without warning. The time of sinking, about ten minutes after the delivery of the blow, indicates that the German commander was reckless of the consequences of his to the lives of neutral non-combatants. There were more than a dozen American passengers on the Arabic, according to last night's despatches.

What was the toll of neutral death of American lives, if any, sacrificed by Von Tirpitz's order, cannot now be said. If there was warning, if there was an advance or an attempt to observe the common humanity, the affair presents a different aspect. Supposing the worst and Heaven grant that the worst be true—we have Germany's answer. In words but in a frightful deed, to note of warning signed by Secretary Lansing just thirty days ago this day, under the title, Is This Germany's Answer? The Herald editorially says: "The government of the United States sent to the German government a friendly but firm note, setting forth, for the third time, its unalterable attitude toward acts of naval warfare which it had previously characterized as 'so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare.' To this it is a reply through the channels of diplomacy."

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The two C. P. excursion trains which left here last night for the hard-fought fields of the west carried away approximately 1,600 people, about 200 of whom were women.

So an enormous drainage has been effected on the male population—much more serious than was caused by

MAY BE RECALLED



M. VENIZELOS

FRENCH AVIATOR INTERNED BY SWISS AUTHORITIES ESCAPES

Paris, Aug. 23.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who was obliged to land in Switzerland June 27, through an accident to his motor, after bombarding the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, and was interned near St. Gothard, has escaped.

M. Gilbert arrived in Paris last night and reported for service at the French ministry of war today.

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion. 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., AUGUST 25, 1915

THE ARABIC.

The sinking of the steamship Arabic, bound from Liverpool to New York with a passenger list that included more than a score of American citizens, is positive proof that Germany has no intention of abandoning her murderous warfare on the high seas.

The destruction of the Arabic without warning is a direct challenge to the American notes to Germany following the Lusitania massacre. At that time the United States government served warning on Berlin that Germany would be held strictly accountable for any further outrages against American citizens travelling on the high seas.

If the early reports regarding the sinking of the Arabic are borne out by the statements of the survivors, it does not seem possible that President Wilson can longer continue diplomatic relations with the German government. Many of the leading newspapers and a large portion of the public have long been clamoring for satisfaction in the case of the Lusitania, and the appeal to Washington for prompt and decisive action will doubtless now become unanimous.

While the destruction of the Arabic does not parallel the Lusitania disaster in horror, it is nevertheless a flagrant violation of the rules of civilized warfare and adds one more to the long list of sickening crimes committed by German submarine crews at the orders of the German admiralty. In this case as in the case of the Lusitania and the Falaba, there was needless loss of life. Had the Arabic carried as many passengers as the Lusitania, the loss of life would undoubtedly have been as great, or greater, for she disappeared in eleven minutes whereas the big Canarder remained afloat for more than twenty minutes. It is a crime that ought to bring young men from all parts of the Empire to the colors with a rush.

THE WAR.

As long ago as August 6, just after the fall of Warsaw, a well informed military observer said that the proportions then assumed by the German campaign in Poland could only mean that Germany was not content with taking Warsaw, but intended to carry the war into Russia. The events of the last ten days have been a striking vindication of that opinion.

While no one can now forecast the extent or the immediate result of this German invasion, the point of interest still is the fate of the Russian armies; that is to say, whether or not the Grand Duke will be able to extricate his field armies without very grave disaster.

But while the news bearing upon this point is at the moment discouraging, it is well to consider the fact, recently made plain by several military observers, that Germany had not stopped at Warsaw for the simple reason that it was impossible at that stage of the campaign to disentangle her forces from the Russian grip and establish a new front which could be fortified and held by the comparatively small force. Could she have done that, she would have been able to transfer a vast force to the western front in France and Flanders, and perhaps to threatened territory in the Balkans as well.

ive of the British and French which must now be assumed to be due. Some of us who are disposed at times to read the newspaper despatches with a sense of foreboding will do well to remember that the Allies are in constant touch and are acting with perfect understanding, and that if the Allied offensive in the west has been long delayed—as it has—the loss of time has been due to the fact that those in supreme command believe better results will follow complete preparation than could have been achieved had an attack been made before now, unsupported by a sufficient reserve of guns and munitions of war.

While the Russians are in retreat, and while their armies are undoubtedly in greater peril for a time than ever before, it still must be remembered that the British and French—and particularly the British—have at their command great armies which will presently be giving a good account of themselves.

In the meantime it is for us in Canada to make daily a new effort to realize the terrific nature of the struggle and to make every endeavor to increase the stream of troops which must go steadily forward from this country until the tide has turned and victory for the Allies is accomplished. Russia fights doggedly on, and without any thought of final defeat. That tremendous country is handicapped by lack of artillery and of munitions, but it has still an innumerable host of fine soldiers, and they cannot be decisively beaten. We in Canada should be inspired by their magnificent courage, and should see to it that this country does its full share. To do our share, fully and promptly, is our task in this great war, and we must discharge it like true sons of the Empire.

WHAT MANITOBA'S VERDICT MEANS.

Some Conservative newspapers profess to see in the great Liberal majority in Manitoba a danger to the Liberal party itself. The almost complete annihilation of the Conservative parliamentary following in that province, they would have their readers believe, will sooner or later, result in trouble for Premier Norris and his advisers.

In advancing these arguments partisan writers ignore all that was at stake in the recent elections in Manitoba. There conditions demanded a verdict that could not be misunderstood throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The Parliament buildings and other wrongdoing were so disgusting to all sense of public decency that the electors were astounded at the barfaced attempts of a member of the Federal cabinet and his political associates in the province to befog the issue and deceive the public, and it was widely felt that the only way to save Manitoba's reputation was to completely shatter the Rogers forces in the field.

This view is strikingly set forth by the Presbyterian of Toronto, which, under the title "Manitoba Acquitted," declares that what Manitoba has done "other provinces ought to do and will do when their trial comes up." The important and influential Province of Manitoba has been on trial. The charge was that it loved darkness rather than light, partyism rather than purity, dishonest dealing rather than fair play, the privilege of the few rather than the opportunity of all.

The charge was well and truly tried before the electors of the Province. Advocates were heard by the people—who are the judges—and the jury in all such cases—the full and free chance was given to party supporters and the opponents of high principles to defend or attack, to command or criticize, and no advocate's mouth was shut.

While the trial went on very many people in every Province in Canada waited impatiently for the day when the verdict should be brought in, and there was an intensity of anxiety in the Province of Manitoba itself on the part of the large body of the people—as we now know—from Manitoba, should elect to stay under the decaying rule of the past years, or get new masters and enter upon a new order of life in the Dominion where Manitoba plays such an important part.

Referring to the alleged hold-up of liquor licenses holders, he said: "A charge has been laid at the door of the present government of compounding with men engaged in the liquor traffic. The truth or falsity of this charge remains to be proved. However, we believe that the best way to repudiate a charge is not to evade, but to invite investigation. While the government may be wholly innocent as to the matter referred to, if a thorough investigation be made, they may forever rest under the stigma. Nothing should be feared by them. If any follower of the party has received the money, as charged, it must be known to the government. No evidence has been presented by any member of the press that the people's verdict is not negatively by his government. We trust that he will exert his power to keep the very strength of his government from becoming its undoing."

Probably no one recognizes more fully than Mr. Norris the heavy responsibility which he and his colleagues have assumed. And there is no reason to fear that they will not discharge that responsibility to the very best of their ability. The people of Manitoba have placed their faith in Premier Norris without reserve and he must know perfectly well that if he does not justify that faith he and his government must go the way of the discredited group of politicians led by Sir Rodmond Roblin. He has made a good beginning, and it is the confident expectation of the people of the province that he will give Manitoba good and honest government.

MAY GET HIS PASSPORTS



Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States. The indications are that he will be handed his passports to mark the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

Board of Trade, and that these statements have never been made public. The whole matter ought to be laid before the full Board of Trade without delay. So many contradictory statements have been made that the public should no longer be kept in the dark.

Any statement by Mr. Gattelus that favors the west side route is only important because it represents the opinion of his superiors. A few weeks ago Premier Clarke announced that the route for the Valley road, which was reported to have been changed, was fixed by legislation. A day or two later the two ministers of the Crown told the council of the Board of Trade that the railway ought to come to St. John by way of the western bank of the river from Gagetown to Westfield, and from there through to Fairville and across the harbor, or near Navy Island. Therefore the Premier's latest announcement only adds to the confusion of the public mind with respect to what the government is actually doing, or proposes to do.

This confusion should be cleared up at once. The whole transportation situation should be dealt with in public. The Board of Trade and the City Council should insist upon having all the facts laid before them. The city has already suffered, and is bound to suffer more, from the inexcusable and costly delay.

CONCEALING THE EVIDENCE.

The Standard Thursday, in its Frequent report, deliberately garbled the words of the Grand Chief Templar in reference to the recent hold-up of liquor licenses. The Standard, in its report, made an effort to mislead its readers, and give them the idea that the Grand Chief Templar had said nothing concerning the position of the local government in view of the unanswered charges made by E. S. Carter, Liberal Organizer. The Telegraph's report of the Grand Chief Templar's address, or of that portion of it which is now under review, is as follows:

Referring to the alleged hold-up of liquor licenses holders, he said: "A charge has been laid at the door of the present government of compounding with men engaged in the liquor traffic. The truth or falsity of this charge remains to be proved. However, we believe that the best way to repudiate a charge is not to evade, but to invite investigation. While the government may be wholly innocent as to the matter referred to, if a thorough investigation be made, they may forever rest under the stigma. Nothing should be feared by them. If any follower of the party has received the money, as charged, it must be known to the government. No evidence has been presented by any member of the press that the people's verdict is not negatively by his government. We trust that he will exert his power to keep the very strength of his government from becoming its undoing."

It is perhaps not surprising that a Journal like the Standard follows the plan of garbling or concealing the evidence. It has done so in connection with the Kent and Gloucester scandals. It did so in some degree in connection with the Dugal charges. It has followed the same plan with respect to the disclosures in Manitoba and the scandals in British Columbia.

The temperance people who met in Fredericton make the very obvious point that the local government should have made a full and prompt investigation of the Carter charges. Mr. Carter offered to produce his evidence, and to stand or fall by it. Instead of providing machinery for the investigation or enlarging the scope of Commissioner Chandler's work, so that he could hear the evidence, the local government refused any form of investigation, and presumably directed its journalistic organs to indulge in the disgraceful abuse of Mr. Carter which

list. One of these writers makes this thoughtful effort to analyze the situation:

"The chief trouble, we believe, as has been said before, is that up till the present time the great masses of our young men have failed to realize the significance of the events in Europe and the perilousness of the situation. The past decade in Canada has not been one well calculated to induce serious thinking. It has been a period of expansion, inflation and general whoop-her-up; a period of expectation of getting rich quick, a period in which hard grinding drudgery has been discounted. It has been the very worst sort of preparation for this great war; and it takes some time for our young men to be jolted into a realization of the situation. Perhaps the authorities both in Britain and in Canada have not given the proper lead. There has been too great a tendency to lay emphasis upon ultimate victory rather than upon immediate necessities. We are too ready to take it for granted that the British Empire is bound to come out victorious. In the early days of the war we were all too ready to believe that Germany would 'crack' suddenly, and that the war would end as abruptly as it began. Nor is it necessary to be pessimistic today or more doubtful of the ultimate result. It is necessary to remind young Canadians that the ultimate result may depend upon them, and that just as the Canadians at St. Julien saved the day, so it may be the high destiny of the hundreds of thousands who have not yet answered their country's call to save the day for the British Empire."

This is a fair presentation of some aspects of the case, but no presentation of it can be satisfactory. The best men in the British Empire, by giving their lives in many cases, and by risking them daily in all cases, will ultimately turn the scale in this war. When the present armies have been thinned by the daily toll taken by the guns, it will still be imperative necessary that the British Empire shall have a tremendous force of fresh troops ready to throw into the balance. In fact, these fresh troops must be poured in steadily as the war proceeds, and in addition to these constant and heavy reinforcements, there must still be a great host ready to finish the work.

Those young men who hesitate to enlist, comforting themselves with the false thought that they may go some day if the need seems greater than it seems now, should remember that while they are hesitating other men, more honest and more fearless are dying for them. And they must remember, also, that men are not trained for this war in a day, but that the man who enlists at this hour must be drilled and equipped, trained so that his company may act in perfect unison with his brigade, his brigade with his division, and his division with the field army to which it is attached. These things take time, and the brains and the courage which are today shaping British strategy ought not to be handicapped by hesitation among the young men of the Empire—hesitation that must soon be called by an uglier word. The need for recruits was never greater than at this hour. In war, as in charity, he gives twice who gives quickly. Life is a most precious possession but, after all, not the most precious.

NOTE AN DOCUMENT.

Germans have been intriguing to use the United States as a club to strike Britain, and they did not care what became of the club—Toronto Globe.

WHAT ARE THEY SAYING ABOUT US?

What are our men in the trenches saying about the rest of us, who are carrying on the ordinary pursuits of peace, business and pleasure, comparatively undisturbed as yet by the anxiety and horror of the great war? We who dwell in security because of the brave men at the front discuss their deeds or their deaths at the breakfast table, and occasionally express wonder or anxiety because they have not yet driven the German armies across the Rhine. Perhaps most of us are less free in the matter of criticism than we were earlier in the war, for this war has been so tremendous that it has made an impression upon even the arm chair critic. Presently we shall begin to realize what the men in the trenches are saying about other men who have not yet put on the uniform.

A Canadian officer who returned to Canada to recover from a serious wound, and who saw much fighting in Flanders, brings word that when Canadian newspapers reach the trenches and the officers and men get time to read them, they notice the names of former friends and comrades who are still at home and who are mentioned in connection with social, sporting, and athletic events. There are so many men at the front from nearly every important community, that among them they may be said to know everybody here at home. And their comments upon those who dwell here as in time of peace, so this officer tells us, are bitter enough. Some of them are asking why they should be hourly facing death and undergoing bitter and unprecendented hardships when men just as fit physically for the trenches, and without ties sufficient to excuse them from service are living at their ease and in perfect security here in the homeland. One writer, commenting upon this searching question, tells us that men at the front are asking concerning the stay-at-homes: "Are they worthy of the blood of the gallant gentlemen which has been spilled like water for them?" That is a question to which the men of active service age, still remaining in Canada, must make answer.

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RED CROSS TEA AND CONCERT AT INCH ARRAN

Dalhousie, Aug. 20.—One of the most enjoyable teas and concerts of the season was given by Mrs. J. E. Dean and Mrs. J. H. Jenner, assisted by the guests of the Inch Arran House, on Friday, the 18th inst., in aid of the Red Cross Society, the proceeds to be devoted to providing good things for the soldiers. In the afternoon tea was furnished on the wide and spacious veranda overlooking the beautiful Bay Chaleur, with its lovely scenery, dotted with islands. The veranda and its surroundings were tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, and colored lanterns, under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Jenner, of the direction Montreal, and Dr. H. N. Broadbridge, of Boston, who proved themselves artists in that line of work.

A number of small tables were placed at which those who came partook of tea, cakes and confections. The main table was presided over by Lady Foster, assisted by Mrs. Desbarats, of Ottawa, Mrs. Gerald White, of Pembroke (Ont.), and Mrs. W. W. Pickett, of Montreal. A most artistic and tastefully decorated table of beautiful flowers, the work of Mrs. Dyer, of Montreal, was greatly admired. These flowers were sold by several pretty young maidens, until all were disposed of at prices which added greatly to the receipts of the day.

The candy table, which was in charge of Mrs. T. Gorman, of Ottawa, also proved to be a great success, not alone financially but because the goods were so much appreciated by the purchasers, on account of their purity and flavor. Too many thanks can be accorded to the ladies who by their talent and industry, and who truly could be called the bear brand "Pure, Home Made in Canada."

The tea proved to be a great success, and was patronized by many from all parts of the province, who by their assistance showed that their desire, like unto all others participating in such functions, was to assist a most worthy cause, that of providing funds for those of our soldier boys who have gone, or may still go, to assist the empire in its great struggle for home and right, and bring the German tyrant to his knees.

Mrs. J. A. Polkinghorne, of Ottawa, and Miss B. A. McLeod, of St. John, received the admittance fee, seated at a small table, beautifully decorated with flowers, at the entrance to where the tea was being served. The program was in the evening one of the most enjoyable concerts ever given beneath the roof of the Inch Arran House, took place, the proceeds of which, as well as of the tea given in the afternoon, will be devoted to the same worthy object. The large program, which has been prepared specially for the occasion, was artistically decorated with evergreens and flags (the Union Jack predominating), was filled with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. The proceedings were opened by the singing of God Save the King. Dr. H. V. Broadbridge, of Boston, acted very efficiently as chairman and he was accepted such as a compliment to an American citizen, to preside over a gathering of the kind, especially as the object of which was such a worthy one, and he desired to assure them of his hearty support. He said a glowing tribute to the Canadian boys who had fought so nobly and well, and said in full of honor their names would be indelibly engraved as long as time exists, as heroes, and his desire and wish was that when the war is over and these conquering Canadian boys return to their homes, they might be permitted to join in the great welcome that they are entitled to receive.

He felt that the cause they were fighting for was indeed a worthy one, and was like unto the motto adopted by the American republic, under whose flag he lived, "Liberty and Justice for all." Liberty and freedom would be won again by the Allies from that despot German Kaiser who is endeavoring to destroy every vestige of happiness among nations.

He spoke as a great sympathizer of the Allies, and he felt that his sympathies and utterances were echoed by thousands of his countrymen in the United States. At the conclusion of the doctor's remarks he was loudly cheered. The programme was then opened by an instrumental duet by Madame A. Bonin, of Montreal, and her daughter, Miss Eveline, which received great applause.

Miss Janet Robb, of Valleyfield, delighted everybody by a solo, entitled "Mother Machree," which was beautifully rendered in a soft, sweet voice, showing great grace. She received an encore, and in reply gave "You'll Git Heaps o' Lickings."

Miss Neta McDonald, of Campbellton, gave a reading entitled Mrs. Ripley's Trip, which was well received and vociferously encored. She gave in reply, A Modern Samson, a rendition of which she delivered with great grace and culture, and each of her selections was loudly encored.

Miss Desbarats' piano solo was faultlessly rendered, showing great musical study as well as natural ability. Miss C. M. MacMartin, of Montreal, gave a solo, entitled "The Men Who Fight," showing great musical talent and culture, and she received well merited plaudits and gracefully complied to an encore, Violets.

FROM ALL OVER TO MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 1) Rev. Hugh Miller and Mrs. Sunday evening Mrs. McCain occupied the pulpit drew's Presbyterian church and to a large and appreciative audience on Monday evening he the speakers at the patriotic visit to relatives in Bathurst. Mrs. Donald McBeth, of Bathurst, was the guest of Mrs. Cameron Adams. Miss Rena Caldwell, of Bathurst, was a week-end visitor to St. John. Miss Lou Gilker has returned with friends in Halifax. Mrs. Malcolm Patterson, of the guest of Mrs. S. B. James. Mrs. J. H. Jenner, of St. John, is visiting in Moncton. The Misses Greta and Helen of Moncton, are visiting Mr. Grenley.

Mrs. John Henderson, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Mott. Miss Katherine Carpenter, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Mott. Miss Olive Carter, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. H. phrey. Miss May McIntyre, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. H. phrey. Mrs. John McIntyre, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. H. phrey. Mrs. John McIntyre, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. H. phrey.

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Rev. Hugh Miller and Mrs. Miller, at the manse. Sunday evening Rev. Mr. McCain occupied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and preached to a large and appreciative congregation...

ing and visiting different places of interest. Miss H. McDonald left for Cape Breton on Wednesday after a pleasant visit of several weeks, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Lacey, Westfield Beach.

Bennett, who has been ill with enteric fever, in a hospital in France, since March last, is considerably improved. Captain Bennett was able to be removed to London, and is spending some time with Mr. Westman.

of her parents. About sixty friends were present, and the gifts included linen, silver and cut glass. The house was beautifully decorated with cut flowers, and the happy bride-sole was a very pretty frock of white, Miss Vail will be married on Wednesday, Westfield Beach.

was married at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. H. Bird, Moncton, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Freeman Smith, of Moose River, Miss Edith Davis, of Chelsea (Mass.), is visiting her cousins, the Misses Rowe, at Westfield.

left for home on Tuesday, accompanied by Miss Louise Scovill. Miss Gladys Dickie and her guests, Miss Margaret Belyea, of Beloit (Wis.), spent Tuesday in Fredericton.

picnic was followed in the evening by a concert in the hall given by the Olympia Concert Company, of St. John. H. W. Woodcock, M. E. F. and two daughters, of St. John, were week-end guests at the Chipman House.

WESTFIELD

Westfield, Aug. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Adcock were Saturday guests of Mrs. H. Leonard.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 19.—Miss Elizabeth Gremley left last Friday on a visit to friends in Fredericton.

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Amherst, Aug. 18.—Miss Helen Christie left on Saturday for Ottawa to visit her brother, Mr. Loring Christie.

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Chipman, N. B., Aug. 21.—S. S. Baird and wife, of Fredericton, were guests of relatives in the village for a few days this week.

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Hopewell Hill, Aug. 18.—British Columbia newspaper a copy of which has been received here, contains a thrilling account by Percy F. Godenrath, of the battle of The Orchard, at Festubert in Northern France, in which the Canadian Expeditionary Force, under the command of General Currie, was severely engaged with the German machine guns.

DOUGLASTOWN

Douglstown, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Nell MacKinnon, of Ferry road, has gone to Hotel Dieu for treatment.

BAYFIELD

Bayfield, N. B., Aug. 19.—John P. Allen, formerly of Cape Spear (N. B.), but of late years residing in Moncton (N. B.), has been renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity, and is receiving a hearty welcome from his many friends.

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Gagetown, N. B., Aug. 19.—On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Rebecca McKay passed away at the home of her son, George McKay, after a short illness.

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LEADERS IN TEACHERS' FINALS AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are the names of those who passed for Grammar school license in June, 1915, arranged in order of merit, 60 per cent required for pass mark.

Class I.
Names in order of merit of those who made 70 per cent and upwards on first class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

Class II.
Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

Class III.
Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

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Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

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Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

Class VIII.
Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

Class IX.
Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

Class X.
Names of students in order of merit who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class examination papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote an optional paper in French, the marks of which are added as a bonus.

Lilla M. Ward, Upper Cape, Westmorland county.
Harris A. Joyce, Hopewell Cape, Albert county.
Reginald C. Barbour, Harver Corner, Albert county.
Mary G. McCarthy, St. John (N.B.), Kent county.
Mrs. Annie R. Irvine, Call's Mills, Kent county.
Ethel P. Fulton, Lakeville Corner, Sunbury county.
Emilia Girouard, Bucouche, Kent county.
George S. Bacon, Central Greenwich, Kings county.
Corinne J. Nadeau, Albertine, Madawaska county.
Cecil K. Fiewelling, Avondale, Carleton county.
Marion L. Colpitts, Alma, Albert county.
Susan J. Good, Stanley, York county.
Laura B. Farris, Upper Jemseg, Queens county.
Ruth E. Shaw, Wickham, Queens county.
D. Marguerite Gilles, Cupid, Victoria county.
Dorothy M. Mitton, Salsbury, Westmorland county.
Margaret H. McDougall, Lubec, Carleton county.
I. Evelyn Nicholson, Woodstock (N.B.), Kings county.
J. Lorens Dyer, Elmsville, Charlotte county.
Alice M. Clark, Woodstock (N.B.), Kings county.
Russell R. McLean, Moncton (N.B.), Kings county.
Avis Lamoreau, Bairdsville, Victoria county.
Mary N. Love, Keswick Ridge, York county.
Margaret L. Forsyth, St. Stephen (N.B.), Kings county.
E. Etta Thorne, Tennant's Cove, Kings county.
Angela C. Ryan, Newcastle (N.B.), Kings county.
Corv. Reid, Uplam, Kings county.
Faye M. Brooks, Lower Southampton, York county.
Florence M. Finley, Chatham (N.B.), Kings county.
Alice L. Hendry, Gibson, York county.
Reta A. Corbett, Peterborough, Queens county.
Sadie E. Howard, West St. Martins, St. John county.
Pauline A. Peterson, Tracey's Mills, Carleton county.
Milford E. Fillmore, Hillsboro, Albert county.
Dana T. Casack, Thorn Brook, Kings county.
Agnes T. Guest, Mineral, Carleton county.
Leah M. Williams, Grey's Mills, Kings county.
Hattie E. Puddington, Moss Glen, Kings county.
Maude H. McMillan, Head of Millstream, Kings county.
Lillian B. Baskin, Sussex Corner, Kings county.
Adele G. Parks, Bald Hill, Queens county.
Bessie E. Smith, Albert, Albert county.
Lillian P. Hoyt, Hoyt Station, Sunbury county.
Mary E. Hyslop, Moore's Mills, Charlotte county.

NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1915.
First Class.
Following are the names of candidates for first class Normal School entrance, July 1915, who made 70 per cent, and upwards on their examinations. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Second Class.
Second class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Third Class.
Third class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Fourth Class.
Fourth class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Fifth Class.
Fifth class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Sixth Class.
Sixth class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Seventh Class.
Seventh class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Eighth Class.
Eighth class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Ninth Class.
Ninth class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.

Tenth Class.
Tenth class candidates who made 66 per cent and upwards on second class papers. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Arranged in order of highest standing.



The Arabic sailing from New York on her last eastward voyage. Below is Captain W. Finch, who was the last man to leave the sinking ship and was picked up.

Engine Room Staff Died Like Heroes On Sinking Arabic

Captain Finch Pays Tribute to Twenty Victims—No One on Ship Saw Submarine—He Was on the Bridge and First Noticed Torpedo 300 Feet Away.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—A thrilling story was told by Captain Finch, of the Arabic, this morning. He said he had been over six years in command of the Arabic, and went on:

"I left Liverpool at 2.34 p. m. Wednesday, and had on board 428 souls all told, including 261 members of the crew. All went well with us on our way down the channel, until 9.30 a. m., Thursday, when the ship was torpedoed. There was a northerly wind and there was only a slight swell on. Before we were torpedoed we were going at 16 knots."

Asked as to whether any warning had been given by the submarine, Captain Finch said emphatically, "No. We were torpedoed without receiving any warning. I was on the bridge at the time and had been on the bridge all the way down the channel. The first indication I had that we were attacked in the presence of a submarine at 9.30, was when I saw the torpedo coming toward the ship at a distance of about 300 feet."

"That was the very first I saw of it. It approached us from the north and striking us on the starboard side, at a point some 90 or 100 feet, I should say, from the stern."

"When the torpedo struck us there was a terrible explosion, so loud that I had never heard anything like it. You can imagine how terrible it was when I tell you it shook the ship from stem to stern. The explosion was so stupendous that one of the boats which was swung out from the ship's side was blown into the air in splinters. Then, after the torpedo struck, an immense volume of water was thrown up into the air to a tremendous height, and, of course, there was a great shock."

Asked if the torpedo struck the ship in a very vital part, Captain Finch said:

"Just before we were torpedoed we passed the Dunley, which was sinking. That vessel had three holes in her from shells. I saw also two small boats sailing away from the Dunley toward the land. At the time we were torpedoed we were 60 miles south and 120 degrees west of Quebec, and a half degree east of Pointe."

"Mr. Harrison's staff of the White Star line are engaged in compiling the list of the saved and missing, but the work will take some time to complete. The majority of the missing were members of the crew."

"As soon as the torpedo came we took the way off the ship. There signals from below to stop and go astern, and Westmorland county. The majority of the missing were members of the crew."

"I was on the bridge when the boat was struck, and I went down with her. I thought all in, but after a time I found myself in the water floating among rafts and patent boats, and being banged the life out of me, until a patent boat to which I could cling came along and I was able to hold onto it."

"I was too tired and weak to haul myself on board. Then two firemen came along, and I succeeded in shoving them into it, but I could not get in myself. After that a woman and her baby were met and taken on board, and I got a piece of raft under me, and a swell then washed me on board the boat."

"Just before we were torpedoed we passed the Dunley, which was sinking. That vessel had three holes in her from shells. I saw also two small boats sailing away from the Dunley toward the land. At the time we were torpedoed we were 60 miles south and 120 degrees west of Quebec, and a half degree east of Pointe."

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Lulu A. Murray, Mundeville, Kent county.
Alice L. Hendry, Gibson, York county.
Daisy G. Milton, Boundary Creeks, Westmorland county.
Charles W. O'Hanley, Hillsborough, Albert county.
George E. Clarke, Mount Pleasant, Carleton county.
Eva L. McFawn, Hoyt Station, Sunbury county.
Nellie W. Ryan, Sussex, Kings county.
Roy H. Hunter, Harvey Station, York county.
Elmer Poirier, Bucouche, Kent county.

JUDGMENT SUSPENDED BY U. S. UNTIL REPROT COMES FROM BERLIN

Washington, Aug. 23.—Judgment still is suspended by the United States government on the torpedoing of the liner Arabic, with a loss of two American lives.

Until official information on which to base the court's decision arrives there will be no statement of the government's position, and high officials will not discuss the subject.

It is understood that the important report awaited before the United States determines whether Germany has committed a "deliberately unfriendly act" is expected from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Cabled statements of American survivors apparently have left no doubt that the Arabic with Americans on board, was torpedoed without warning. The question now is whether Germany will set up a claim that the maneuvering of the ship just before she was attacked led the submarine commander to believe that she was attempting a hostile act against him.

Official news to such effect has been received, and Ambassador Page is said to have mailed a long report, including affidavits of the American survivors.

Active War, Says T. R.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt issued the following statement here Saturday:

"I see this suggested in the papers, that the German answer to our last note, that is, the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine, and the consequent murder of certain American citizens, will be adequately met by the administration dismissing Bernstein and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. I earnestly hope the administration will not take this course, for to do so would be a fresh sacrifice of American honor and interest."

"The president's note to Germany in February last was an excellent note, if only it had been lived up to. But every subsequent note has been nothing but weakness and timidity on our side; the sinking of the Lusitania and of the Arabic represent the arrogant answers which this weakness has inspired. Germany will care nothing for the mere severance of diplomatic relations."

"The time for words on the part of this nation has long passed; the time for deeds has come. What has just occurred is a fresh and lamentable proof of the unwisdom of our people in not having insisted upon the beginning of active military preparedness thirteen months ago."

Chicago, Aug. 23.—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, tonight gave out the following signed statement:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic as those opinions were reproduced in Saturday morning's papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question. The real question is not whether American citizens have, under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question just now is whether an American citizen should put his convenience, or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war."

"Our government has made its protest—but that does not necessarily mean that we are going to give up all diplomatic efforts, for we have recourse to the treaty plan."

"If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war, and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored. It is time for the neutral portion of the press of the United States to lay aside its bias and unite in helping the president to keep the country out of war."

Str. Bruce Safe at Exchange.

St. John's (Nfld.), Aug. 22.—The safe arrival at Archangel of the steamer Bruce, which was sold to the Russian admiralty last month to be used as an ice-breaker, was reported here today.

The Rev. Evid Hutton Peters, of Sheffield, has taken up his abode in the parish of Archangel, securing a helpmate of whom he and his people may well be proud in the person of Miss Pearl Boyd, daughter of Mr. Jarvis Boyd, of Gagetown. They have the best wishes of their numerous friends. May their path in life grow brighter with increasing years.

OFFICIAL FRUIT BULLETIN

FRUIT BRAND—DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Barbunks, Gages and Bradshaw Plums also Triumph Peaches are now at their best for canning. The thrifty housewife will put up more fruit this year, than ever before—Plums with their numerous varieties present a change for table dessert which is not possible with any other variety of fruit. Peaches are especially favorable as a home canning and preserving fruit—easily preserved and delicious when served on the table. Grocers are quite willing to book orders ahead and housewives should see their dealers in good time as this year as a home canning year if ever there was one.

Asepto Soap Powder

IS BACK AGAIN

Better Than Ever

It is more ECONOMICAL and does better work than ordinary soap.
It STERILIZES everything it washes.
Try it as a hand cleaner
If your Grocer has not got it let us know.

THE ASEPTO MANUFACTURING CO.
St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The following casualty list, containing the names of many Canadians killed in action, and showing that our men have recently been fighting after a long rest, was issued here at noon today, as follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action June 15.
Corporal Robert Isaac Bryant, England; Corporal Thomas Harris, England; Lance Corporal Frederick Crowther, England; Lance Corporal Robert Greenwood, England; Jesse Clements, England; Frederick H. Davies, England; William Johnson, England.

THIRD BATTALION.

Believed to be Killed in Action June 17.
Sergeant John Dart, England; Charles Bradshaw, England; Carl H. Lloyd, Wales; Richard William Grimsey, England; Percy Kirkpatrick, England; Grief Green, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Died of Gas Poisoning.
George Torrance, Winnipeg.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.
E. Jones, Toronto.

Dead, According to German List.
J. CURRY, Charlottetown (P. E. I.)

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Prisoner of War.
James Thomas Cox, Toronto; Alfred Neil McKinnon, Toronto.

Suffering From Gas Poisoning.
A. C. Hunter, Scotland.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

Died of Wounds.
Bernard Payne, England; Robert Morrow, Winnipeg.

Wounded.
Eric Symonds Flowerdew, England; Thomas G. Gordon, England; Fred George Mayo, England.

The 9 p. m. list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action June 15.
Cecil Garrett, Windsor (Ont.); John Maley, Galt (Ont.); Alfred W. Wygall, Wolverton (Ont.); E. P. Wallace (formerly 4th battalion), Cincinco (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION.

Killed in Action June 16.
Abraham Daskel (formerly 23rd battalion), Montreal; Lance Corporal William Mallet (formerly 39th battalion), Montreal; William Smith (formerly 9th battalion), Wetsakwin (Alta.).

Believed Killed in Action June 17.
John Hayes (formerly 28th battalion). No address given.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action May 23.
Thomas G. Williams (formerly 8th battalion), Maple Creek (Sask.); William Thomson (formerly 5th battalion), Harlan (Sask.).

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Prisoner of War at Glessen.
John McKinney, Vancouver.

Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War and Wounded.
LANCE CORPORAL SYDNEY G. SELLERS, Trinidad (B. W. I.)

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Died July 17, While Prisoner of War.
William Patrick Connors, Montreal.

The midnight list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action, July 15.
Charles Edmund Keemle, Toronto; Henry Farndon, Toronto.

THIRD BATTALION.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Believed at Duck's Bill, France, June 19.
Lance Corporal Elleray F. Armstrong, (formerly 23rd Battalion), England; Frank William Potter, England; John Dart, (formerly 9th Battalion), England; R. Williams, (formerly 9th Battalion), England; Sergeant Christopher Blanchett, (formerly 9th Battalion), England.

PRINCESS PATS.

Wounded.
Frank G. W. Coulson, Angus (Ont.)

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The casualty list issued tonight follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded and Missing.
F. Lochin, Russia; Joseph Morin, Sweden; Lance Corporal Robert Moffat, Scotland; Thomas Deakin, Scotland; Henry Clarke, England; Thomas Dixon, England; Walter Daves, South Wales.

Killed in Action.
Kilbert Lang, England.

Wounded.
Lance Corporal William Willingsworth, England; Bernard Burns, Scotland.

Missing.
Francis B. Barnes, Brockville (Ont.)

AGENTS WANT

RELIABLE representative wanted for the tremendous fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see four good men to represent and general agents. The specialties in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of enterprise to obtain permanent position. Pay to the right men. Stone ton, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANT

WANTED—Second class teacher for coming term. Apply to Weldon Kelstead, Carleton Place, Ontario.

WANTED—A teacher, second class for School District Westmorland county. Apply to Clarence Ricker, Sackville (N. B.).

WANTED—Second class for school district No. 1 of Hamptand and Gagetow county. Apply, stating salary, to John W. Steeves, S. Trustees, Shensstone, Albert State salary.

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WANTED for school district No. 1 of Hamptand and Gagetow county. Apply, stating salary, to John W. Steeves, S. Trustees, Shensstone, Albert State salary.

FARMS WANTED—After immigration to this country. We are in communication with hundreds who intend to buy farms for our 7th annual Free advertising. Correspondence. Alfred Burley & Co., street. New Brunswick City.

GUNSMITHS

GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers sold, repaired, or for heart and lancewood, for road & O'Brien Smith, Taxidermy square, St. John.

MARRIAGES

SMITH-COPELITTS—On at the home of the Rev. F. of Tabernacle Baptist church, Albert Smith to Miss Edith Copelett, both of Penobscot.

PORTER-CAMERON—By Rev. Gordon Dickie, Bur to Mildred A. Cameron, New city.

OLIVE-CUNNINGHAM—Dance of the bride's parents, street, St. John (N. B.), 21, 1915, by Rev. J. H. A. D.D., Frederick William Ol May Cunningham, both of S. B.).

DEATHS

LYNCH—At the General Hospital on the 18th inst., Frank daughter of the late Hugh Lynch, of Upper Kings, leaving two brothers to mourn.

ESTEY—Rev. John F. of Methodist church, Keswick Friday night, after eleven days of apoplexy.

HILYARD—In this city, in the 70th year of his life, year of his age.

ST. JOHN MA

LOST S. S. B

CABLES OF

George Alexander, Twenty-One Say Steamer Torpedoed man Submarine.

Saved—was the magic from England, which brought to Mr. and Mrs. Thome 285 Charlotte street, soon read in yesterday's Telegram. S. S. Bonny, on which the engineer, had been to German submarine.

Members of the family morning in scanning the paper were horrified on the entire family were British steamer Bonny Cross, has been sunk by a submarine. Twenty-one of the crew, twenty-one of the crew, were saved with fervent hope. Early noon, only a few hours from the question, "S. S. B. Germans. Am safe."

George Alexander was about the city. He has for some years, first in the service and later on the S. S. Bonny, but he was last about four weeks ago was just leaving on the steamer.

His miraculous escape with interest by his friends, details which will be transmitted by mail was awaited.

"Is your son Josh going of a help to you on the question," replied, "What me and about is whether we kid Josh's way when he's playing an' golf."—Washington St.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us in interest and general agents. The special agent taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-41

There is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. W.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or third class teacher for coming term. District near St. John. Apply stating salary to Weldon Kelstead, Canada Forks, Queens county. 30065-5-24.

WANTED—A teacher, second of third class for school district No. 15, Westville, N. B. Apply stating salary to Clarence Rickerton, Upper Sackville (N. B.) 30111-4-24.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 14. Apply to John W. Steves, Secretary to Trustees, Shelburne, Albert Co., N. B. State salary. 24645-4-25.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 7, parishes of Hamstead and Gagetown, Queens county. Apply, stating salary, to R. S. Hawshaw, Secretary to Trustees, Upper Hill, N. B. 24645-4-25.

TEACHER wanted for North View school, six miles from Plaster station, second class female Protestant. State salary expected. George Gough, North View, Victoria Co., N. B. 24812-4-27.

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—After the war immigration to this country will be heavy. We are in communication with hundreds who intend buying farms. This is the opportune time to list your farm for our 7th annual catalogue. Free advertising. Correspondence invited. Alfred Burley & Co., 46 Prince Street, New Brunswick Farm Specialists. 23474-9-25.

GUNSMITHS

GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers bought, sold, repaired, or for hire. Greenheart and lancewood for rods. Sinibaldi & Ogden Smith, Taxidermists, King square, St. John. 11-3

MARRIAGES

SMITH-COLPITTS—On August 19th at the home of the Rev. F. P. Dennison of Tabernacle Baptist church, Otty Albert Smith to Miss Edna Beatrice Colpitts, both of Penobscot (N. B.).

PORTER-CAMERON—On August 18, by Rev. Gordon Dickie, Burdette Porter to Mildred A. Cameron, both of this city.

OLIVE-CUNNINGHAM—At the residence of the bride's parents, 84 Autumn street, St. John (N. B.), on August 21, 1915, by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, D.D., Frederick William Olive to Greta May Cunningham, both of St. John (N. B.).

DEATHS

LYNCH—At the General Public Hospital on the 18th inst. Frances A., only daughter of the late Hugh and Margaret Lynch, of Upham, Kings county, leaving two brothers to mourn.

ESTEY—Rev. John P. Estey, pastor of Methodist church, Keswick, at 10 o'clock Friday night, after an illness of eleven days of apoplexy.

HILYARD—In this city, on the 19th inst. Thomas R. Hilyard, in the 74th year of his age.

THIRD BATTALION, of Wounds, April 30.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION, of Action, August 12.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION, of Action, August 19.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION, of Action, August 19.

SEVENTH BATTALION, of Gas Poisoning.

PRINCESS PATS, of Action, August 12.

THIRD BATTALION, of Wounds, April 30.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION, of Action, August 12.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION, of Action, August 19.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION, of Action, August 19.

SEVENTH BATTALION, of Gas Poisoning.

PRINCESS PATS, of Action, August 12.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Aug 19. Str Governor Dingley, 2,886, Ingalis, Boston, via Maine ports, pass and midse. Coastwise—Str Connors Bros; sch Elizabeth.

Friday, Aug 20. Str Governor Cobb, 1,586, Wentworth, Boston, A C Currie, pass and midse. Ten schr W. E. W. L. Tuck, 305, Haley, New York; J A Gregory, coal. Tern schr Fannie & Fay, 198, Hardy, Fredericton, A W Adams, bal. Coastwise—Schr Fred & Norman.

Saturday, Aug 21. Str Empress of Fort William, Lousburg, coal, Starr.

Sunday, Aug 22. Str Calvin Austin, 2,853, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A C Currie, pass and midse.

Thursday, Aug 19. Str Lousburg, Marsters, Lousburg, Str Uller (Nor), Hennicksen, New York.

Friday, Aug 20. Str Governor Dingley, Ingalis, Boston via Maine ports.

Saturday, Aug 21. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston. Str Myrtle Leaf, bay ports, bal.

Thursday, Aug 19. Str Lousburg, Marsters, Lousburg, Str Uller (Nor), Hennicksen, New York.

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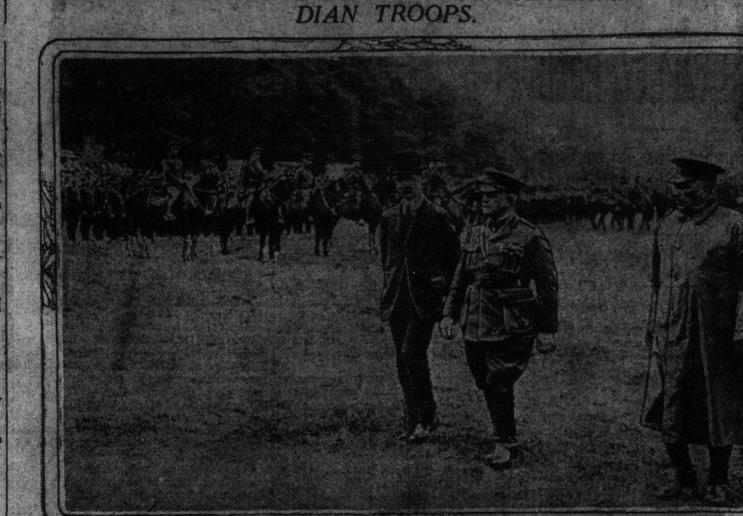
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GENERAL HUGHES AND BONAR LAW REVIEWING CANADIAN TROOPS.



Mr. Bonar Law, accompanied by General Sam Hughes, Commander of the Canadian forces, reviewing 40,000 Canadian troops now in England awaiting orders to leave for the front.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 5)

that after having had a quite serious time, he is now progressing very satisfactorily and may be expected soon to be about the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Elms F. Dixon of Lower Cape left this week on a visit to the Canadian west, where they have three sons residing.

Harvey Walton, who has been employed in Missalson (Me.), for the past year or more, returned to his home here today.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 20.—The "Middy Girls" of Riverside have reason to be pleased with the success that attended their efforts last evening when they gave a splendidly arranged garden party on the grounds of Hon. A. R. and Mrs. McClellan. There was a fine attendance and the young ladies netted the sum of \$85, which will be forwarded for patriotic purposes.

The beautiful lawn of the governor was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and handsome booths, for the dispensing of ice cream, candy, drinks, etc., added to the appearance of the grounds, which were artistically illuminated. Other attractions were the "Cabbage Patch," "Gypsy Tent," etc., which furnished much entertainment and added considerably to the receipts of the evening. A fine programme was carried out, including an opening chorus, by the young ladies, "When Jack Comes Back," recitation by Howard Bugles, reading by Nina Hayward and a beautifully rendered solo by Rev. D. Jenkins, of Welsford, and chorus, "We'll Never Let The Old Flag Fall." The programme which was greatly appreciated, closed with the National Anthem. The young ladies managed the party, presented a very attractive appearance, being all dressed in "Middy" suits with sailor hats. "Those taking part, and to whom very much credit is due, were Edna Hayward, Alberta Richardson, Hazel Hayward, Linda Gowing, Mary Moore, Virginia Hoar, Nina Hayward, Muriel Turner, Ethel Robinson, Margaret Barbour, Agnes Campbell, Belle Campbell, Della Wilson, Florence Collier, Hattie Colwell, Clara Tingley.

Miss Florence N. Russell is visiting friends in St. John.

Prof. Walter Farmer and Mrs. Farmer and children, of Worcester (Mass.), are visiting at Hopewell Cape, guests of the home of Mrs. Farmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fowles.

Carl Coonan, of Hopewell Cape, who was expecting to take a junior clerk's position in the Bank of Nova Scotia at St. John, has been appointed to the Hillsboro branch instead and reported for duty today.

Rev. Mr. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins and children of Welsford, are visiting Mrs. Jenkins' mother, Mrs. Jonathan Robinson, Riverside.

Hugh and James Graham, who have been living here for the past year or two, left today in their little yacht, U and I, for Prince Edward Island, their former home. The little craft, which will have to traverse several hundred miles of the briny, is only 85 feet on deck, but the two young men, are skilled boatmen and are looking forward to a successful voyage. Their friends here wish them a safe passage.

Bruce Berry, of Moncton, is visiting friends at Hopewell Cape. Mr. Berry, who was at one time principal of the school at the shiretown, expects to take the principalship of the school at Hartland, the coming year.

Some seven or eight young men, who made a raid on a cherry orchard of a Curryville resident, recently underwent examination at the court of stendipary magistrate, E. E. Peck yesterday, and were all fined for the offence.

Miss Dolie Jones left for Boston on Saturday.

Joseph Spear has returned from his home in St. George, where he spent his vacation.

Miss Edith Parkin, of the St. Stephen hospital staff, returned on Saturday to resume her duties.

Miss Laura Burnett is spending the week with her uncle, A. Brown, Sackville.

Miss Waterbury is the guest of Miss Helen Gildart, Moncton.

Miss Jennie Moore is the guest of friends in Havelock.

Mrs. Wilnot accompanied by her little grandson, Stuart Humphrey, is spending a few weeks with the former's son, Charles, at Maccan.

The Mansard House, which has been closed for some time, will soon be reopened under the management of Delaney Killam, of Killam's Mills.

Mrs. H. W. Wilson is the guest of friends in Moncton.

Miss May Ryan and her cousin, Miss Annie Gifford, Portage Vale, are the guests of the former's uncle, Sanford Ryan, Covertville.

Miss Emma Horton, graduate nurse, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Hill.

FORMER FREDERICTON MAN DEAD IN NEW YORK

(N. Y. Evening Post)

Robert Rutter, one of the oldest bookbinders in this city, died Wednesday night at his home, 117 West 79th street. He was born in 1829 in New Brunswick, Canada. He came to New York early in life and founded the firm of Robert Rutter Company, bookbinders, which later became Robert Rutter's Sons, at 410 East 32nd street. He retired from business three years ago.

Mr. Rutter was a member of the Museum of Natural History, of the Metropolitan Museum, of the New York Historical Society, and of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. The funeral was held Friday afternoon.

Antigonish, Aug. 20.—The class of '05 of St. Francis Xavier's College, invaded Antigonish a few days ago, and are still in possession of the town. They came to hold their first reunion, and opened the proceedings on Tuesday with a magnificent banquet in the college refectory at which Bishop Morrison, chancellor of the university, presided. After the banquet, the class held a meeting at which a substantial sum of money was voted to assist in the college's forward work, and schemes were discussed for continuing work along the same lines.

The class of '05 has inaugurated an important movement. Every year henceforth will see classes returning to renew their friendships and formulate plans for continued effort towards the advancement of the college. The '05 class, for a better carrying out of their plans, will hold their next reunion in 1930 instead of 1928.

The class of '05 at graduation comprised the following members: A. G. McKinnon, barrister, Regina; N. R. McArthur, barrister, Glace Bay (C. B.); W. C. MacDonald, barrister, Halifax (N. S.); Dr. J. H. Rice, Halifax (N. S.); Dr. J. J. MacDonald, New Glasgow (N. S.); Rev. G. Courtney, Halifax (N. S.); Rev. P. Rankin, Craigville (C. B.); Rev. H. J. MacDonald, St. F. X. College; Rev. B. McEwen, Antigonish; Rev. A. McKinnon, Miramichi (N. B.); Rev. Dr. Coady, St. F. X. College; Dr. D. Campbell Smyth, Boston; A. McParlane, Manchester (N. H.); F. A. McKinnon, Toronto; G. S. McSwaney, Montreal; D. D. Chisholm, Vancouver; Rev. John O'Neil Doyle, Little Rock (Ark.); Z. A. B. Cameron, Montreal; M. McKenna, Ottawa; M. Webb, Scranton (Pa.).

Millerton Women's Institute, Newcastle, Aug. 20.—Millerton's Women's Institute met last night at Mrs. Wm. Kirk's, Kirkwood, with twelve members present, and five visitors, including Miss Whalen, of Nelson (N. B.), a trained nurse home on vacation, from the U. S. A., who gave valuable assistance in the subject of the evening—Home Nursing. Most of those present took part. Mrs. W. G. Thurber presided. Two new members were received, bringing the total to about forty. Miss Jessie Lyon read a paper on the Modern Sick Room, and read a solo, "A Soldier Lad." Little luncheon was being served, Mrs. Kirk gave several violin selections, accompanied by Miss Irene Kirk. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. G. R. Vanderbeck's, Millerton, the third Thursday of September.

Next Monday night the Institute will give an ice cream social on the grounds of Mrs. W. G. Thurber, Millerton, in aid of Red Cross funds.

The first submarine boat was tested in Plymouth Harbor in 1774.

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Frank Russell, jr., of Nelson had one of his legs broken in several places and was otherwise badly hurt today in Lynch's mill by being drawn into the driving wheel and whirled round. Dr. McGrath was summoned and had him sent to the Hotel Dieu. The injured man is 23 years old and single.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers in real estate have been recorded during the last few days.

I. G. Stetson to Maritime Lumber Co. Ltd., property in Lancaster.

I. G. Stetson to Maritime Lumber Co. Ltd., property in Simonds.

W. T. Harvey to Emma L. Harvey, \$250, property at Greenwich.

S. H. Ewing to G. H. Chamberlain, wife of G. H. Chamberlain, property in Simonds.

W. H. Hill to Ada B. March, property at Hampton.

Mrs. A. Hunter to William Beattie, property at Westfield.

W. K. McFarlane to Mary Lucas, property at Studholm.

Fred Morrison to Hanford Doyle, property at Sussex.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Aug. 19.—Rev. Mr. Gardner of Sydney (C. B.), again conducted service in Chalmers' church on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hutchinson returned on Saturday evening from Moncton, coming by automobile from Buctouche.

Mrs. W. H. McLeod and daughter, Miss Edith, returned on Monday to their home in Fredericton, after spending a month in town, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Burpee, Mrs. McLeod's.

Miss Olive Storer left last week for Winnipeg, where she will attend school at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Cooperhewalt, her aunt. Miss Olive intended visiting Mrs. Cronk, of Toronto on route.

Mrs. Albert Lutz, of Moncton, and her daughter, Miss Beatrice Lutz, are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Barnes, of Salisbury, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chesley D. Buck.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Thompson, of St. John, have been spending a few days with Mr. Thompson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson, of the Queen Hotel.

TRENCHING MACHINE MADE THE DIRT FLY AT BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., Aug. 20.—The contractors for the installation of the Bathurst water and sewerage system, A. R. Clark & Son, had a tryout of the new excavator which was unloaded last Sunday, yesterday afternoon, and the material excavated being carried by a chain belt into which the buckets empty as they revolve, and which in turn deposits the earth at whatever distance is required from the place the machine is digging. The trenching machine, with which it is supplied moves the machine forward as the trenching is completed to the proper depth, and is regulated by the engineer in charge to suit the class of material in which the work is being done. The trenching machine, which is intended to do the work much more cheaply than can be done by a crowd of men, with picks and shovels.

The machine weighs 35 tons and operates on the bucket dredge principle, the material excavated being carried by a chain belt into which the buckets empty as they revolve, and which in turn deposits the earth at whatever distance is required from the place the machine is digging. The trenching machine, with which it is supplied moves the machine forward as the trenching is completed to the proper depth, and is regulated by the engineer in charge to suit the class of material in which the work is being done. The trenching machine, which is intended to do the work much more cheaply than can be done by a crowd of men, with picks and shovels.

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64TH BATTALION

SETTLING DOWN TO CAMP SUSSEX LIFE

Men Coming in from Nova Scotia—Rev. W. F. Parker Appointed Chaplain—Still Recruiting for 55th.

The 64th Battalion at Sussex is growing in numbers, but of course, for the present all the recruits come from Nova Scotia. The officers in camp are Lieut. Col. Montgomery-Campbell, officer commanding, Capt. J. S. Carruthers, L. C. Carey, medical officer, Capt. Hope, paymaster, and Capt. W. E. Forbes, who has transferred from the 55th Battalion, with Lieut. J. H. Wallace and Lieut. L. L. Cameron. There are now about one hundred and eighty men in the ranks.

The New Chaplain. The Sussex Record says that Rev. W. F. Parker, of Church Avenue Baptist church, Sussex, has been appointed chaplain to the new battalion. It adds: As present of the United Baptists of the maritime provinces, he is well known in the three provinces. In Ottawa, where he officiated at McPhail Memorial church, previous to his present appointment at Sussex, he did splendid work, and it was to the regret of his congregation there that he resigned. It is a coincidence that Rev. Dr. MacDonald, who is now serving overseas, was also pastor at McPhail church and succeeded Chaplain Parker in that congregation. Chaplain Parker will have the best wishes of a host of friends in his new work. He merely wishes to do his bit. The son of a British soldier who served his king for many years, Mr. Parker has had an experience in military matters, which will be of material assistance to him in his new line of work.

North Shore Leads. Recruiting for the 55th Battalion continues to go on steadily all over the province. The North Shore leads in the number of enrollments just at present but it is hoped that the same enthusiasm may spread to other parts soon.

Mr. Rutter continues to do his duty in the matter of supplying men to fill up the vacant ranks of the 55th Battalion. Since the last list was published, the following have been signed on, and all have left for Valcartier: Colin Flett, Bathurst; Alphonse Robichaud, Falmouth; William Lontaigne, Caraquet; John Theriault, Caraquet; Ernest DeGrace, Caraquet.

Woodstock Recruits. Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 20.—The enlistment of seventeen young men for the 55th Battalion the past week probably be attributed to the meeting recently held here. There is no doubt that the recruiting meetings addressed by speakers in the military service produce good results. In addition to five who enlisted at the meeting held here a substantial sum of money was voted to assist in the college's forward work, and schemes were discussed for continuing work along the same lines.

The class of '05 has inaugurated an important movement. Every year henceforth will see classes returning to renew their friendships and formulate plans for continued effort towards the advancement of the college. The '05 class, for a better carrying out of their plans, will hold their next reunion in 1930 instead of 1928.

CAPT. RALPH E. MARKHAM, FORMERLY OF ST. JOHN, IS KILLED IN ACTION

Successful Young Business Man in British Columbia Battalion Gives Life for His Country—Veteran of Boer War, With Relatives Living in St. John.

Monday, 23. Many in St. John will be grieved to learn that in last night's casualty list appeared the name of Captain Ralph Farrar Markham, of the 16th battalion, killed in action. He was well known in this city, for years having been connected with The Sun as advertising manager. He enlisted in the foreign service from Vancouver.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Francis A. Lynch. Friday, Aug. 20. The death of Mrs. Francis A. Lynch, of Upham, Kings county, took place in the hospital Wednesday night. She was a well known and highly respected resident of that place and her death will be heard with regret by a wide circle of friends.

Mrs. Matilda Rolsten. Friday, Aug. 20. Mrs. Matilda Rolsten, widow of Edward Rolsten, a former resident of St. John, died suddenly at her home, 680 South street, Monday, August 22, 1910, who was in the 69th year of her age, leaving six daughters.

Thomas R. Hilyard. Friday, Aug. 20. The death of Captain John Allen, a well known resident of Bayfield, Westmorland, occurred on Friday last. Mr. Allen, who was about 70 years of age, was hauling lumber and had the misfortune to fall from the wagon, the wheels passing over his chest, crushing them terribly.

James Murray Kay. Friday, Aug. 20. James Murray Kay who resided in St. John for ten years and who took prominent part in the life of the city while here, died on Thursday at the age of seventy-three years at Eastern Point, Gloucester (Mass.).

Thomas R. Hilyard. Friday, Aug. 20. The North End lost one of its most prominent and most respected citizens yesterday by the death of Thomas R. Hilyard, the only surviving member of the original firm of Hilyard Brothers, shipbuilders and mill owners in the North End since the early days of Portland.

George Synnott. Saturday, Aug. 21. Friends in this city will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Fenwick W. Olive, which occurred in New York on August 7, after a lingering illness. She formerly resided in this city. Her death was a great loss to her family.

George Synnott. Saturday, Aug. 21. George Synnott, an old and highly respected citizen of Chatham, passed away Monday evening, aged 83 years. His wife he is survived by nine children.

Miss Violet Harvey. Saturday, Aug. 21. St. George, Aug. 19.—Violet, aged 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harvey, died this morning after a protracted illness of consumption. She was a bright, lovable girl, and her death at an early age is a great blow to her parents.

Rev. John F. Estey. Saturday, Aug. 21. The death occurred at Keswick last night of Rev. John F. Estey, pastor of the Methodist church at Keswick. The deceased had suffered from an attack of apoplexy and passed away at

THE DEAL IN THE VALLEY ROAD

Government Has Taken Over Stock of St. John & Quebec Railway Company

Irving R. Todd Chosen President of New Company—W. S. Fisher of St. John One of the Board—Announcement Made in Royal Gazette.

Fredericton, Aug. 19.—The government of New Brunswick has taken over the stock of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company and has named new officers for the company.

GOULD THROWN OUT. We congratulate the Rev. G. W. Bullock on having obtained an appointment to a chaplaincy with the overseas contingent. Mr. Bullock is a son of the Rev. Dr. W. Bullock, the retired senior chaplain of the British army.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Kirk, Antigonish, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Marie, and Reverend Wilmer B. Rosborough, B.A., Knox Presbyterian church, Loggieville, N. B. The marriage will take place in September.

The Rev. W. J. Wilkinson removed from Springfield to Kingsclear last week. The people of Springfield pattered in force on August 12 at the rectory to say farewell and to give tangible proof of their good will to Mr. Wilkinson and his family.

The Centenary congregation is enjoying the ministrations of the Rev. G. L. McIvor, A. B., D. D., of Berlin (Ont.). His possession of admirable oratorical powers, combined with depth of thought and originality of presentation of the great truths of the Christian faith and practice.

The Rev. A. C. Fenwick, who is to succeed to the rectory of Springfield is spending the fortnight at the rectory in Greenwich. Mr. Fenwick is slowly recuperating from his recent illness. He hopes to be able to take up his new work in September.

A Wesleyan minister of Barbados, Rev. Francis Gordon, writes to say the West Indian colonies have given freely sugar, etc., and want to give their young men, thousands of whom are waiting and willing to serve. He is certain Jamaica, Barbados, and British Guiana with Barbados, could easily furnish upwards of 20,000 men.

The Archbishop of Nova Scotia has accepted from Rev. J. Lockward his resignation of the parish of St. Clement. The resignation is to take effect on September 30. Mr. Lockward's purposes removing to Halifax, as was possible in October. Mr. Lockward at one time served in this diocese.

The annual retreat for clergy will be held at Bishop Melville College, Oshawa, beginning Monday, August 29, and ending Friday morning, September 2. The Rev. R. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kingston. For particulars apply to the Rev. W. L. Brain, 94 Ellsworth avenue, Toronto, who is kindly acting as secretary.

The Methodist Episcopal church will shortly erect a new Methodist headquarters in Chicago on the corner of Superior and Rust streets, to cost \$270,000. A member of the staff of the publishing house in Toronto last week and made a visit to the new Wesleyan building, though it is not stated that he came over just on purpose, to see how to do it.

Rev. James Allen, M. A., is planning to visit the district meetings of these dioceses. He will spend one week in the N. B. and P. E. Island conference. The visit of the home missionary secretary, it is hoped, will help the missions as well as increase the missionary income.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Cameron, daughter of J. W. Cameron, to Burton Porter, of B. J. Porter, B. A., was celebrated at the residence of the bride's father, 22 Wright street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, by Rev. Gordon Dickie. The bride was attired in white duchess satin and carried a bouquet of roses.

Christine Hamilton, eldest daughter of Rev. A. G. and Mrs. Hamilton Dickie, was united in marriage to Edward Molinieux Waldo, of New Brighton, New York, at St. James' church, Buxton, England, on July 31. Rev. Mrs. Dickie, father of the bride, was rector of St. Paul's church in this city, for thirteen years.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Rev. F. P. Dennison, of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Thursday afternoon, Aug. 19, when Miss Edna Beatrice Colpitts, daughter of D. Colpitts of Penobscot, was united in marriage to Otty Albert Smith, of the same place. The pair were attended by the groom's cousin, H. D. Miller. The bride wore a white silk voile with picture hat to match. The matron of honor was gowned in blue satin with hat to match.

THE TAKES TAGLED UP AT HORSE INVESTIGATION

Foster's Agent Now Denies He Issued Blank Checks to Buyers, But is Unable to Give Specific Instances.

Kentville, N. S., Aug. 20.—Gifford H. Oakes, secretary of the Kings county Liberal-Conservative Association, who handled twenty-eight remounts department checks of a total value of \$48,555 in the purchase of horses in this province last year for military purposes testified at this afternoon's sitting of the royal commission, which is here investigating these purchases.

Mr. Oakes was the agent of A. Dewitt Foster, ex-M.P., in the purchases, who on the stand yesterday, but his examination was not completed. This afternoon he made a statement regarding certain testimony of his at yesterday's session. He said that he knew that he had issued blank checks to the government buyers. He had testified yesterday that he had given them blank checks, signed by Foster, but he now says that he discovered this morning he had made a mistake.

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OSOWETS TAKEN BUT LOSS OF RIGA BATTLE WILL HAMPER GERMANS

Vienna, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 23, 12:10 a. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

“East of Lovosca and the Pulva, and from Rana to the railway leading northward, fighting is proceeding with great severity. The enemy is most stubbornly defending every inch of the ground, but he has been repulsed at several points on the front, losing numerous prisoners. Our Transylvanian troops have especially distinguished themselves in hot fighting near the villages of Gola and Sucedol, north of Rana. Infantry regiment No. 64, when storming an entrenchment defended by Russian grenadiers, captured seven officers and 900 men, and seven machine guns.

“There is nothing new to report on the operations before Brest-Litovsk. “East of Vlodava the German troops have advanced across the lake district. “In the sector of Vladimir-Volynsky we have advanced our entrenchments to near Lutsk and the district east of Lubomil. The Russians here were repulsed.

“In East Galicia quiet prevails. “Italian war troops repulsed several Italian attacks against the high ground of Doberdo, where at some places hand-to-hand fighting is developing. The enemy is attempting to approach our fortifications by methodical preparations. “The bridge-head of Tolmino was bombarded yesterday afternoon by Italian quick-firing guns. This was followed by Italian attacks, lasting into the night. The enemy suffered severe losses. “On the other fronts there is nothing to report. The heavy artillery on our fronts in Tyrol has temporarily slackened.

“Three months have elapsed since the declaration of war on us by our former ally. The innumerable attacks of the Italian army have nowhere attained their object. Now, as before, our troops are holding their positions near our frontiers.”

“The German government has expressed regret for the torpedoing and sinking in the North Sea, on May 26, of the Danish steamer Betty, and announced its willingness to pay compensation for the loss of the steamer. “It is claimed by Germany that the submarine commander failed to see the mark denoting Danish nationality on the steamer, and assumed from the route the vessel was taking that it was going to join the British fleet as an auxiliary cruiser.”

“The Ottoman government never seriously considered any measure whatsoever to stop immediately, in conformance with its solemn engagements, the acts of hostility in Libya, and did nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war. “Ottoman soldiers commanded by the same officers, with the same arms and flags, regarded Tripoli as an Ottoman province after the treaty. Ever by directed that the Libyan hostilities end in November, 1912. Aziz Bey, with 800 Turkish regulars never left the region until the end of June, 1913.

“The manner in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows that their course was officially approved. The Italian government is able to cite the names of over 100 Turkish officers still remaining in Cyrenaica. “The circular declares a Holy War in 1914 was proclaimed against Italians in Africa, and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senousi chiefs to incite them to rebellion against Italy.”

“In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government, following our ultimatum of August 6, and provoked by the German ultimatum, the Ottoman government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war.

“The conclusion of the Italian circular is quoted as follows: “In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government, following our ultimatum of August 6, and provoked by the German ultimatum, the Ottoman government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war.

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RUSSIAN LOSS OF BREST BUT NO

London, Aug. 26, 10:10 concentration centre for the Germans today. While during their approach to defend Brest-Litovsk itself with their intention, indicate take up new positions farther back.

The Germans now are at Bialystok. The Russian fortresses of Grodno and Ostrolyna in the hands of the Germans and probably will facilitate the retreat of the Russians.

The forest is a famous in Fripart marches, which pressed three or four railroads it improved his retirement if Grodno should fall, military were to his new positions, again talk of Russian preparations, this attempt is to be made.

Successful Air Craft Exploited. Aircraft again have brooknote of the western war. French aeroplanes flew over the German lines, dropping 150 bombs, while also has successfully destroyed a German plane and destroyed a German plane of Ostend. The Germans that four of the French the attack near Saarlouis down, one of them, however, still in the French lines.

In the Admiralty report of the British airman in a submarine it is signified that it has not been the possibility to publish, since the fact that the submarine is important though they have where the Germans had an information as to the time at which these losses occurred, reported, for months, number of German submarines stated at from twenty to thirty caught by the British navy, statement is the only official that there were others that have been destroyed, but having been destroyed, the British navy further further, consistently denied by the operations on the Gallipoli which are now so important of the Allies, there is no stories of wounded men, number of German submarines, the Allies came to gaining cess in one of their attacks, an officer declared that forces had had two more men, they could have covered yards of ground, with the German submarine, known as Hill 971. Once the Allies had, the office Turkish communications, been cut, and it was for of this hill that the Don fought so bravely, but they were left for the post-war statement of the Greek future policy of Greece, it new in the Balkan situation.

“All Aeroplanes Come Ho Paris, Aug. 26.—The following communication was issued: “In the sector to the north rather violent cannonade, especially around Souchez south of Neuville, near the line. Some artillery actions in the region of Roys, and Valley, where we shelled works to the north of Soissons. The enemy has shelled Rheims rather violently. “We have, on our part, the German trenches Cerny-Les-Rheims. “In the Argonne the means of petards and very violent on the who our artillery intervening.”

“In the Woeyre, to the north in the Yuges at La Fosse region of Luise and in the Duller Valley, some artillery actions. “On the 25th our aviators the German encampments at Bausant; in the Woeyre started a fire. The stationary of the Germans Chateau, Cerny and Fleury; the station at Termonchy sheds of Vitry, in a station at Boisieux have a hardy by our airmen.

A bombardment expedition of the French and British, French, British and Belgians, including in all six sent forth to the Mont Hu they started several fires, planes came back home, as the 25-30 our aviators bombs on the Novon station Italian Gains Continue.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 26. The statement of the headquarters, dated August public here tonight, says: “In Val Sugana our Monte Visaron-Torrento extended their ground points above Trento, as the line of Mount Armentis Salvo. The enemy fall

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