

Russians Expected to Push New Line Forward to Lemberg; 87,000 Prisoners Taken in Week

LAST OF LANDSTURM CALLED TO COLORS IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY

All Classes, From 1885 to 1897 Inclusive, Rushed to Bolster Up Weakening Armies

Russians Continue Victorious March on Sereth and Zlota Lipa, Capturing Tustobaby, a Strongly Fortified Village—Belgians, in Russian Army, Distinguished Themselves With Armored Motor Cars—Teutons Admit Only Fierce Engagements.

New York, Aug. 14.—A Berne, Switzerland, despatch to the Journal says: "That the Austro-Hungarian armies have been seriously crippled by their losses on the Russian and Italian fronts is evidenced by Vienna despatches which announced today that Hungarian Landsturm forces of all years from 1885 to 1897, inclusive, have been ordered to report for active service on August 28. This call will furnish a reinforcement of 275,000 men.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LINE

Petrograd, Aug. 14, via London, 6:50 p. m.—The retreat of the Austrians from the Sereth continues, with the Russians pounding the Austrian rear guard. Podgicz, on the Koropica, has fallen, and General Count Von Bothme's forces are taking up positions on the west bank of the Zlota Lipa.

The line of the Austrian defence, as it appears today, runs from Rezeschek through Szeworvitz and Stanistavryk, along the head waters of the Stey, southwest of Beody, and through Olesko-Zhoroff to Bessany, forming a zig-zag to the upper Zlota Lipa; along that stream to Korzov, ten miles above its junction with the Dulester; thence west to Jesupol, at the mouth of the Bystritz-Maidan, ten miles northwest of Slatkova, thence south to Solotvina, ten miles northwest of Madonov.

In other words, the Austrians, contracting the circle about Lemberg, are withdrawing to a line between the Carpathians and the Pinsk marshes, the shortest length of which will compensate them, in some measure, for the tremendous losses they have suffered since the beginning of the Russian advance. Military critics look for the eventual withdrawal to the line of Kamionka, Lemberg, Mikulovitz and Strzy, at their logical line of defence.

The surrender of Mihalopol by the Austrians has enabled General Letchitzky to strengthen the front of his advance toward Halicz, this now forming an almost direct east and west line only seven miles from that town at the nearest approach.

The Russian, in its summary of prisoners and booty taken by the Russians during last week's operations, estimates that 83,200 men and 1,720 officers were captured and sixty-nine guns and 342 machine guns and bomb-throwers taken by General Letchitzky.

GAINS ON SERETH AND ZLOTA LIPA

Petrograd, via London, August 14, 11:14 p. m.—Continued gains for the Russians in the Sereth river region and along the Zlota Lipa, where their troops have crossed at several points to the western bank, and the capture of the village of Tustobaby, northwest of the Dulester, are chronicled in the official Russian statement, issued this evening.

The statement says: "In the region of the River Sereth we are advancing successfully. One of our valiant regiments, after fording the river Tuka, a tributary of the Sereth, in water up to their chests, drove out the enemy from a series of trenches.

At 7 o'clock this morning Captain Tkachy, one of our aviators, having sighted an enemy aeroplane, ascended with an officer observer and Lieut. Khirizoshkin in an aeroplane, mounted with a machine gun, and overtaking the enemy aeroplane, attacked it, firing twice with the machine gun. The enemy aeroplane was damaged and forced to descend, and with its pilot and observer, fell into our hands.

"On the Zlota Lipa front, after having repelled the enemy, we reached the left bank of the river Denuv, an affluent of the Zlota Lipa, and the Zlota Lipa itself, where we crossed to the western bank at some points.

"Our offensive to the northwest of the Dulester continues. As a result of a stubborn fight we captured here the village of Tustobaby, which was protected by dense lines of well prepared communicating trenches, in which the enemy met our troops with a terrific machine gun fire.

"On Sunday, when we captured the small town of Zooroff, on the Stripa, a Belgian cyclist company, which was accompanied by their armored cars, distinguished themselves by assisting our troops in the capture of the town.

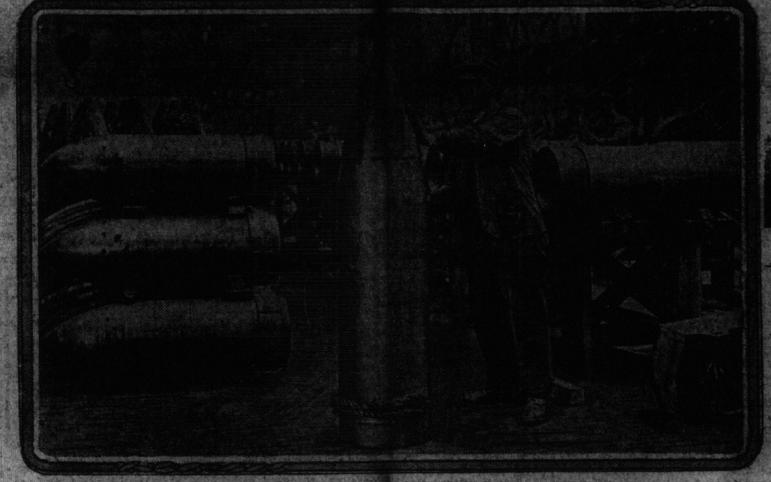
"The fortified works of Monastyrsk, which we captured recently were very formidable. They consisted of five lines of trenches with many communication trenches and intersections. Judging from (Continued on page 8.)

Frank Smith, M.P.P. For Public Works

Carleton County Hay and Potato Here Slated for Portfolio Following Mr. Mahoney's Resignation, Says Government Organ.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Frederick, Aug. 14.—The expected addition to the provincial cabinet is forecasted by the Gleaner, the local Conservative organ, tonight. That paper editorially states that B. Frank Smith, of Carleton, is likely to take the portfolio of public works. This is generally taken to be merely a temporary appointment. Mr. Smith, through his connection with the potato trade and hay trade being better suited for the agricultural portfolio, while Hon. J. A. Murray is generally believed to be minister of public works—if the government lasts.
Under the caption "B. Frank Smith for Minister of Public Works," the Gleaner says:
"It is not unlikely that B. Frank Smith, M. L. A. of Carleton, will be called to the portfolio of public works made vacant by the resignation of Hon. F. G. Mahoney, now in the hands of his honor the lieutenant-governor. His honor has been ill at his home at Sackville for

"WAR BABIES" AND THEIR NURSERY



A British official photograph showing the interior of one of the British munitions factories. Hundreds of big shells (war babies) are shown on the floor of the plant.

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN OR SOLDIERS DURING WAR

Both Have Earned Right to Franchise Premier Asquith Agrees, But General Election in Trenches Too Complex and Controversial a Problem—Suffragists Presented 'Perfectly Unanswerable Case.'

London, Aug. 14, 6 p. m.—The decision of the cabinet that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem was announced by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today.

At a time, said the prime minister, when the war had reached a happy, promising stage, and when it more than ever required the absolute concentration of the government, it was impossible to consider the larger questions involved in a revision of the franchise. He further implied that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must, of necessity, include women.

After a brief criticism by Sir Edward Carson, who urged that every combatant, irrespective of age, was entitled to vote, and contended there was no reason why the women's claims should stand in the way of giving all combatants a vote, the house passed the first reading of the bill extending the life of the parliament. A separate bill bringing into force a new register, on the basis of present qualifications, on May 31 next, will be introduced into the house tomorrow.

There is no doubt that one of the main reasons for the government's avoidance of the franchise problem was the threat of the women that they would refuse to recognize any change in the franchise which failed at the same time to recognize women's right to the franchise.

When the premier made his announcement on August 1, that he would introduce the bill, he said that he intended, at the same time, to announce the government's proposals regarding registration. Today, however, Mr. Asquith said it was not the purpose of the government to ask parliament at this time to take up alteration of the qualifications for the franchise.

Dealing with a suggestion that the franchise should be extended to all soldiers and munition workers, Mr. Asquith said there were the gravest difficulties in the way, and that there were serious objections, from a military viewpoint, to holding a general election among the troops in the field. He added: "General enfranchisement has been brought face to face with another problem: 'What are we going to do with women?'"

He was bound to say, the premier went on, "that representatives of the women had presented to him a perfectly unanswerable case."

"They were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if the qualifications for the franchise were altered."

Labor Trouble May Be Settled Today

After Conference With Both Parties in Railroad Controversy Wilson Issues Optimistic Statement—Employees May Agree to Arbitrate.

Washington, Aug. 14.—President Wilson conferred today with both parties to the threatened country-wide strike, and tonight it appeared that sufficient foundation had been laid to furnish a working basis for a settlement of the difficulties of the employees and employers. The president will meet both sides again tomorrow.
At the conclusion of the day's conference the president issued this statement:
"I have met both sides, and have gone over the case with the utmost frankness. I shall not be able to judge until tomorrow whether we have found a feasible basis for settlement."
The foremost questions are what shall be arbitrated, if arbitration is to be resorted to, and what form of arbitration shall be adopted. Representatives of the employees maintain that their demands for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime is the only concrete proposition under discussion. They insisted to the president today that the railroads make some definite counterproposal. If the railroads submitted some proposed form of settlement, they said, they would be ready to discuss negotiations further. The employees are understood to be ready to consent to the principle of arbitration if the contingent proposals of the managers, which the men claim involve rights they have won in thirty years' efforts, are eliminated from consideration, and if arbitration is conducted by a board on which all four brotherhoods are represented.
Immediately after learning the employees' position the president summoned the committee of managers and held a long conference with them. They left the White House to confer among themselves throughout the night, if necessary, and the understanding was that they discuss the advisability of withdrawing their "contingency" proposals, and submitting a proposition "without strings" as demanded by the men.
While representatives of the employees insisted that they had not yet agreed to arbitrate any feature of their differences, there was growing impression that arbitration, or some form of compromise, would be agreed upon. At no time, it was said, did the representatives of the men indicate that unless their demands were granted unconditionally they would go on strike.
Both sides refused absolutely to discuss their meeting with the president, or venture any forecast on the probable outcome of the negotiations, but leaders of the two factions were optimistic tonight that a strike would be avoided.

FIGHTING ON BALKAN FRONT EXTENDED; QUIETER IN WEST

Whole German-Bulgarian Front, 65 Miles Wide, Under Fire of Allied Artillery

Day of Bad Weather Succeeds Allied Victories in Picardy and Fighting is Limited to Artillery—Rheims Shelled by Incendiary Bombs and Hospital Destroyed.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Journal has the following from Saloniki, today:

The offensive of the Entente Allies, in the Balkans, begun three days ago, against the Bulgarians' positions at Lake Doiran, in Greek Macedonia, was extended today along the whole Bulgarian-German front, from Monastir, in Serbia, to the Vardar River. This is a distance of sixty-five miles.

Semi-official reports emanating from Entente headquarters, here, state that the allied forces had opened fire with their new heavy artillery, on the enemy positions and fortified works.

Unchanged on British Front

London, Aug. 14, 11:30 p. m.—The situation along the whole British front is unchanged, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows:
"The situation is unchanged along the whole British front. The usual hostile shelling has occurred along our front, more particularly directed on the Mametz Wood, Poziers, in the neighborhood of Arras, and on our trenches north of the Valenciennes-Wychnasche road. Our flying corps carried out yesterday most successful work, acting with our artillery and infantry. Several bombing raids were made, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One of our machines is missing."

"The text of the statement follows:
"West of Poziers a successful bombing attack resulted in the capture of a hostile machine gun and some prisoners. The enemy exploded a mine west of the La Folle Farm which did little damage. Our flying corps carried out yesterday most successful work, acting with our artillery and infantry. Several bombing raids were made, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One of our machines is missing."

Two strong assaults of the French near Maurepas broke down. The British succeeded in penetrating German first line trenches over a front of 700 yards, but were driven out by a counter-attack during the night. The statement follows:
"Southwest of the Thiépval-Poziers high road, the British succeeded early yesterday in penetrating our first line trenches over a front of 700 yards. They were driven out by a counter-attack during the night. The statement follows:
"Before Guillemont and the lines adjoining to the south a massed attack of the enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses for him."
"Two very strong attacks by the French in the sector between Maurepas and the east of Hém also broke down. Supplementary reports state that in the night of Aug. 12 the French attacked the village of Fleury (on the Verdun front) and our positions, especially north-west of Rheims, where strong reconnoitering detachments advanced after extensive artillery preparations. Their operations were without success. "East of the Esplanne a British aeroplane was compelled, after an aerial encounter, to make a landing."

WHO GOT IT?
Berlin, Aug. 14, by wireless to Sayville.—A letter from the Schwaben Yerin of Los Angeles dated May 10, has now arrived at Stuttgart, having been opened by the British censor, says the Overseas News Agency. "An enclosure of 285 was missing."

More Trenches Captured.
The morning announcement follows:
"North of the Somme there was a fairly lively cannonade in the region of Maurepas. The night was calm in the other sectors."
"South of the Somme we appreciably enlarged our positions to the southwest of Estrees, by capturing several trench elements to the left of the Fay-Denicourt road. We made some prisoners. "Between the Oise and the Aisne a

Report of German Submarine Having Been Sunk in Baltic by Swedish Cruiser—War on Neutral Shipping Goes On.

Copenhagen, Aug. 14, via London.—The Dagens Nyheder today publishes a rumor that a German submarine was sunk by a Swedish cruiser between Stockholm and the Skarvsund on Thursday last.

British Destroyer Gone.
London, Aug. 14, 5:25 p. m.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lasso sank Sunday off the Dutch coast, having struck a mine or been torpedoed, according to an official statement issued this afternoon.

Six of the crew of the destroyer are missing. Two men on board were injured. Available shipping records do not contain the destroyer Lasso.

German Proud of It.
Berlin, via London, Aug. 14, 9:25 p. m.—A German submarine torpedoed the Lasso Sunday morning, according to an admiralty statement issued today. It is announced also that between August 2 and 10, five British and French steamers and ten British and French sailing craft were sent to the bottom by a German submarine. The official statement says:
"One of our submarines Sunday morning torpedoed, in the British Channel, the British torpedo boat destroyer Lasso."
Another official announcement says:
"One of our submarines torpedoed, in the channel, between the second and tenth of August, seven British and three French sailing vessels and three British and two French steamers."
Not in the Channel.
London, Aug. 14, 9:47 p. m.—The British press bureau in a statement issued this evening, controverts the German official statement with regard to the locality where the Lasso was sunk, saying that the destroyer was sent to the bottom "a few miles off the Dutch coast, and not in the channel, as the German admiralty pretends."

Danish Steamer Sunk.
London, Aug. 14, 10:22 p. m.—The Danish steamer Ivar was sunk by a submarine off Genoa, Italy, Sunday, according to a despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Copenhagen. The crew of the steamer was saved.

The Ivar was a vessel of 2,188 tons. She was built in 1907 and hailed from Copenhagen.

PREMIER AT DESK AGAIN UNTIL FALL
Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Sir Robert Borden was again at his desk this morning. He proposes to stay until the fall when he will leave for a tour of the west, returning in time to say farewell to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in October.

There is a possibility that Camp Borden may be kept open during the coming winter and the troops who are still there in October put into winter quarters in the permanent buildings at the camp. The question is being considered by the militia council, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

In favor of the proposition it is urged that the expense will be less than would be the case if the troops were distributed as last winter at Toronto and other central points where convenient quarters can be obtained. It is also maintained that better discipline can be kept and better training secured by keeping the men at Camp Borden. On the other hand, it is urged that the men themselves would prefer city or town life in the winter and that recruiting would be stimulated by their presence.

Canadian Artillery Ready for Overseas

Well Trained Troops at Petawawa, 5,000 in Number, Wanted at the Front—Infantry Going at Rate of 10,000 a Month—Winter Quarters at Camp Borden?

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the 5,000 artillery troops now in training at Petawawa, will go overseas in the near future. The artillery brigades which have been at Petawawa for two months are now in an excellent state of efficiency and the call of the war office is for still more guns at the front. The artillery at Petawawa will be replaced for training purposes by the batteries now at Barriefield and other camps.

Infantry forces are now moving overseas at the rate of about 10,000 a month, and this rate will probably be maintained until autumn. About 100,000 troops will be kept in Canada during the winter continuing the training until the troop movement recommences in the spring.

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Molasses, fancy Bar- each, per lb. 0.60 " 0.61
Extra No. 1 hard, pure, 0.00 " 1.20

SUGAR.
Standard granulated 7.95 " 8.00
United Empire, gran. 7.85 " 7.90
Bright yellow 7.75 " 7.80
No. 1 yellow 7.55 " 7.60
Paris lumps 9.00 " 9.25

FLOUR, ETC.
Roller oatmeal 0.00 " 6.50
Standard oatmeal 0.00 " 7.00
Manitoba, high grade, 0.00 " 8.98
Ontario, full patent 0.00 " 8.10

CANNED GOODS.
The following are the wholesale quotations per case:
Salmon, pinka 5.00 " 5.25
Salmon, red spring 9.00 " 9.60
Finnan haddies 0.00 " 4.85
Kipper herring 0.00 " 4.85
Clams 0.00 " 4.85
Oysters, 1s 1.70 " 1.75
Oysters, 2s 2.50 " 2.55
Corned beef, 1s 3.75 " 3.60
Peaches, 2s 1.80 " 1.85
Pineapple, 2s 2.40 " 2.45
Pineapple, sliced 2.17 1/2 " 2.45
Pineapple, grated 1.70 " 1.75
Lombard plums 1.80 " 1.85
Raspberries 2.22 1/2 " 2.25
Corn, per doz 1.12 1/2 " 1.15
Peanut butter 1.12 1/2 " 1.15
Strawberries 2.42 1/2 " 2.45
Tomatoes 1.97 1/2 " 1.40
Pumpkins 1.12 1/2 " 1.15
Slicing beans 1.12 1/2 " 1.15
Baked beans, 8s 0.00 " 2.00

NUTS.
Shelled almonds, per lb 0.49 " 0.45
Shelled walnuts 0.57 " 0.40
Almonds in shell 0.75 " 0.19
Walnuts 0.13 " 0.14
Filberts 0.17 " 0.18
Brazil 0.00 " 0.18
Peanuts 0.10 " 0.14
Bulk dates, 10 lbs 0.09 " 0.07
Half box Halloweens 0.00 " 0.08
Dried apricots, 36 pk 0.00 " 0.10 1/2

FISH.
Small dry cod 5.50 " 5.75
Medium dry cod 6.50 " 6.75
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls 8.25 " 8.50
Smoked herring 0.15 " 0.16
Pickled shad, half-bbls 12.00 " 12.00
Fresh cod, per lb 0.06 " 0.07
Blotlers, per box 0.90 " 0.90
Halibut 0.12 " 0.18
Kipper herring, per box 0.00 " 0.80
Swordfish 0.12 " 0.18
Haddock 0.07 " 0.08
Salmon 0.17 " 0.28

GRAINS.
Bran, small lots, bags 36.00 " 37.00
Pressed hay, cut lots No. 1 17.00 " 18.00
Pressed hay, per ton No. 1 17.00 " 18.00
Oats, Canadian 0.60 " 0.62
Middlings 0.29 " 0.30

OILS.
Palatine 0.00 " 0.10 1/2
Royalite 0.00 " 0.16
Turpentine 0.00 " 0.68
Premium motor gasolene 0.00 " 0.34

HIDES.
Hides 0.15 " 0.16 1/2
Calfskins 0.28 " 0.30
Shearlings 0.35 " 0.35
Lambskins 0.35 " 0.35
Wool, washed 0.47 " 0.50
Wool, unwashed 0.38 " 0.38
Tallow 0.06 " 0.06 1/2

THREE WOMEN AND CHILD KILLED IN A ZEPPELIN RAID

London, Aug. 9.—German airships raided the east coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland early today, according to an official statement issued by the war office. Three women and a child were killed and fourteen persons injured. The text of the statement follows:

"A hostile airship crossed the east coast of England at an early hour this morning. Another airship is reported to have visited the southeast coast of Scotland."

The raiders did not penetrate far inland, but dropped a number of bombs in various localities near the coast.

"At several places the airships were engaged by anti-aircraft guns and driven off from their objectives. Reports received up to the present show that three women and one child were killed and fourteen persons injured. No damage of military importance is reported."

Correspondents in the districts visited by the Zeppelins telegraphed that the airships flew at a great height. They were subjected to a very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, which compelled them to make a hasty retreat.

One airship dropped twenty and another fifteen incendiary bombs, some of which fell into the sea. As on all recent raids, many of the bombs fell on open ground or into the water as the airships were making off.

Ingolf Cheese is as pure as cheese could possibly be made. Its taste is fresh and delicious.

When shoes are too large at the heel and slip up and down at a piece of velvet in the heel and glue it there.

PARE!
DER A
Giant Thresher
Prepared to get
of your grain
agent; it will pay you
Manufacturing Co.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 11.—At the regular monthly meeting of Newcastle Town Improvement League last night, the following were present: James M. Troy, in the chair; first vice-president, D. J. Buckley; secretary, A. H. H. Stuart; Rev. W. Dixon, S. J. MacArthur and Dr. C. W. Squires; Ald. C. C. Hayward, T. A. Scribner and James Stables; and Messrs. E. A. McCurdy, J. R. Allison, Joseph Aider, J. H. Brown, R. A. N. Jarvis, Fred E. Locke, and others; also the following visitors: F. D. Swin, M. J. A. Doakington; and three officers of the N. B. branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance—President Donald Fraser, Vice-President Rev. Th. Marshall and Secretary Rev. W. D. Wilson.

Mr. McCurdy reported that the county voters' list with over 8,000 names had all been copied in quadruplicate and certified to by County Secretary E. P. Williston.

Rev. Mr. Wilson reported that Kings county had taken steps toward repealing the Scott Act within thirty days of the passing of the prohibition bill, and that repeal work was under way in Carleton, York, Sunbury and Albert counties.

Messrs. Wilson, Marshall and Fraser then thoroughly explained the new act, showing its advantages over the Scott Act, even as the latter had been strengthened by the Dominion parliament last spring. The local government relieves the municipality of all enforcement of the act.

The local police committee were exonerated of all blame for the chief of police having enforced the Scott Act. A detective, who, unknown to them, was of unworthy character. The principle of employing detectives was endorsed, but the rule laid down that detectives have no right to commit a violation of law. Arrangements were made for county convention today.

Mrs. H. A. Taylor gave a reception to a large number of young people, Tuesday night, in honor of her brother, Private Charles Aham, of the 31st Battalion, home on vacation from Aldershot (N. S.). A very pleasant evening was spent with games and music, and supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burkholder, of Portage LaPrade (Man.), who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Wathen, Harcourt, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Burkholder's cousin, Mrs. F. B. MacMichael. On their way back they will spend two or three weeks in Toronto.

Miss Ella O'Donnell and Marion Gough are visiting Mrs. Robert Hutchinson, of Millville, River Kent county.

Miss Alicia MacMichael has returned from a visit to Miss Helen Savage, of Marysville.

James Ashford, of Antigonish (N. H.), is visiting his father, William Ashford, Sr., and brothers, Private William Ashford, and John H. Ashford, who are also at Antigonish in Alnwick parish.

Mrs. William J. Black, of Berlin (N. H.), is visiting Newcastle.

Mrs. S. J. MacArthur returned a few days ago from her vacation in P. E. Island. Rev. Mr. MacArthur came home yesterday.

Secret Grover Cleveland, who was visiting his mother and his sister, Mrs. W. H. Belyea, returned to Valletta yesterday.

Miss Margaret, of Moncton, and her brother, Lance Corporal Hugh Jardine, came in yesterday to visit friends.

Mrs. Melaney, of Boston, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Melaney, has gone to P. E. Island to join his wife on a visit to her relatives.

Thomas Brown has returned to Maine after spending some time at his home here.

Mrs. Minnie Girvan, who has been visiting friends here, has gone to St. John to visit friends before returning to her home in Walkerton (Mass.).

consider the duty of the order toward the empire at the present time.

Officers were installed by the retiring grand master, W. B. Belyea, of Woodstock. North Sydney (N. S.) was selected as the place of meeting in 1917. The following officers were appointed: Grand conductor, Dr. Morris Dominion (N. S.); grand herald, C. L. Wood, Windsor (N. S.); grand marshal, W. R. Sanderson, West St. John (N. B.); grand guardian, D. W. Anderson, Douglstown (N. B.).

The following additional officers were elected this morning: Grand chaplain, Rev. C. W. Neish, Port La Tour (N. S.); grand representative, Murdoch McKenzie, Westville (N. S.); past grand master, Henry White.

Richibucto, Aug. 19.—Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Pierce are preparing to take up their residence in the stone house, owned by Mrs. R. H. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baird, of Salisbury, are guests of their son, J. Harry Baird, and Mrs. Baird.

Mrs. B. O. Hartman is visiting friends in Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jardine, of Madison (N. S.), are visiting Mr. Jardine's father, James A. Jardine.

Mrs. James Irving went on Saturday to Prince Edward Island, where she will spend some weeks visiting relatives and friends in Charlottetown and Cavendish.

Mrs. A. Coster Amiraux is in New Glasgow (N. S.), where she will make a lengthy visit with Mr. Amiraux. Miss Gertrude Amiraux, who accompanied her, returned early last week, after a visit to Pointe du Cluene en route.

Miss Lou Pine left on Saturday to return to New York, after a short visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pine.

Mrs. Robert Patterson went on Monday to Moncton, accompanied by her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Scott. They will visit Mrs. Patterson's daughter, Mrs. George Henderson.

William Robertson, who has been spending his vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robertson, returned yesterday to St. John.

Master Stuart Carson, of Reston, is visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Bruce M. Brown.

Master John MacKinnon has returned from his visit to relatives in Reston. Private Robichaud, of the 165th Battalion, has been visiting his family in town.

Campbellton, Aug. 11.—Somewhat of a family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dickie, Pointe la Nim, last week, in honor of their son, Mr. J. Dickie, of Vancouver (B. C.), who is spending a few weeks at his old home. Mr. Dickie is one of Vancouver's most prominent business men, having been in that city for more than thirty years, during which time he has been connected with the grocery business and was for years manager of that department of the Hudson Bay Co., Limited, after which he entered business for himself and now conducts one of the most up-to-date stores in that city. Speaking of conditions at the coast, he stated that business was normal and outside of real estate the war had caused no serious effects on the general conditions.

Mr. W. Dickie, of the C. G. R., general officer, Moncton, was also present.

Miss Mae E. Duncan was the guest of Mrs. John Dickie, Pointe la Nim, last week.

Gagetown, Aug. 10.—P. F. Robinson, of Fredericton, spent the week-end at Meadowlands, the guest of Morris Scovell and Miss Scovell.

Miss Marian Casswell, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, is progressing favorably, news which her wide circle of friends will be much relieved to hear.

Very Rev. Dean Scovell Neales, Mrs. Neales and daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, are spending a few days here, during which time they have been visiting from Fredericton by motor car.

Rev. H. Bennett, of Jemseg, was a visitor in Gagetown on Saturday.

Mrs. Harry Doherty and Miss Edith Doherty, who have been visiting, Mrs. Doherty's sister, Mrs. J. W. Dickie, returned to St. John on Saturday.

Mrs. James Weston, of Upper Gagetown, and Mrs. A. H. St. Clair, of Birmingham (Mass.), were on Wednesday guests of Mr. William Dingle and the Misses Dingle.

David Coy arrived from Ontario on Saturday afternoon, being called to Upper Gagetown by the death of his father, James W. Coy.

Mrs. Joseph Owens, of St. John, who is here spending some weeks with Miss Mary Owens, is seriously ill with appendicitis.

The Ladies' Aid of the Gagetown Methodist church are making preparations for their annual garden party and sale of work, which will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening on the spacious grounds surrounding H. B. Bridges' residence.

T. Sherman Peters is spending the week in St. John and vicinity.

Miss Ethel Reid is in Chipman visiting relatives for a few weeks.

Mrs. William Reid and two daughters are this week guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Reid, before returning to their home in New York city.

Harold Simpson arrived on Monday from Boston, and will spend a few weeks here with his sisters, the Misses Simpson.

Miss Annie Belyea came from Chipman on Sunday by motor boat, having been called here by the death of her great-aunt, Miss Martha Wallace.

George Hayes, one of the boys employed on the railway road, had a narrow escape from drowning last week. While swimming on Sunday afternoon he was seized with cramp while beyond his depth. With great presence of mind he kept up until his shouts brought some one to his assistance.

Sheriff Russia Williams, whose garden is noted for its beautiful dahlias, has an unusually fine display of these handsome flowers this year. The tall, bushy plants are laden with blossoms of rich and unusual shades and remarkable size, as many as 600 blooms being out at the same time.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Scott has been further improved by the addition of a new veranda, which adds much to the appearance of the house. Thomas Allingham and N. H.

Ottawa also have new verandas under construction.

F. Gilbert and W. H. Dennison, of Fredericton; S. E. Crawford, of Toronto, and Master E. W. B. Maxwell, of Lincoln, were visitors at Hotel Dingle for the week-end.

Among visitors in Gagetown during the past week were Miss Jeanette Lundy, Auburn (N. Y.); C. M. Hickey, Houlton (Me.); Lockwood, Quebec; H. Pope, Me.; E. Bonham, Fredericton; D. F. Maxwell, St. Stephen; W. V. McLeod, St. John; Wm. E. Corbett, Westfield; S. S. Gold, Montreal; John Connor, Woodstock; E. G. Clarke, Montreal; H. Montford, St. John; Mrs. E. B. McLachlan and Miss Sylvia Croule, of Perth; John Barnett, Sussex; Albert Connor, Penobscot; Miss Margaret Smith, Worcester (Mass.); Herbert McFadden, Sussex; John Macdonald, Fredericton; and W. A. Pettison, St. John.

A caravan of Scotch pipers, six teams in all, passed through here on Monday. They were down river, the music being played, and double-seated carriages are more in vogue with the Gipties of late years. There were some fine looking horses in the outfit.

AMHERST

Amherst, Aug. 9.—Miss Helen McKie, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. H. Pent, for some weeks, left for her home in Kingston (Ont.), on Saturday.

Miss Gladys Webb is spending a month in Clementsport, Annapolis county.

Mrs. Eaton and children, of Bathurst, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Archibald MacKinnon.

Rev. E. H. Ramsay, with Mrs. Ramsay and children, are spending the balance of the summer at Malpeque (P. E. I.).

Miss Katherine Dennis left on Saturday for Lunenburg, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Kauback for a few weeks.

Mrs. George Hewson, Misses Dora and Maud Hewson, and Mr. Ellis Hewson are occupying their cottage at Pugwash for a few weeks.

Rev. W. C. Ross and Mrs. Ross have returned from an outing at Pictou Landing.

Mrs. Grace Chappell, of the post office staff, is visiting in Moncton with friends.

Miss Bernice Dennis has returned from a very pleasant visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Blake Burrell, in Halifax.

Mrs. William Mooney, Mrs. D. W. Fraser and young son, left today for Pugwash where they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. MacIntosh for a few weeks.

Mrs. James Rodgers and daughter, Miss Marion Rodgers, are summering at Acadia hotel, Pugwash.

Mrs. Bradley, of Newton (Mass.), is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George T. Bradley, in this city.

Miss Kathleen Willis, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Leon Moss, has returned to her home in Sussex.

Miss Freda Murray, of Truro, is the guest of the Misses Ray and Gladys Campfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Fillmore left yesterday for a short visit to P. E. Island.

Mrs. Lyman Moffat has left for Pugwash to spend the week with Mr. Moffat and family.

Miss Annie Campbell, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. Ira Taylor.

Mrs. C. D. Winchester is a patient in Highland View Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 13.—W. Jacobs, K.C., of Montreal, who has been a guest of F. B. Carvell, M.P., left last evening for Nova Scotia. Mr. Jacobs was one of the counsel that appeared before the Meredith-Duff commission. He never exceeded a few ounces a day. He is a well-known lawyer with an extensive practice. There is a strong probability of Mr. Jacobs being a candidate for the federal parliament from one of the divisions in this province. He is well qualified for a federal representative, and would receive the hearty endorsement of his riding.

Rev. Father Ryan announces the re-opening of St. Gertrude's church picnic to be \$1.25. This is a record breaker for this parish.

Thirteen horses for the 68th battery have arrived and are fairly good looking and sound animals. The battery is now under canvas.

A pair of horses owned by Albert McBride narrowly escaped burning when a load of hay caught fire from a cigarette. The united efforts of four men managed to get the horses clear, but the wagon was destroyed.

The executive committee of the Patriotic Fund decided to ask that a special session of the county council be called to consider the application for a loan of \$10,000, which requires \$15,000 to come up to the appropriation made by the central executive. The sum of \$10,000 has been contributed from all sources.

Prof. Stewart, of Halifax, spent a day or two in town last week.

The Misses Hazel and Doris Chalmers, of Truro, are guests of Mrs. R. L. Rand, Mrs. S. O. Watt and daughter, Anna,

spent the week-end in Kentville with Captain Watt.

Mrs. Daniel Richardson and children, of Sydney, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Simpson.

Miss Hazel Secord, of the Chester Hospital, Cambridge (Mass.), is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Secord.

Mrs. H. F. Elliott, who has been the guest of Mrs. Douglas Ward, has returned to her home in Pugwash.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Smith have returned from a visit to Sydney.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Craig, of Calgary, have returned from a trip to the Annapolis Valley, and are now with Mr. Craig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Craig.

Leah B. G. Smith, of the 136th Battalion, spent the week-end at his home in town.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 13.—Fine hay weather this week has been greatly welcomed by the farmers, and much excellent quality hay has been housed.

Miss Alberta Ryan and Miss Belle Cross, of Woodstock, are visiting friends at this village and at Riverdale the past week.

Mrs. Ganong, of St. Stephen, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. C. Copp, at Riverdale.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Aug. 12.—Ned Humphrey, a St. John man, enjoying a vacation at Camp Utopia, fractured a rib from a fall on Friday.

E. S. Johnson, son of Captain and Mrs. Johnson, left on Saturday for Toronto, being transferred from the bank staff at Fairville to the Queen city branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Miss Mary McMillan returned from Mace's Bay Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Armstrong leaves on Tuesday for Boston, where she will visit her brother-in-law, Ernest Armstrong.

W. J. Lynott entertained a party at Lake Utopia on Friday afternoon. Among those present were: Mayor and Mrs. Lawrence and Master James, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. J. M. Macdonald, Mrs. Jack Kerr, Woodstock; Miss Kathleen Lynott, Woodstock; Mrs. Arthur Phelan, Montreal; Miss Grace McEldrum, Miss Anna Bradley and Miss Florence McLaughlin, of the Ladies' Aid, and MacEldrum, of Providence (B. I.). They spent the night at Utopia, left Sunday for home by automobile. Mr. Harold Blundell accompanied them.

Master Donald Lindsay, of Woodstock, is the guest of his uncle, Dr. C. A. Alexander.

Miss Nellie Murray, who has been visiting her brother, W. W. Murray, has returned to Lowell.

Mrs. Nelson Dods, is the guest of Mrs. Nelson Dods.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Aug. 11.—The farmers in this section have been somewhat retarded in the work of having by the weather, but satisfactory progress is being made. More than half of the crop has now been harvested.

Rev. Mr. J. MacArthur and Mrs. MacArthur, of Bidston (Ont.), who have been visiting among their many friends here for a few days, left yesterday for their former home in P. E. Island, where they will spend the remainder of the year, returning to Ontario in the fall.

Mr. MacArthur occupied the pulpit here last Sunday.

C. Eaton, of Bidston (Me.), passed through here yesterday in his motor car on his way to his summer residence near Fredericton.

Station Master D. E. DeWitt is taking a well earned holiday. W. J. Journey, of Brownville, is in charge of the station during his absence at his summer camp on the Miramichi.

Mrs. F. Cunningham, of St. John, is a guest at the Glen House.

Robert V. Dorcas and his bride, who was Miss Maude Little, left on Wednesday evening for their home in Minneapolis. A large number of friends came to the station to see them off and to wish them happiness.

Councillor Hunter is making extensive improvements on the residence he recently purchased from Dr. B. N. Keith.

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CANADIAN FORESTRY BATTALION IN ENGLAND

SIR WM. RAMSAY PERFECT TYPE OF MAN OF GENIUS

With the death of Sir William Ramsay, science loses one of her most striking figures and one of her keenest minds. He stood at the meeting-point of the science of the nineteenth century and that of the twentieth, and his epoch-making discoveries are among the greatest achievements of either period. He was selected by William Ostwald, the world-famous physicist and philosopher, as a perfect type of the man of genius. The most daring and radical of the conclusions whose truth he proved by brilliant and patient experiment was that transmutation of elements was no mere dream of the alchemists, but an actual process that is continually going on in the human life of the future by an invisible hand. He recognized the importance of the discovery of new gases, aside from the interest that attaches to knowing the constituents of the air we breathe, can only adequately be appreciated by men of science. The new gases filled a void in the table of the elements which science has prepared in one of her attempts to reduce the phenomena of chemistry to one logical law.

Worked Magic With Elements. Then came Sir William Ramsay and showed that perhaps the theory at least of the old alchemists was sound. Radium and helium are elements, just as are lead and gold; yet radium turns of its own accord into helium. And in 1907 he went further and it was announced that he had obtained a compound of copper from sodium, lithium and potassium, three other elements, by the use of radium. The whole scientific world was thrown into excitement by this announcement. The great scientific thinking man, scientist and layman, was staggered by its importance. The great possibilities that it opened up furnished a rich and endless field for speculation as to the changes that might be wrought in the human life of the future by an understanding and control of the process, which seemed to point not only to the chance of changing any substance into any other, but also to release infinite stores of energy, the energy locked up in the molecule, which would do the work of the world and render possible almost any achievement dependent on power.

Lead to Gold? Sir William himself, with the true scientific viewpoint, refused to speculate on the possible consequences of his discoveries and even minimized their practical importance. He recognized the immense amount of work and investigation that would have to be done before the smallest industrial benefit would result from the recognition of the hidden properties of matter, and he realized that the results which imaginative minds unhampered by a scientific knowledge of the difficulties involved predicted, lay at best so far in the future that any theorizing as to their importance was idle and unscientific. He admitted that a ton of radium breaking down of its own accord would do the work of millions of tons of coal, but he pointed out that the world's production of radium would be a leading branch of the great industry. He admitted that it might be possible in consequence of his discoveries and those of his colleagues to turn lead into gold, but he reminded enthusiastically that the cost of the process would be prohibitive.

Mystery of the Air Solved. Sir William Ramsay may be called the first man to know the truth about the air we breathe. Ever since the dawn of time humanity has lived in this familiar atmosphere, for the last century and more the air has been the object of the keenest expert study. It was liquefied, analyzed, the laws of its expansion determined, the proportions of its constituents calculated to the third decimal place. Then in the year 1896 came Sir William Ramsay and his colleague, Lord Rayleigh, and announced the discovery of a new gas in the atmosphere—a gas present in the proportion of one part in every hundred in all the air in which we live and move and have our being. The new gas they named argon, the inert, because it refused to combine with any other element, unlike oxygen and nitrogen, the two most abundant gases of the air, which are chemically active.

There was considerable incredulity on the part of scientific men at the announcement of the presence of the new gas in the air, but further experiment has established its presence beyond all doubt. Argon is one of the most curious of all the elements in the way it refuses to combine with any other substance.

Five New Gases Found. Not content with the discovery of argon Sir William pursued his investigations farther, and ultimately discovered four other hitherto unknown gaseous elements in the air. These four are much less abundant than argon, however, which is thus the most important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by immense difficulty because like argon they refuse to combine with other substances and can only be removed from the air by liquefying it and separating the resulting liquid into its elements. The lighter of the four new gases—named helium, neon, krypton and xenon—refused to liquefy even at the lowest temperatures which had up to that time been obtained. By using liquid hydrogen as a cooling agent Sir William and his colleagues succeeded in setting a new low-temperature mark and liquefying all the five gases. He related how, when the unbelievably cold liquid hydrogen was drawn away, the air of the room actually froze on its surface—not the moisture in the air, but the air itself—and formed a white solid snowball of solid air that melted and dripped to the floor. The importance of the discovery of new gases, aside from the interest that attaches to knowing the constituents of the air we breathe, can only adequately be appreciated by men of science. The new gases filled a void in the table of the elements which science has prepared in one of her attempts to reduce the phenomena of chemistry to one logical law.

UNION LABOR IN CANADA GIVES 12,411 TO BRITISH AND CANADIAN ARMIES. A recent publication of the department of labor at Ottawa furnishes interesting statistics of the labor organizations of Canada, being the fifth annual report on that topic. Of the 1,283 local branch unions in Canada, up to the end of the calendar year 1915, 981 had furnished one or more recruits for the British armies overseas. The unions contributed 11,972 recruits to the great military effort, and seven reservists were from New Brunswick and 892 recruits and four reservists from the city of St. John.

The war has evidently impoverished the membership of the unions, the returns for the year 1915 showing a loss of 120 local branches and 22,820 members. The total financial strength of organized labor in Canada at the end of the calendar year stood approximately at 148,848. St. John having 21 unions with a membership of 1,678.

THE PIPERS OF THE 234TH (St. Andrew's Beacon). Col. J. B. MacLean, head of the great Toronto firm of The MacLean Publishing Company, accompanied by Mrs. MacLean, is a guest at the Algonquin. Colonel MacLean is not one of the Honorary Colonels whom our War Resisters' Union has appointed, but he has been an active interest in the organization of the 234th Overseas Battalion (The New Brunswick Killies—Sir Sam's Own) C. E. F., of which Lt.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie is the O. C. The tartan adopted by the battalion is the MacLean. Under the circumstances the pipers should be of the Rankines, for they are the hereditary pipers of the MacLeans of Collingwood, a leading branch of the great clan. The first pipers of the 234th were the MacLeans of Collingwood, of which Col. Sir Fitzroy MacLean, Bart., of Dart, is hereditary chief, but as Mrs. E. Atherton Smith is providing the pipes for the battalion, the pipers are to be called after the Clan Macpherson, to which Mrs. Smith belongs. Let us hope that the pipers of Sir Sam's Own will not meet the fate of the Macphersons recorded in the Bon Gualtier Ballads. The first stanza of the immortal poem follows:

Fairshorn swore a feud
Against the Clan MacTavish;
Marched into their land
To murder and to ravish;
For he did resolve
To extirpate the vipers,
With four-and-twenty men
And five-and-twenty pipers.

Plaided Blakely The marriage of Miss Effie E. Blakely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Blakely of Sunny Brae, N.B., to Philip Plaided of Lynn,

IN ENGLAND



GERMAN GUNS WITHDRAWN BEFORE BRITISH POUNDING

Enemy's Artillery Has Been Taken Further to Rear, Acknowledging British Mastery

Heroism and Humor in Trenches—Famous Kents Extract an Amazing Amount of Comedy from Terrible Battles With Death at the Elbow of Each

(By PHILLIP GIBBS, in the London Chronicle.) With the British Armies in the Field, August 7—All last night there was great hammering of guns and this morning when I went out in the direction of Thiepval the artillery on both sides was hard at work. The Germans were dropping heavy stuff in the neighborhood of Pozieres with occasional shots at long range in the fields round about. The quiet villages behind the lines are gradually being reduced in number.

The German batteries are, I believe, drawing back as far from the reach of the British heavies as possible, because many of them have been badly knocked about by the British guns, and they are concentrating their fire upon positions nearer to their own lines. From all I see and hear it seems certain that the British artillery has the mastery along the line of attack.

Men Who Did It. It was in the midst of the tumult of guns and below the long resonant journeying of great shells on their way to the German territory that I sat today with some of the officers who had just chased the Germans out of their trenches to the north of Pozieres.

They were all men of Kent. The captain is a merry soul, who laughs heartily over hairbreadth escapes and still more loudly when he describes the exploits which would make most men shudder at the mere remembrance. The colonel of his battalion, who sat opposite to me, is a different type, quiet and thoughtful, but with a sense of humor also that lights his eyes. There were other officers who had fought in this show to the north of Pozieres, all proud of the men who had done the job, and all wanting to say how splendid they were.

Late one evening last week a patrol was sent out to examine the situation. On the following day the British artillery began a long steady bombardment of the German line, and a number of Germans ran out of a portion of a trench and took shelter in the shell holes in No Man's Land. There was retaliation from the German artillery, and they used a number of gas shells, so that the men of Kent had to put on gas masks before the time of their attack. The Germans were sending up distress signals to their guns, and in anticipation of the attack were firing colored lights over to the British lines so as to illuminate any British infantry who might be advancing. At the same time the German machine guns played upon any figures so revealed, so that it was almost certain death to be in the glare of lights.

At great risk several men sprang forward into the illumination and kicked out the burning canisters. Then in the momentary darkness the leading companies advanced in the direction of the German trenches, south of Mouquet, or as the soldiers call it, Moo Cow Farm. The colonel of the battalion went with his men, and as he drew near to the German lines he saw two figures illuminated by the searchlights. He called out to them, thinking they might be his own men, working forward on his right, but he saw they were Germans when one man threw up his hands as a sign of surrender, and the other dropped a gas mask to the ground. The colonel sprang forward, carrying them with his revolver, and took both of them prisoners.

Without many casualties, in spite of the machine gun fire, the British troops reached the German trenches. Great heroism was shown by a young lieutenant and a party of bombers who went first over No Man's Land, so quickly behind the British barrage that they risked death by the British shells and came against the first defence. They were their quick advance which secured the Germans and helped to demoralize them. The men who followed ran along the German parapets, bombing down the trenches, while others leaped in and fought their way down.

Funniest Thing Ever. Large numbers of Germans were down in the usual dugouts and sentries were posted at the entrance of each of these underground places. Many refused to surrender or come out. Then a bomb was thrown into the entrance way, and after its explosion there was heard in every case a great scrambling and scurrying. "It was the funniest thing you ever saw," said a jovial captain. "Out of the entrances the beggars tumbled up just for all the world like rabbits."

The men of Kent were pleased and excited at taking so many prisoners, about eighty of them in one batch, and an escort party fixed their bayonets on as if on parade and then marched off with pride, leaving the prisoners to follow on.

One of the prisoners taken later, was a forward observing officer, a Prussian giant, well over six feet high and enormously stout. He was put in charge of a little Kentish man, standing five feet one inch in his socks. The German giant was frightened at the machine gun fire of his own men, and he went back, crouching in a bear-like way, prodded from behind by the wee man in khaki. This sight was wanted by the Japs, and was seen by the men left behind in the British trenches, and they stood up on the parapets, laughing and cheering.

The amount of comedy this British battalion extracted from all this grim business is astounding. One of their numbers was once a member of the Red Karna's troupe, and has not lost his old instincts for a knockabout turn. When he took a prisoner he caught him by the jaw and danced pas de quatre with him. These things are worth telling, because they show how English character keeps its individuality, its humor, and its extraordinary refusal to surrender to the gloom and tragedy of war, even in hours like this, which are truly frightful, and when death is at the elbow of every man.

These Kentish lads laughed and shouted in the glare of red and green lights, in the midst of machine gun fire, in the tumult of guns, and when they came back from the furthest trench, sixty men were wearing six German helmets and grinning beneath them.

Mars and Venus at Valcartier



A pleasant interlude at Valcartier. From left to right: Lady Borden, Miss Wilson, Sir Robert Borden, General Wilson and Mrs. Wilson.

INTERESTING GROUP OF RETURNED HEROES ARRIVE FROM FRONT

Lieut. Geldert, of Halifax, Among the Number—Several Had Been Recognized for Distinguished and Courageous Service in the Field—Lieut. Colonel Macdonald Returning to Be Brigadier-General.

Of surpassing interest was the arrival of the steamer at Halifax a few days ago with Canadian wounded. The occasion held intense local interest not only by reason of the fact that St. John men were included among the number, but because of the conspicuous personages also there. There were many who had been recognized for distinguished service, many who had gone through most unusual experiences, some returning to assume higher offices.

In the list of the passengers were included many well known Canadian names. One of these was Private Albert Clark, 7th battalion, Vancouver, who was one of the two hundred prisoners whom the Germans exchanged for German prisoners in Great Britain. Lieut. E. A. Baker, 6th F. E. Kingston, Ontario, was awarded the military medal, as also the French C. D. C., for bravery in the field. Lieut. Baker lost the sight of both eyes while discharging a working party in a communication trench which was subjected by the Germans to enfilade fire. Captain Stanley Kerr, Toronto, son of Senator Kerr, who since has returned from the front, has been on the headquarters staff in London, accompanied Lieut. Baker from the English temporary quarters for blind soldiers, Sergt-Major S. V. Patterson, Princess Pais, Calgary, who won the D.C.M. rescuing a companion during heavy German machine gun attacks, was another. Sergt-Major Patterson lifted one of his companions to a trench, and while receiving aid from another member of the Pat, all three were hit. The one who was receiving assistance was instantly killed. Sergt-Major Patterson was mentioned in the day's dispatches for bravery in the field.

A MODEST HERO.

To have been first six times in succession to the cook-house was the reason assigned by Lance-Corporal Ed. Lawson, 13th battalion, London (Ont.), for his award by the king of the military medal. Bravery in the field, however, won for the modest young corporal the coveted medal. He rescued a companion from a blown-up dug-out during heavy German shell fire.

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Macdonald, 12th C. M. R., has returned from the front to take command of the Calgary camp with the rank of brigadier-general. Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Tobin, 29th battalion, Vancouver, is also back. Captains H. and P. Molson, of Montreal, returned on sick leave. It was at the third battle of Ypres that Captain H. Molson was wounded in the head. At the time he was leading his men to reinforce the French lines through which the Germans had broken. Captain Molson continued to lead his men, after he sustained his wound, his regard was all for other and none for self. By his assistance he turned what might have been disaster into victory. His brilliant was shot through the jaw during the same engagement.

Other well known passengers include Major V. A. McMeekin, Winnipeg; Lieut. E. A. Adams, Montreal; Lieut. C. G. Skinner, Winnipeg; Lieut. H. E. de Souza, Sarnia; Lieut. Bayley, Toronto; Lieut. Hirst, Guelph; and Lieut. R. G. Smith, Toronto.

Lieut. Geldert Home. Lieut. Hugh Geldert was another who returned to his home in Halifax on the Empress. He modestly related his experiences to a reporter, characteristic of a real hero.

Several months' confinement in hospital has robbed Lieut. Geldert of his wonted color and energy but it is to be hoped that his three months' leave to be spent in his native land will restore him to the fullness of health, enabling him to return to the sphere in which he has won both for himself and his country infinite and undying honor.

On the eve of his tunic immediately above the stripe, the young officer wears two bars of gold brass, indicating that he has been twice officially reported wounded.

On April 30, two days prior to the terrible slaughter at Ypres during the preliminary artillery bombardment, Private Geldert, together with a comrade were completely buried by the explosion of a well directed German shrapnel. Dug out by their fellow soldiers the face of Geldert showed that no less than ten shrapnel splinters had found a resting place.

His second casualty was sustained at Messines on the 9th March of the present year, a rifle bullet penetrating his right lung. It is from this wound which today Lieut. Geldert experiences a slight difficulty in breathing. He hopes this will be overcome by a season spent in the exhilarating air of Nova Scotia.

The returned hero enlisted as a private at Vancouver, on the 6th August, 1914, becoming a member of that now illustrious 7th Battalion which was so tragically and yet gloriously annihilated at Ypres. When the French (principally the Algerians), were surging wildly through the village of Vlamertinghe before the first waves of German poisonous gas which had brought such indescribable agonies among them, the First Canadian division, including the Seventh Battalion, was ordered forward to hold the line. The Seventh went forward but it was indeed a shattered Seventh that returned; of the 205 men in Lieut. Geldert's company but ten only returned unscathed.

Straselle, Ploegsteert (Plug street), Fleur Baux, Estart, Ypres, Etaples, Beaulieu, Neuve Chapelle are some of the points in the itinerary of the gallant young officer of which he was able to relate the most thrilling tales of war in many paragraphs of Vlamertinghe before the first waves of German poisonous gas which had brought such indescribable agonies among them, the First Canadian division, including the Seventh Battalion, was ordered forward to hold the line. The Seventh went forward but it was indeed a shattered Seventh that returned; of the 205 men in Lieut. Geldert's company but ten only returned unscathed.

Recently in London Lieut. Geldert was the guest at dinner of Senator Dennis. Won Military Cross. Lieut. R. Sanderson Billman has been awarded the Military Cross for services during the fighting line.

Lieut. Billman, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Billman, Halifax, is an old Dalhousie boy, graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and an excellent engineer. He was in the front line of the fighting line in the west when the war broke out, and joined the first contingent overseas from Valcartier. He has been twice wounded.

The following extract from a letter received a few days ago by D. A. Hearn, K. C. Sydney, from his son, J. Wilfrid Hearn, with the 6th Battery, speaks for itself.

"I'm a day, of Sydney Mines, has been awarded the Military Medal for conspicuous bravery in keeping communication open all through the third battle of Ypres. He left home with the 10th, and has been doing duty as a staff man on the telephone squad (my present duty) ever since he came to France. Several times he pulled similar stunts which unfortunately did not come under the personal attention of any commissioned officer. All through the second battle of Ypres he was like a Trojan and after a heavy shell fire. His numerous escapes from death were absolutely miraculous. Fine and again he took almost crazy chances and got away with it.

He has been promoted to corporal and placed in charge of the telephonists of the 6th. He was wounded a short time ago, but is now doing well. "All the boys are more than pleased at Jimmie's decoration, and personally I proven to be fighting men, men that have gone through the mill, know what bullets look like, and what real cases, know what the feel like.

Other St. John men who returned were Private B. Kennedy, Staff-Sergeant Dupont and Private Cadzow. Other St. John men who returned were Private B. Kennedy, Staff-Sergeant Dupont and Private Cadzow.

GERMAN EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN FRYATT "JUDICIAL MURDER"

London, Aug. 10.—The foreign office made public a letter of Viscount Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the American embassy here, requesting that Ambassador Gerard in Berlin convey to the German government the British government's desire to enter a most formal protest against the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels by the German authorities in Belgium. The execution, says Viscount Grey's letter, the British government can only describe as the judicial murder of a British subject held a prisoner of war by the German government, under conditions in direct violation of the law of the nations and the usages of war.

Viscount Grey continues: From information in possession of the government, it cannot be doubted that the trial of Captain Fryatt was conducted under circumstances calculated to cast "the gravest oblong" on the authorities concerned. Citing the circumstances of the trial and the refusal of facilities to Ambassador Gerard, Viscount Grey says: "The unseemly haste of the trial and execution is sufficient proof that the German authorities were fully conscious of the unwarrantable nature of their action, and were anxious to forestall the legitimate outbursts of British indignation, while the fact that the intimation of the execution was conveyed only verbally to Ambassador Gerard, can only be interpreted as showing the reluctance of the German government to bring their proceedings to Ambassador Gerard's knowledge in official form."

Viscount Grey concludes by asking Ambassador Gerard to request the German foreign office to provide the full particulars of the whole proceedings.

LANSLOWNE MAY SOON RETIRE FROM CABINET



LORD LANSLOWNE

London, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning: "There is reason to believe that the Marquis of Lansdowne is about to resign. His resignation has no political significance, being due solely to failing health."

The Marquis of Lansdowne is a member of the cabinet without portfolio. A cigarette stub thrown from the wharf while the steamer Governor Dingley was being unloaded, Saturday afternoon, is believed to have become imbedded in a 500-pound bale of cotton, and been responsible for the small fire that was discovered soon after the cotton had been placed in the freight shed. Stevedores noticed the smoke coming from the cotton, and hurried the bales out into the middle of the street, where they were extinguished from the steamers fire played upon the burning portions.

GOOD NEWS FROM CAPT. M. A. SCOVILL, PRISONER OF WAR

Pte. Peter Gallagher, of North End, Pays Supreme Price—Leo Crawford, of Fairville, Formerly of 55th, Wounded.

David Doucette, of Newcastle, has received from the Bureau of Registry, Ottawa, the following telegram: "Regret to inform you that No. 69814 Private Alban Doucette, infantry, officially reported admitted to Ambulance Mobile No. 4, July 19, 1916. Laceration, contusion of face and hands. Other details will be given when received."

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PRIVATE A. W. TOTTEN

Private Totten has two brothers at the front, Driver J. E. Totten of No. 5 C. A. S. Co. and Driver Perry Totten with the 11th Battalion, also a brother-in-law, Private Bruce Milton, in France. His father is a well known longshoreman.

Sprained His Ankle. Sergt. Christopher McKay, of St. Stephen, who was taking a course in a military school in France, stepped into a hole and badly sprained his ankle, and is now in a hospital in England.

Mrs. W. B. McKensie, of Moncton, received word a few days since from her son, Major Brouard McKensie, stating that the shot perforation in his left lung had been healed and that he hoped to start for Canada in two months or so. He will probably be granted six months' leave of absence to recover. He is, however, still in the hospital in France.

Lost a Leg. Private Harry Smith, of Fredericton, was wounded with a slight limp, but otherwise one would not know that he has given a leg in the service of the Empire. An artificial limb enables him to get along smartly. He enlisted at the capital and was wounded early in the war, says that he will not have the use of his leg again. The letter was received by Private Murphy's brother, and contains the information that the weather conditions in Switzerland are very changeable and the people are blaming the heavy guns near the border for the weird weather.

Private Crawford Wounded. Mrs. Crawford, proprietor of the Lancaster Hotel, Fairville, received official word from Ottawa on Sunday that her son, Leo Crawford, had been wounded, August 5, and admitted to hospital in England. Further details were promised as soon as received.

Private Crawford left here with the 55th Battalion but was transferred to the 18th with which unit he has in action at the time he sustained his wound. He is very popular both in the city and in Fairville, and his many friends will join in wishing that his wounds are not serious.

No. 69814, Private Peter Gallagher, infantry, officially reported died of wounds, August 6, was the sad announcement in a telegram from Ottawa, received by private Gallagher's mother, Mrs. Alice Gallagher, 65 Sherbrooke street, Saturday.

MUCH BLUE BLOOD HAS BEEN OFFERED IN BIG OFFENSIVE

Two Local Soldiers Return Friday, Having Been Delayed at Halifax; Campbellton Man Also Returns Quietly.

Some more wounded soldiers, delayed at Halifax, returned to the city yesterday. Many of those who returned to Canada on the last vessel went down in the great offensive. The toll since then has been exceedingly heavy and latest casualty reports published in London contain the names of distinguished personages such as Lieut.-Colonel Lewin, son-in-law of the late Lord Roberts, and Lieut. Hon. F. S. Trenche, eldest son of Lord Ashdown.

Thursday's casualties consist of 214 officers, of whom 56 are dead, and 4,448 men, of whom 283 are dead and 1,364 missing.

The regiments suffering most are the Northumberland Fusiliers, Border Regiment, Warwickshires, Royal Irish Rifles, Sherwood Foresters, Sussex Regiment, London Regiment, North Staffordshires, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Durham Light Infantry, and Rifle Brigade.

The officers dead include: Second Lieut. Gordon Alexander, of the Gordon Highlanders, who was on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce till the outbreak of war; Capt. George Traherne, of the Garrison Artillery, who was distinguished in the Boer war; Lieut. David Wilson, of the Piping Corps, nephew of the first Lord Northumbroth.

The officers wounded include: Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Lewin, of the Field Artillery, son-in-law of Lord Roberts; Major A. A. Goehsen; Lieut. Hon. F. S. Trenche, eldest son of Lord Ashdown, whose name appears on the official list of wounded for the second time this week.

Sergt. Dicky Bond, the famous international Association right forward, is reported missing after a German raid on the British lines.

Another of Campbellton's wounded heroes has arrived home quietly and unexpectedly. Lieut. Alf. Gillis arrived home Wednesday night and registered at the St. Louis. He is quite lame.

Lieut. Gillis is a son of Coun. H. C. Gillis, of Tide Head, and was a member of Anderson's battery. Before the war he was employed with E. Sullivan at Campbellton and is well known throughout the country.

Private H. Wagg Home. A St. John man and two Fredericton men who had returned from the front, via Halifax, arrived in the city yesterday morning. There was no band and no delegation of citizens to welcome them, but the men were just as glad to be back as if the whole city had been there to meet them.

Private H. Wagg, whose home is at 51 Gullford street, West St. John, went overseas with the 26th Battalion and saw plenty of excitement with this famous New Brunswick unit until he was wounded early last month. At the time he received his wound he was out between the lines in "No Man's Land" on patrol duty, when a German sniper got him, with a bullet through the hand. He was employed with E. Sullivan at Campbellton and is well known throughout the country.

Private Albert Ashford of Fredericton is another member of the 26th to be included in the list of returned heroes. His ankle was broken, as the result of an accident and he was sent to the hospital. In his anxiety to get back to the firing line he returned in February, before his ankle was strong enough to stand heavy usage, and as a result, he was again laid up. He still uses crutches.

A glass of buttermilk drunk the first thing on rising and just before going to bed is claimed to be good for the health.

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Canadian Casualties

Official List. Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Casualties: Mounted Rifles

Previously reported missing, now unofficially prisoner of war: Harry Northage, 15 Stairs street, Halifax, N.S. Wounded—Harry F. Chase, Chester, N. S.; Alexander McLean, Dominion, C. B.

Artillery Wounded—Gunner Kenneth R. Smith, 40 Louisburg street, Halifax.

Infantry Seriously ill, Dennis Bertrand, Wedgeport, N. S. Wounded—Howard Gimble, 963 Saunders street, Fredericton; N. B.; Vincent Cavanaugh, New Glasgow, N. S.; Lieut. (formerly 19866 acting sergeant) Joseph L. Macpherson, West Royalty, P. E. I.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The midnight list of casualties follows: INFANTRY

Wounded—Alexander B. Clarke (returned prisoner of war), Pugwash (N. S.); Lieutenant Lawrence E. Ormond, Amherst (N. S.); Pioneer Joseph Sainpas, Rexton (N. B.).

MOUNTED RIFLES Previously Missing, Now Officially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War. Company Sergeant-Major Roy T. Armstrong, 311 Lancaster street, St. John (N. B.).

INFANTRY Wounded—Leslie Mason, Trenton (N. S.).

AFTERNOON LIST. Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The afternoon list of casualties follows: INFANTRY

Died of Wounds. 698,140—Peter Gallagher, St. John (N. B.). Killed in Action. L. M. McBeath, Richibucto (N. B.).

Seriously Ill. Frederick Syvertsen, Yarmouth (N. S.). Wounded. L. Mills, Newfoundland. N. S.; W. A. Wittingham, Halifax (N. S.).

Previously Reported in Error Prisoner of War and Wounded, Now Discharged from Hospital, Transferred to Hospital at Casarsa, Dresden. Brigadier-General Victor A. S. Williams, Winnipeg.

ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper Leonard Chaisson, Charlottetown (P. E. I.).

INFANTRY. Wounded. William J. Hillier, Newfoundland. Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The 10 p. m. casualty list follows: INFANTRY

Died of Wounds. Norman Melvin, 89 Bilby street, Halifax (N. S.). Wounded. Lee-Crawford, Lancaster House, Fairville (N. B.).

MOUNTED RIFLES. Prisoner of War. Alfred M. Mundle, Rexton (N. B.).

ARTILLERY. Killed in Action. GUNNER ARTHUR C. COBHAM, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

THREE BROTHERS IN KHAKI

Among those who signed on with the Canadian Engineers during the past few days was W. A. McDonald, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Bridgetown, N. S., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Macdonald of Moncton. He has two brothers already in the service. One brother, Stanley, is a lieutenant with the 2nd High-lander, now in the trenches, and the other brother, Douglas, is a gunner with the 65th Field Battery at Woodstock. All three brothers worked in the bank before enlisting.

Two new school rooms are to be added to the Fairville Superior school and P. W. Kelley, contractor, who is to do the work, expects to have the rooms in readiness when the school reopens.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

R. W. McCREADY, President and Manager. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at two dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word 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 16, 1916.

WAR COMMENT. Sunday found the Allied offensive making solid progress on all the principal fronts. The French scored a noteworthy gain in storming a considerable section of the German third line position. The British pushed forward again, in spite of desperate resistance. They and the French, now that they have ample artillery backing, are daily proving to be the masters of the enemy at any style of fighting. The Russian pressure against the Austrians continues. Saturday's fighting greatly increased the menace to Lemberg. Soon, no doubt, will come a thrust from Salonika against the Bulgars. Whether they will fight long after they find the Teutons can give them no help, and, worse, no protection in the day of defeat, is an interesting question.

Some of the war observers are disputing as to whether the great Russian offensive or the Italian thrust at Austria is more important. What really is important is that these successes, although they are 600 miles apart, are essentially connected, being part of the great concerted offensive of the Allies. Whereby steady pressure is exerted on every front, it is impossible for Germany to shift forces from one point to another as she has been able to do with effect six months ago. The pressure increases. The Italian success is not to be underestimated. It is of immense significance. It was the more really possible because of the great Russian campaign, and the Russian thrust will go all the deeper because the Austrians now have so serious a problem confronting them on the Italian border. The Anglo-French drive is doing its part in the great scheme in the same way. All of these things that will be wonderful if Austria is to escape collapse before the end of the year. Students of the war, cautious after two years of developments, are fully aware that something unexpected may give the Austrians some respite from the blows that are now staggering them. But if the present offensive runs its expected course, that is to say, if the advances east and west are prosecuted with increasing intensity, and if the Allies launch an attack against the Bulgars from Salonika and cut the connection between Turkey and its German masters, it is anticipated that Austria may be on its knees by the first snow-fall.

War observers who take this view are quick to say that it is necessarily speculative, but they maintain that their reading of the future is founded reasonably upon the events of the last few weeks in every important theatre of war, and the knowledge that the Allies have both the men and the guns to carry on at the present scale. In every Allied country the training of men and the manufacture of munitions and guns proceed just as vigorously as if another year or two of war were certain. Thus not only do the Allied forces on every front appear ever more formidable, but the world knows that behind every Allied army is a great reservoir of fresh troops and new cannon, and that in every Allied capital there is the same inexorable resolve to give the enemy no rest, to keep on pounding with growing intensity until he has been compelled to give up his conquered territory, to shorten his lines for lack of men to defend them, and so let the German and Austrian peoples know at first hand that they are besieged within their own borders by forces that will not be denied. The effect of recent Allied successes is reflected by the utterances of many public men and many journals in Germany and Austria. The victorious tone, the boastful tone is gone. In its place find complaints, explanations, and a significant retreat from the arrogant and brutal position which was the characteristic German attitude up to a few months ago.

In these utterances there is a manifest confession that Germany sees defeat on the horizon and has already begun to whine to the neutral nations because of the terms which it sees the Allies will compel it to accept. And no help will come from the neutrals. Those who did not fight, those who did not employ their blood and their treasure in the battle for civilization must be mute, or ignored, when the day of reckoning comes. Sir Edward Grey served notice to that effect a long time ago, and behind his cutting words lies the iron spirit of all

of the fighting Allied peoples. Those who have resisted a murderous and bestial assault upon civilization will deal with the criminals in the light of their own needs and their own experience.

MORE WAR SPECTRES. A correspondent in Thursday's Telegraph dealt ably with the mad and imminent plea of a German professor at Harvard in favor of an alliance between Britain, Germany and the United States. The German professor sees that Germany has shot its bolt, and he re-echoes the fear now experienced in Berlin, that the Teutonic peoples will be forced ultimately, struggle as they may, to accept the iron terms which the Allies will lay down, since the Allies are growing in resources of every kind, and are only now beginning to exert their combined strength, while the German combination is decidedly past its zenith.

It is, perhaps, not strange that we should have such a plea from a German professor, for men of his stripe have been woefully blind. They do not see the folly of attempting to persuade neutral opinion that Germany, the chief criminal, should be allowed to escape punishment so soon as she has discovered that the crime upon which she staked her existence cannot be carried out successfully. But we expect better things of Maine, our next door neighbor. It is with surprise, therefore, that one finds in the Portland Express an article warning the United States that the British navy is likely to be employed to oppress the Americans after the present war. The Express not only boasts of its courage in expressing doubt as to the good faith of Great Britain, but goes on to say that if the United States had not been stampeded by ably-propaganda into a blind and absurd fear of German militarism it would long ago have awakened to the danger of renewed aggression by the hereditary enemy—Great Britain. And then the Express comes to its great "discovery," saying:

"If the present war should result favorably for the Entente both England and her allies, Eastern ally would take instant advantage of the situation to vent their hatred against us. And as both England and Japan are conserving their strength and forcing Russia and France to do their fighting for them, the timely alliance would be in excellent condition to make war. The only safety for America, the only preparedness that is worth while is an alliance with the power that has dared to measure strength with England to test her inviolable claim to rule the seas. With England alone we have dealt singlehanded and could do it again. England and Japan together would have an overwhelming advantage in men and ships. The days of national isolation are past, so all students of international politics agree. To work out our destiny we must work with some other nation, and Germany is our natural ally. The world domination of England has given us a continuous history of war and selfishness. The world leadership of the United States and Germany would write history anew in terms of peace and enlightenment."

All of this is solemnly quoted by the Rockland Opinion as proof that "signs of human intelligence" are at last appearing in the editorial columns of at least one New England daily paper. It might seem at first glance that the papers quoted were either controlled by German money, or else that they represented a State seething with anti-British feeling. Neither is the case, in all probability. Certainly the sentiment quoted by no means fairly represents either the intelligence of Maine or its attitude toward the war. We must not shut our eyes to the fact that there has been, and still is, in Maine some anti-British sentiment, but an observation of some of the principal newspapers there throughout the war indicates that the feeling in favor of the Allies, which was a majority sentiment at the beginning of the conflict, has increased very materially during the last year or eighteen months, in fact ever since the causes of the war became clear and the nature of Germany's plans and methods was unfolded by events.

As to the statement that Britain and Japan are likely to attack or oppress the United States, no answer or argument is required. Such a statement is merely village journalism at its worst. As this article of the Portland Express is examined by its New England contemporaries we think it not unlikely that some one of them may ask the Express whether it proposes an immediate offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Germany, or whether it would postpone the proposed arrangement until the war is over and Germany's value as an ally can be appraised in the light of the circumstances then existing. Even a newspaper like the Express, desiring security or perhaps world dominion for its own nation, must be able to see that the attractive qualities of Germany as a partner have declined very greatly within two years, very rapidly indeed within the last year, with great swiftness during the last three months. Even a cocksure journal like the Express might well hesitate to say what place Germany will occupy in the scale of militant peoples by August, 1917. Our neighbor had better wait a bit.

CANADIAN LIBERALISM. Since the advisory council of the Liberal party held its recent meetings its labors have been the subject of much comment in every quarter of Canada and even outside the Dominion. The Christian Science Monitor finds in the work of the Liberal council a healthful indication as to the quality of future political development in this country. After an introductory reference to the recent meetings of the council, the Christian Science Monitor says:

"That finance and taxation, rural life and agricultural developments, rural credits and banking, welfare of returning soldiers, technical education, bankruptcy law reform and administration of transportation agencies should be discussed for several days, under the leadership

ANOTHER THRONELESS KING



Manuel of Portugal is still called King in England and is given the same courtesy and honor as if he were still the ruler of Portugal. He is shown here with his wife, Augusta Victoria, leaving the recent Chelsea Flower Show in London.

of the ablest men of the party, is a wholesome sign for the future of Canada. It goes far toward substantiating the recent prophecy respecting Dominion affairs: that Canada was about to enter upon the same sort of era of internal reform and housecleaning that the United States has been passing through since 1890. This will involve upon political leaders, journalists, independent citizens and foes of privilege a strenuous career for the next decade or two; and for so long and stirring a campaign any political party proposing to share in the contest does well to set about defining its course with deliberation. Solution of some of the problems undoubtedly is to be much hastened by the war and its sequel. The rural betterment, rural credit and transportation issues must be faced in the light of coming settlement upon the land of returning soldiers and British emigrants, and radically changed conditions in borrowing of capital.

"On the larger issues of Canada's place within the circle of trading nations hereafter to have closer economic ties with Great Britain, the advisory council did not speak, though of course the party leaders are alive to the implications of the trend that is visible in Great Britain and among the Allies. What was done was to agree that the party remains opposed to high protection, and will continue to insist on such customs taxation as will bear most equably on the general consumer. The implication is that if war taxation is to be met it should be by direct rather than by indirect modes of getting at citizens' resources. But on this as well as on other issues more definite statement is promised prior to resumption of legislation."

The fiscal question in Canada, as in Great Britain, may take on a new aspect as a result of the war, for the Allies will introduce sweeping trading arrangements among themselves, and every part of the British Empire will be intensely interested in the success of the Allied commercial strategy, the application of which will follow the end of the war. To what extent Canada's handling of the tariff question may be modified by these considerations it is, of course, far too early to tell. So far as may be possible, however, the Liberal party in Canada will advocate simplicity in fiscal affairs and the nearest possible approach to a tariff for revenue only.

Many social questions requiring vigorous and enlightened treatment will grow out of the war. The country will tend to have less mere partisanship and a higher standard of citizenship. The routine questions in politics will command less attention hereafter, for more vital matters will be in the foreground. In the years following the war Canada will be unfortunate indeed if its leaders are not men of vision, high courage and originality. The country is likely to experience a new era of expansion. It may be expected that manufacturing will be greatly extended a year or two after peace is declared. Within a shorter time immigration should begin to return to the former high figures, and if the affairs of the country are well directed there should be a great forward movement in agriculture which, after all is our basic industry. The post-war developments will make a heavy demand upon the country's statesmanship. When the bugles cease to sound there will come a less picturesque but no less important work—that of giving to the people of this great Dominion the benefits which should flow from them from the use of its great natural riches. Hitherto the country has been exploited to a great extent industrially and politically, in the interests of a limited circle rather than for the benefit of the population as a whole. That has been due to politics of an inferior brand. The national leaders must do better.

The advisory council of the Liberal party has been looking ahead. It has been studying present needs and the needs likely to arise from our relation to the terrific struggle in which the Em-

pire has been playing so great a part. The country will require a broader politics. There will be inviting room for outstanding men with courage enough to abandon the beaten track, to cut loose from routine habits in public affairs, and to give thought earnestly and with aggressive courage to the real needs and the real rights of the Canadian people. The country is ripe for such leadership. We are living in a new atmosphere, far different, far more charged with serious thought than that of five or ten years ago. The country will respond readily to sound leadership hereafter. The Liberal party does well to recognize the change and to prepare itself for the coming of a new day.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The report that Hon. P. G. Mahoney has resigned as Minister of Public Works is probably well founded. At least, if he did not resign yesterday, as reported, a reasonable supposition is that he is about to do so. There was no warrant for retaining him as a Minister of the Crown after the people of Westmorland pronounced against him. He had the advantage of a portfolio and he was backed by the influence of two governments and a huge corruption fund when he made appeal to the Westmorland electors; but notwithstanding these advantages the verdict of the constituency was significantly adverse.

The government is much more to blame for Mr. Mahoney's fate, and for the uncomfortable position which he occupies, than he is himself. His principal weakness was that he was too ready to oblige his circle of political associates. As an individual citizen Mr. Mahoney has many friends, and even in the heat of the exciting bye-election he received most considerate treatment from the opposition. Very properly the opposition campaign was centred upon the weakness and folly of the government rather than upon the personality of its standard-bearer. No apostrophe to such a government could be elicited in Westmorland. It is due to Mr. Mahoney to say that he came nearer to success than many another man would have under such circumstances. On the other hand, he never can escape full responsibility for having been weak enough to appear in the role of defender of the government and as a sharer in its reputation and its record. That must stand against him, and it is no light offence.

Mr. Mahoney never should have consented to occupy the position of Minister of Public Works for more than a few days after that election at most. The government's situation was desperate, and it seems easily to have persuaded the rejected candidate to impair his reputation further by continuing to act as Minister until the popular indignation over the situation became great enough to affect seemingly even that attitude of severe detachment which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor appears to occupy towards public affairs.

Of course, people are asking what the government will do next. It is possible that the government itself could answer that question, but not probable. The government, in fact, is engaged in transactions not unlike those of passengers about to abandon a sinking vessel on a lee shore in a gale. Its members are attempting to divide up such offices as are vacant, and the process is a painful one because there are not life-preservers enough for all, and no man puts one on without fighting for it. Menstruate contracts continue to supply a certain amount of plunder, and the pillage is becoming all the bolder because of the conviction, now general and profound in government circles, that the time for loot must be short. Many active members of the party have already taken refuge in public of-

fice. Others are about to do so. It is a time of trading in offices and of compromise between frantic-seekers after security. But all cannot escape. The government, after all, must face the music. It can do so in a retail way by bringing on the by-elections, or by making another attempt to elect a Minister of Public Works, or, wholesale, by taking the big plunge and submitting itself to the tender mercies of the province at large. It does not matter greatly now which of these courses is pursued. The ultimate result must be the same.

FOREST ECONOMY.

In New Brunswick we cut away our forests, or allow them to be swept by fire, and we do not replace any tree which goes up in smoke or which falls to the lumberman's axe. For years we have been talking about a proper survey and classification of our Crown timber, and after years of talk we are making a pretence at carrying out this plan. On the scale on which it has been undertaken no satisfactory report is to be expected within a reasonable time.

Quebec some years ago established a provincial nursery, and this year, in addition to the young trees planted on Crown lands, the provincial nursery shipped 400,000 seedlings to pulp and paper companies which are reforesting the lands they have cut over. The Laurentide company alone bought 250,000 of these young trees. A large number were sold to other pulp and paper companies and to private individuals. The Furthur signatory alone bought 50,000 seedlings this year, and this is the sixth year in succession during which trees have been bought from the province for use in this signatory.

With this example just over our provincial line fence, New Brunswick continues a policy of waste and neglect. The world's supply of available timber grows rapidly smaller. The price of lumber goes steadily up. The cost of the principal commercial woods will rise indefinitely notwithstanding the increased use of concrete. For short periods there may be a diminished price, but the general trend will be upward. Aside from our agricultural land, the principal asset of the province is its Crown timber. This, too, is the principal source of state revenue. Moreover, we have to consider the effect of depleted forests upon our stream flow and upon the whole industry of agriculture.

Not only what Quebec is doing, but the belated efforts of our American neighbors to save their remnants of forests and to replant much territory that is fit only for timber, should impress upon us the extent of our folly in neglecting to adopt a sane and progressive policy with respect to our Crown lands. We steadily diminish the capital we have in hand, ignoring the big fact that we have no sight to utilize more than the interest upon it. Like prodigals we draw upon the provincial nest egg, though we know that we should be content with the interest and that we should be steadily repaying, year by year, great tracts denuded by the fires and the lumbermen.

Such a progressive policy would, of course, be in the best interest of the lumber industry. And while that is important, the interests of the province are much more important and they can only be protected by the adoption of new and courageous measures in connection with our Crown timber. It is the heritage of all of the people that is being dissipated by politicians too narrow, too selfish, and oftentimes too corrupt to adopt proper methods. They are pitiful disciples of the Fifteenth Louis who, when they warned him of the impending Revolution, shrugged his silken shoulders and said that the machine would last his time out. There is only one cure for this sort of politics, which is thus affecting not only the Crown lands but all of our other public services. The people must preserve their heritage and hand it on, not only unimpaired, but richer, to the next generation.

GOOD ROADS AND BAD.

The local government is still promising to produce a road policy, and the Standard says that "before the present summer has passed a much greater improvement will have been laid, not only for adequate construction, but for the organized care of the roads of the entire province."

It would seem to be almost time for the laying of such a foundation. The present government came into power in 1908, and as it is only beginning to talk about laying this foundation in 1916, or after eight years, and at a time when its tenure of office is known to be exceedingly short, its position on the road question is scarcely impressive. It is simply impertinence on the part of men who have done worse than nothing for the roads in eight years to be making such appeals to the public now. This government's road policy is one of its many great failures. It began by taking control of the roads out of the hands of the people, and by promoting the most gross partisanship in connection with the management of roads and bridges. In many instances the officials in charge of road and bridge jobs pocketed as their share of the expenditure as much or more than was devoted to the actual work. Many such instances are on record, and many more have yet to be exposed.

When we have had a dry season and many of our country roads have been fairly good, the government's spokesmen have boasted of their road policy. After a week or two of wet weather they have been silent. Today they are warning the public against giving serious consideration to the proposals of the opposition in connection with the roads. The people of New Brunswick will not expect the opposition to perform miracles so far as the roads are concerned, but they will expect the rapid working out of a real policy of road betterment,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of plain white paper. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed with return of manuscript if desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor Telegraph.)

FUND FOR BLIND SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph. Sir,—I am enclosing herewith an extract from a letter recently received from Dr. C. P. Dickson, of Toronto, relative to the Canadian contribution towards the Permanent Blind Soldiers' Fund. This extract, with my reply thereto, will be self-explanatory. I am deeply interested in the welfare of the blind, but I think that any project for the betterment of their condition should receive due consideration before it is launched. The needs of the civilian blind raised by the New York committee in the Maritime provinces and Newfoundland were placed in the hands of a responsible maritime province committee and allocated to the several agencies working for the blind in these provinces, including the blind soldiers. I would think the undertaking worth while and likely to result in great good. Even if the funds raised in Canada were to be added to the benefit of the blind soldiers throughout the empire, it would be worthy of support, but the undertaking seems to me altogether too cosmopolitan in its scope and too indefinite as to the management of the fund. The needs of the civilian blind of these provinces and Newfoundland, numbering as they do from 300 to 400, as nearest one blinded soldier, surely call for all the help that can be given them, especially in view of the fact that the Canadian soldiers who have lost their sight, have already had generous provision made for them.

Thanking you for the publication of the enclosed, I remain, Very truly yours, C. F. FRASER, Sup't. Halifax School for the Blind, Halifax (N. S.), Aug. 8, 1916.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from letter of Dr. C. P. Dickson, of Toronto: "I am assured upon the best authority that a number of collecting societies on behalf of blind soldiers are quite unnecessary, some unauthorized, and some directly fraudulent. Of this I have proof indisputable in my possession. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, designed eventually to help the blind of every land, is laying plans at its office in New York for a most systematic campaign in Canada. I have explained to its secretary that we require the money in Canada for our own blind, but in spite of all my pleading they are going after large sums and they will assuredly get them. The organizer is a man of great wealth and all Canada is being systematically divided into districts on a scale never before seen here. Every interest for the blind in Canada is bound to suffer for years to come in spite of the fact that they coolly tell me that their campaign will be carried on under the name of the needs of the blind."

School for the Blind, Halifax, Aug. 8, 1916. Dr. C. P. Dickson, 192 Bloor street, West, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Dr. Dickson,—I have heard with no little concern of the efforts that are shortly to be made by a New York committee to raise a permanent blind fund in Canada, and a preliminary fund in Canada and the United States. In my opinion there is no need for such a fund in Canada. We fortunately have at present only eleven or twelve Canadian soldiers who have become blind during the war. The number is small, less, thank God, than was at first anticipated. These soldiers will receive handsome pension from the dominion government. Moreover, the Royal Hospital Commission is authorized to give these blinded soldiers any special training they may require to take up their life work anew. Under these circumstances the raising of a permanent blind fund in Canada is unnecessary. I understand the fund is to provide assistance to blind soldiers of all nationalities, including the central powers. It seems to me that Canada should look after its own blind soldiers and that it should leave Germany and Austria to look after theirs. We have in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland our fair share of blind people. Provision has been made for the education of the youthful blind and, in special cases, for the training of blind men to their right in adult life. We have an organization to forward the interests of the graduates of our school for the blind, and another organization for providing a library for the blind, for the home teaching of adult blind, and for several other purposes. Our organizations are very much in need of funds to carry on their beneficent work. It would, therefore, appear to me that an extended canvass for the permanent blind relief fund in New York would be most untimely and unfair to the scores of blind people in civilian life who have not yet been reached by any beneficent agency. I am entirely in accord with the giving of publicity to the needs of the blind in Canada and of forestalling any quixotic move to raise a large amount of money in Canada by the New York committee of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund. We shall do our part in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland by seeking the co-operation of the press to give wide publicity to the facts of the case, and believe that you will do the same in Toronto. I will have the public support of all right thinking men and women.

With kindest regards, believe me, Very truly yours, C. F. FRASER

In a Maze. "Your honor," said the lawyer who was pleading his case lengthily and with many involved arguments, "do you follow me?" "I have so far," returned the judge wearily; "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back, I'd quit right here."

Won't Let You Forget It. "Is he a real friend?" "I don't think so. He's always willing to lend money to you if you need it but he isn't afraid to ask you to pay it back if you don't show any signs of ever going to do so."

Something He'd Lost. "Did you house burn down?" "No." "Who sick?" "No." "Kiddies all well?" "Yes." "Cousin aching?" "No." "Then why the look of gloom?" "Just heard that the other fellow made \$500 on a piece of property I sold him a few weeks ago at what I thought was the top-notch price."

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As often happens with these strict provisions man who has deserted ning of the war. There valuer, both from Mon- tary centers throughout orders now promulgated things uncomfortable fi- number are being gath-

Decline of the R (From Pung Wiegand, has sent from New York World a knows how it got past- taining some very pain- the enemy's loss of int- signs of declension.)

What all our hyphen- What is the trouble Bosch. "That tempts him in- To deviate into nak- Who used to write su-

He that for neutral c- The welkin with his- Now undergoes a- And talks about a- Squeezing the Teuton

A sad, sad falling-off- Upon the Eastern fr- Mention the "thin- Once ruddy with b- And beautifully blo-

When troops from We- thrown. And back from Russ- Appears to him gra- Showing your wari- By locomotive transi-

He followed the Allies, who Followed the Fatherl- Now do—just a- choose. Without consulting- Their own initiating.

Oh, why has Karl been- And dropped the f- pledging. Because, for fear- Might fall to stay- He's had to do som-

David K- Paris, Aug. 11—Dav- the international bank- Press, is dead.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Thanking you for the publication of the enclosed, I remain,
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Sup't. Halifax School for the Blind, Halifax (N. S.), Aug. 8, 1916.

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School for the Blind, Halifax, Aug. 8, 1916.
Dr. C. P. Dickson, 192 Bloor street, West, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Dr. Dickson,—I have heard with no little concern of the efforts that are shortly to be made by a New York committee to raise a permanent blind relief fund in Canada and the United States. In my opinion there is no need for such a fund in Canada. We fortunately have at present only eleven or twelve Canadian soldiers who have become blind during the war. The number is reaching less than one per cent. of the total. These soldiers will receive handsome pension from the dominion government. Moreover, the Royal Hospitals Commission is authorized to give to these blinded soldiers an special training fund which will be administered in New York under the circumstances the raising of a permanent blind war fund in Canada is unnecessary. I understand the fund is to provide assistance to blind soldiers of all nations, including the central powers. It seems to me that Canada should look after its own blind soldiers and that it should leave Germany and Austria to look after theirs. We have in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland our fair share of blind people. Provision has been made for the education of the youthful blind and, in special cases, for the training of those who lose their sight in adult life. We have an organization to forward the interests of the graduates of our school for the blind, and another organization for providing a library for the blind, for the home teaching of adult blind, and for several other purposes. Our organizations are very much in need of funds to carry on their beneficent work. It would, therefore, appear to me that an extensive campaign for the permanent blind relief fund administered in New York would be most untimely and unfair to the scores of blind people in civilian life who have not yet been reached by any beneficent agency. I am entirely in accord with your idea of giving publicity to the needs of the blind in Canada and of forestalling any quixotic move to raise a large amount of money in Canada by the New York committee of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund. We shall do our part in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland by seeking the co-operation of the press to give wide publicity to the facts of the case, and believe that you will do the same in Toronto. I believe that in this matter we will have the public support of all right thinking men and women.

With kindest regards, believe me,
Very truly yours,
C. F. FRASER

Something He'd Lost.

"Did you house burn down?"
"No."
"Wife sick?"
"No."
"Kiddies all well?"
"Yes."
"Tooth aching?"
"No."
"Then why the look of gloom?"
"Just heard that the other fellow made \$500 on a piece of property I sold him a few weeks ago at what I thought was the top-notch price."

Deutschland und Lusitania.

All the bleaches brought over on the Lusitania will obliterate the blood red stain that crimsoned the Atlantic where the Lusitania went down.

STERNER ORDERS ARE INTRODUCED FOR DESERTERS

Onus of Proving Innocence is Placed Upon Accused—Strong Feature is That Measure is Retroactive to Cover Entire Period of War.

New and much more severe orders regarding deserters are being issued from the various divisional military headquarters throughout Canada. This follows upon an order issued last January, which was found not quite sufficient to meet the situation. The present orders are being issued on the suggestion of Sir Sam Hughes, made before he went to England, and is planned to make things very uncomfortable for any soldier, either of the overseas forces or home militia who absents himself without leave.

The general trend of the regulation is that after evidence has been put in by his commanding officer, the onus shall rest with the alleged deserter to prove that he is not guilty. Further, such men may be tried either by a military or civil court, any justice of the peace being authorized to conduct such a trial, but no deserter can be tried by both military and civil tribunals.

It is also provided that any military pay or allowances coming to men proved to be deserters shall be appropriated to pay for any damage to uniforms or equipment caused by their desertion. Two Years for Deserters.

The important clauses of the new regulations are as follows: "Every man of the active militia of Canada, and every soldier of the Canadian overseas expeditionary force, who, without the leave of his commanding officer, absents himself from his unit, is guilty of an offense under the criminal code, and on conviction thereunder, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years."

Notwithstanding anything that appears in the said code, any notice of proceedings shall be competent to hear, try, and determine every complaint and information respecting the offence of absence without leave, although such offence may have been committed outside the territorial division in which such justice or justice usually have jurisdiction.

"The production of a service roll or attestation paper, purporting to be signed by the accused and purporting to be an engagement by him to serve in the corps or unit from which he is charged with being absent, shall be sufficient proof that the accused was duly enlisted into such corps or unit, and a written statement, purporting to be signed by the officer commanding the officer administering a military district in Canada, and stating that the accused is an absentee from his corps or unit shall be prima facie proof that the accused is an absentee without leave from such corps or unit, and shall be sufficient to cast upon the accused the onus of proving that he was not absent from his corps or unit as charged."

"Nothing herein shall in any way limit or affect the power of the military authorities to proceed against and punish an absentee without leave according to the rules of military law, but an accused person shall not be liable to be tried both by a military tribunal and by a civil court, but may be tried by either of them as may be prescribed."

"The military pay and allowances of every man who has been convicted of absence without leave from his corps or unit shall be stopped to make good any loss or damage or destruction done or permitted by him to any arms, ammunitions, equipment, clothing, instruments or other necessaries, the value of which the minister of militia and defence has directed him to pay."

"This order shall apply to and include all offences of absence committed after Aug. 6, 1914."

Order is Retroactive.

As often happens with such regulations, the sting thereof is in the tail, in this case the final clause, which makes these strict provisions apply to every man who has deserted since the beginning of the war. There have been many such, both from Montreal and from Valcartier, as well as from other military centres throughout Canada. The orders now promulgated will make things uncomfortable for them, and a number are being gathered in all the time.

Decline of the Favorite.

(From Punch.)
(The German-American, Karl von Wiegand, has sent from Berlin to the New York World, a dispatch—nobody knows how it got past the censor—containing some very painful reflection on the enemy's loss of initiative and other signs of declension.)
What all our hyperbated friends? What is the trouble with our Yankee Boche?
That tempts him in his newest tract To devote into naked fact Who used to write such rank bombast?
He that for neutral ears would rend The welkin with his faded recitals Now undergoes a change of lip And talks about a "vice-like grip" Squeezing the Teuton's vitals.

A sad, sad falling-off in tone Upon the Eastern front he's noted; Mention the "thin, anemic line" Once ruddy with the flesh of swine And beautifully bloated.

When troops from West and East are thrown, And back from Russia into France, it Appears to him great rot to go Showing your warriors to and fro By locomotive transit.

He finds the Allies, who of old Followed the Fatherland's dictating, Now do—just and where they choose, Without consulting German views— Their own Initiating.

Oh, why has Karl become so cold And dropped the faith he kept on pledging? Because, for fear his fancied horse Might fail to stay the sticky course, He's had to do some hedging.

NEW POWER HOUSE AND LAUNDRY GREATLY NEEDED

County Secretary Kelley Estimates Cost for an Up-to-Date Plant at \$40,000—Special Meeting to Consider Matter.

A special meeting of the municipal council will be held in the near future to consider the question of erecting a power house in connection with the General Public Hospital, the necessity for which the hospital commissioners are impressing upon the councillors.

Speaking to The Telegraph last evening County Secretary J. King Kelley said that the amount which the council will be asked to vote depends altogether on the extent to which they are prepared to go in this matter. Mr. Kelley said that a power house thoroughly up-to-date and possessing all the necessary requisites for such an institution would run into money probably to the extent of \$40,000 while with less money a power house can be erected but not so thoroughly equipped. The amount therefore that the council will be asked to vote will be between \$20,000 and \$40,000.

Mr. Kelley said last night that it has been figured that the cost of a suitable power house would be \$10,000 for the building and a similar sum for the furnaces and dynamo, run on its own power instead of as at present by a pulley system. The need for a new laundry at the hospital, Mr. Kelley said, is too apparent and the extent to which the municipal council is prepared to go with respect to the demand of the commissioners for a new power house will determine the extent to which such a building is to be equipped so as to serve the future as well as the present. Mr. Kelley estimated that a complete new laundry such as the institution really requires would cost in the vicinity of \$5,000.

PREACHER AND SAILOR, TOO

REV. EDWIN SMITH, of Tillsonburg, Ont., and formerly Presbyterian pastor at Chipman (N. B.), who has taken command of a motor boat cruiser in the war against submarines.

Has He Resigned?

Saturday, Aug. 12. It was reported in political circles yesterday, apparently on good authority, that Hon. G. B. Mahoney had resigned as minister of public works. Whether this means that the government has decided upon a successor and has selected a constituency for a by-election is not clear. It is understood that Lieutenant-Governor Wood has been increasingly uneasy over the retention of Mr. Mahoney as a minister of the crown in view of the fact that he was rejected by the people of Westmorland in that capacity three months ago. Announcement of Mr. Mahoney's resignation from the cabinet may be expected at any time in the government press.

TO THE YOUNG MEN.

The revision of the voters' lists is a very important matter. The names of large numbers of young men should be added. The first list is to be posted before Sept. 1, and Sept. 15, and although names may be added up to October 5 it is desirable that all names appear if possible on the first lists. Any young man who is of age before September 1st, and who is a British subject and has resided six months in the province can have his name added by applying to his parish councillors who are revisors or to the chairman of the revising board. An article dealing with this matter will be found in another part of today's Times. Every young man entitled to vote should take the necessary steps to get his name on the list.

As a matter of fact, the present law is not fair. If a provincial election were held this fall all the young men in the province who became of age between September 1, 1915 and the day of election would be unable to vote. It is a part of the platform of the opposition that young men who become of age at any time up to say within ten days of an election can register their vote with proper officials and be in a position to exercise their franchise; and if they are successful in the next elections that reform will be made. In the meantime all who are qualified should get their names on the list.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Are the most thorough bowel cleanser known. Price 25c a month's treatment in a package.

GENERAL TOLBES SENIORS

Capetown, Union of South Africa, Aug. 12, via London.—General Tolbes Seniors, member of parliament, is dead. General Seniors was a candidate for the presidency of the Transvaal in 1897 against Paul Kruger. He took a prominent part in the Boer war.

Lance Thackeray

London, Aug. 11.—Lance Thackeray, painter and illustrator, died today at Brighton.

CAMPAIGN OPENS IN NORTHUMBERLAND FOR SCOTT ACT REPEAL

Representative County Convention Declares for Provincial Act.—E. A. McCurdy President of County Association.

Newcastle, Aug. 12.—A county temperance convention was held in Newcastle town hall yesterday afternoon, James M. Troy, president of Newcastle Town Improvement League, presiding. About fifty delegates were present from seven of the thirteen parishes—Alnwick, Newcastle, North East, Derby, Blackville, Blisfield and Chatham—representing the Newcastle-Town Improvement League, several divisions of the Sons of Temperance, several branches of the W. C. T. U., the Millerton Women's Institute, and several churches.

ROAD TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED

Friday, Aug. 11. There were interesting developments in local government circles here yesterday. The striking minister had a meeting, primarily, it was said, to deal with the tenders for repairing the Rotheway road. It was predicted that the tenders were all found to be too high, and that a consultation was going on as to the best plan to be adopted for the job by day's work, in which case there would be a rich harvest for the real inner circle of the faithful.

CONCRETE DAM ACROSS POLLET RIVER CAN ALSO BE USED AS DRIVEWAY

Short Cut to Railway.

Salisbury, Aug. 12.—The construction work in connection with the concrete dam and bridge across the Pollet river at the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium which was started a year or more ago is now about completed and the big artificial lake will become a reality some time next week. The new dam, and roadway at its apex, forms a beautiful structure and adds another last memorial to the generosity of Mrs. Jennette Jordan, widow of J. C. Jordan, who is bearing the entire expense of the structure which it is understood will cost somewhere between \$50,000 and \$46,000. The driveway on the top of the dam is several hundreds of feet in length and while its width is not so great as that of the ordinary public bridge it is of sufficient width for the passage of teams and automobiles. It is heavily railed on either side with prettily designed concrete posts and heavy metal rails. The construction of this dam was a happy impetus on the part of Mrs. Jordan and its completion rounds out the ideal environment of the sanatorium. An experimental flooding of the lake took place this week and the water left in for two days. The effect was that it was a wonderful change in the general outlook at the Glades. The water will be turned on permanently next week. The water of the Pollet river is largely from cold spring feeders at its head waters and the water running over a river bed of hard gravel and boulders is cold, clear and pure. The borders of this beautiful artificial lake are almost at the very doors of the big Jordan mansion and the patients' pavilion, and will furnish exceptional facilities for boating and bathing in summer and driving and skating and various ice sports in winter. Now that the river is spanned by a bridge at this point, it is understood that a move will be made towards laying out a shorter and easier route from the sanatorium to the railway station at River Glades.

THE LATE MURRAY JAMIESON. were beautifully rendered. Miss Maud Campbell of Horton, played the accompaniment. The choir assisted by several friends from Norton sang very sweetly three of the old favorites, Unto the Hills Around Do I Lift Up Mine Longing Eyes; Nearer My God to Thee, and Abide With Me.

MEMORY OF BRAVE KINGSMAN BOY EVER BE KEPT GREEN

Memorial Service at Old Home and Gathering of Friends in New York in Honor of Murray Jamieson, Fallen at the Front.

A very impressive memorial service was held in the Presbyterian church at Campbell Settlement on Sunday, Aug. 6, in memory of the late Private Murray Jamieson, who recently passed away in a hospital in France, as a result of wounds received while fighting at the front.

The service was conducted by Rev. R. H. Stewart of Norton, assisted by Angus Gillis, catechist at Golden Grove, Mr. Stewart spoke from John xv.—"Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends."

J. H. Wetmore, of Springfield, sang two solos, There's a Silent Hush in the Homestead and Come Unto Me. Both

ROAD TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED. There were interesting developments in local government circles here yesterday. The striking minister had a meeting, primarily, it was said, to deal with the tenders for repairing the Rotheway road. It was predicted that the tenders were all found to be too high, and that a consultation was going on as to the best plan to be adopted for the job by day's work, in which case there would be a rich harvest for the real inner circle of the faithful.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NEWCASTLE W.C.T.U. Newcastle, Aug. 11.—The annual meeting of Newcastle W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon. Mrs. H. S. Lord, president, in the chair. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—Mrs. T. A. Clarke; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Annie Allingham; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. S. Leard; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. C. C. Hayward; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Gough (re-elected); Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Leard; Treasurer, Mrs. Emily Wye (re-elected); auditor, Mrs. H. H. Stuart; delegates to annual convention, Mrs. Wye, and Mrs. Leard; alternates, Mrs. Gough and Mrs. Allingham. Delegates to county temperance convention, Mrs. Leard, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Leard, Gough, Allingham, and Miss Falconer.

While home from Valcartier, a few days ago, Sergt. Geo. Brooks, of the 16th Battalion, C. E. F., was presented by his brethren of Douglastown Division, No. 6, A. O. H., an address, and a handsome wrist watch.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS BY HALIFAX LADY

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 12.—The will of the late Mrs. Blackadder, wife of C. C. Blackadder, proprietor of the Recorder, makes following bequests to charitable institutions:—The Young Girls' Home in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, \$1,000; Home for Aged Men, \$1,000; Young Women's Christian Association, \$1,000; School for Blind, School for Deaf, St. Paul's Home for Girls, Home for Aged Ladies and Protestant Industrial School, P.O. Association, St. Paul's Sunday school, Society for Prevention of Cruelty, Cottage Hospital at Springfield, St. Vincent de Paul Society and Quercus Leafy, \$500 each; Home for Incurables, \$1,000.

On Wednesday at the Brunswick street Baptist parsonage, Fredericton, Frederick Woodbury Clark, of Scotch Settlement, and Mrs. Nettie M. Randall, of Lakeside, Sunbury county, were married by Rev. A. F. Newcomb.

NEW UNDER SECRETARY

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—It is understood here that R. B. Bennett has been appointed under secretary for external and foreign affairs. The new office will be ratified by parliament at its next session.

VALLEY RAILWAY WORK ADVANCING AT GAGETOWN

Gagetown, Aug. 9.—Work on this section of the Valley road is going on rapidly. A crew of about seventy men are now employed along Gagetown, twenty more having arrived on Tuesday evening. The construction tracks are now laid about a mile and a half from the station, and a section of the permanent track has also been filled in. A steam shovel has finished digging in Harry Vall's property and is being moved on to Dr. Caswell's. The systematic way in which the work is carried on provokes much admiring comment from interested spectators.

USE "ACME" Laundry Starch

"ACME" Starch has been doing perfect starching in Canadian homes for years. White or Blue—in one and 2 1/2 pound packages. THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED. MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORT WILHELM, CARDINAL, FORT WILLIAM. Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and "Beausé" Corn Starch. 247E.

CREAM WANTED

We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts settled by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference, Merchants Bank of Canada. PRIMECREST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

GREAT SUCCESS WAS SISTER SUSIE'S DAY

Thousands at Westfield for Rotary Club's Patriotic Fund Outing

Hundreds of friends of the estimable Sister Susie called at Westfield on Saturday and were extremely entertained by her and as a result many dollars will be added to the Patriotic Fund. The affair was well planned, well attended, and most successfully carried out.

This was the second outing held under the auspices of the Rotary Club of St. John. They were assisted by the residents of Westfield and other places in that district. The grounds at Westfield were well adapted for an outing such as was held on Saturday. By the middle of the afternoon the grounds were crowded by the men, women and children, to enjoy the cooling breezes and the pleasant offerings of Westfield beach. The many colored and bright summer dresses of the ladies and children mingling with the decorations on the grounds made a picturesque scene. The services of the City Council Band were offered for the day and their playing added materially to the enjoyment of the affair. When evening had come and the golden sun sank behind the hill tops, the grounds were beautifully lighted with electric lights that were installed for the occasion.

The summer evening never seemed more beautiful than when the various colors of the decorated booths mingled with the colored electric lamps made the scene one that will long be remembered by those there. Altogether it was a great day, and a grand success and everybody was satisfied. It was estimated that at supper time about \$8,000 had been netted, and it is understood that the affair of Saturday brought the receipts far in advance of that secured at Hampton. The City of St. John is to be congratulated with the affair as the people were made to leave for the city when it came.

Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street. Amette Roofing. The durability of Amette is only one of its fine points. The same attributes, however, are necessary to paint Amette, give it a distinctive and beautiful appearance. It is a non-volatile, water-tight compound that keeps it water-tight you would understand our claims. Try some.

NEEDS NO PAINTING

Amette stands alone in its ready roofing world. It is the one roofing you don't have to paint. Once laid, it will last for years without any attention from you. For aching and steep roofs it is unsurpassed. If you could only see how it is made—how the tough, fibrous felt, the dense, non-volatile water-tight compound that keeps it water-tight you would understand our claims. Try some.

A Roofing Triumph

The durability of Amette is only one of its fine points. The same attributes, however, are necessary to paint Amette, give it a distinctive and beautiful appearance. It is a non-volatile, water-tight compound that keeps it water-tight you would understand our claims. Try some.

SAD DROPPING AT BACK BAY

Herbert Hooper, a young man, married but six months, was drowned Friday at Back Bay. He was in a dingy rowing to Fry's Island, a short distance from the mainland, and not over a hundred yards from his home. Subject to fits, it is supposed he was overcome and fell with his face over the side of the boat and was drowned.

Than Leavitt passing in another boat, noticed him first. Dr. Taylor was called by telephone but arrived too late. In falling Mr. Hooper struck on the side of the boat, the face being discolored by the blow. His death was a great loss to the young wife, who was Miss Agnes Leavitt. The funeral was held on Sunday.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT AT HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 10.—An automobile man was killed yesterday by a telephone pole, near Riverside, yesterday, the accident creating some little excitement in the neighborhood. A lady occupant of the car fainted and a doctor was called, but fortunately there was no bodily injury to any of the party and the car was able to continue its trip.

Mrs. W. J. Carnwath, of Riverside, left today for Vancouver (B. C.), to visit her daughter, Mrs. Grant.

OUR AWNINGS

The home is filled with sadness, with sorrow, and with gloom. We walk with silent footsteps through every darkened room. Pa says he can't abide the place—he stays out late at night; Before this home was happy, and everything was bright, sunlight the blinds are all pulled down, And if we go to raise them, we wear an awful frown. What is it causing this sorrow, this misery and distress? Mother cut the awnings up to make herself a dress. No more upon the porch we sit and find a shady spot. For if the stipes went out of style, why, we'd have something new. If she didn't have the latest, she'd never to fret and stew. And peace would reign at home again, and how the dress we'd bless. If we'd give back the awnings she took to make a dress.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES. For the Blood in the Life. WHEN YOU ARE ILL. With any disease due to impure blood such as Eczema, Scabies, Itch, Ringworm, Ring, Pimples, Bores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Head aches, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments which cannot get better by any other means, you will find relief in Clarke's Blood Mixture. It is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly expel the impurities from the blood, and by restoring it to its normal state, it will effect a lasting cure. Thousands of testimonials for its merits are on file.

HE SERVED AT RELIEF OF LUCKNOW

Dr. J. B. Webster, Venerable Physician of Philadelphia, was Well Known in Medical and in Geographical Circles.

Dr. J. B. Webster, aged 80 years, widely known in medical and geographical circles throughout the United States, has died from heat exhaustion in Philadelphia. Dr. Webster took a prominent part in the relief of Lucknow during the India revolution in 1857.

He came to America in 1875 from England. Dr. Webster is survived by a widow and two sons, one of whom recently was decorated by the French government for his courage while serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France.

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an Army Are Well Pro- to Captains of Compan- Are Killed by Hundreds of Guts---Gibbs Gives Some

cannot bring the dead men back to life, nor hide the agonies of all their wounded. They blink at the fact that the British troops have broken their second line and hammered them with terrific blows and reached out far with the long-range guns to destroy them behind their lines.

I know that on the eve of the British attack all instructions were prepared for a general retreat, with every detail ready in case the British troops should break through on a wide front. This is a confession of deep apprehension. It shows that they were expecting defeat and preparing for it. It is a state of mind not expressed in an order of the day issued by the German Emperor a few days ago, and found on one of his own officers captured to the north of Picardy.

German Losses Frightful. I have already given some evidence to show that the Germans suffered very severely during the recent fighting, and it is always difficult to estimate the amount of punishment inflicted upon an adversary's troops, and especially in the case of the Germans, whom I have related, go to very extraordinary lengths of risk to remove the dead from the battlefields before a retreat. Again their great industry in trench work and dug-outs makes one doubt sometimes whether all our expenditure of ammunition has the greater effect which it would certainly have if the Germans did not get down to great depths below ground.

Some of the facts I gave show the German losses have reached very high figures during the recent fighting, and these are confirmed by information given in a captured letter, as will be seen by extracts from the correspondence of the men of the 84th Reserve Regiment of the 9th Reserve Corps. "The 84th has been reduced to one-third of its strength," and "we went into the line with 180 men, and when we came out there were only 30. The battalion is at 200 strong."

Diaries Tell Sad Story. The diaries of men belonging to the 100th and 82nd Regiment, which took part in the fighting in Tyrone's Wood, tell the truth with regard to their own sufferings. "On the 12th of July," writes one man, "we were in close support west of Guillemont. The enemy threw the 17th under a terrible artillery fire, living in shell holes. Heavily shelled during and after relief, we were withdrawn to Manancourt, and Liermont, where we received our first reinforcements to fill up the gaps. At roll call only 68 of our company were left."

Another man writes: "On the 8th of July we arrived in the Somme area; it was the worst time I ever had. On the 10th inst., we were in the line again on the 18th, and were still there on the 15th without hope of relief. We were right in the front line. "We are suffering colossal losses." Some prisoners captured during the last month of the year, frankly state that their losses have been phenomenal. An officer of the 100th and 82nd Regiment says his company lost eighty-four men in four days' bombardment. A prisoner of the 100th and 84th Regiment says his division had severe losses north of the Somme. The fifth company, he says, came out of battle with less than half a hundred men, and the sixth company had only three men left. Two battalions of the 129th Reserve Regiment came back from the fighting, seventy and thirty strong, and the colonel of the 184th Regiment admitted the casualties of his regiment amounted to 1,800.

Impossible to Guess. Those were mere indications of the German casualty list. Personally, from all inquiries I have made and from all I have seen, I find it impossible to give even a rough guess of the losses suffered by the Germans during the last forty days. The opinions of the British fighting men on this subject vary in an extraordinary way, according to the locality in which they have been, and their knowledge of the German power of resistance. There is a tendency, too, to regard the German as a man who is able to dig down in his famous dugouts, unharmed, while the infantry take his trenches. His dugouts are good and deep, but he cannot live there always. In his communication trenches and along his roads and above all, when he is sent upon a counter-attack by the British fire and suffers horribly.

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 as local agents in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick. The special interest in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wallington, Toronto, Ont.

WE Offer the very best terms in the business to reliable, energetic agents. Exclusive stock and territory. Cash payments weekly. Our agencies are valuable. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto (Ont.)

FOR SALE. Boxes of 25 shot cartridges from 35c. per box up. Rifle cartridges from 10 to 25c. per cent. under wholesale prices; 25 shot cartridges, 2c. per hundred. The 2 Barkers, Ltd., 10 Princess street. 4670-9-19

OR SALE. The Ketchum Farm, so-called, at the "Portage," two and one-half miles from Annapolis station. The property contains about 250 acres. Apply to H. F. Puddington, Barrister, St. John, N. B. 45923-7-5

WANTED. All shooters to buy shot and rifle cartridges at 10 to 25c. per cent. under wholesale prices from the 2 Barkers, Ltd., 100 Princess street. 4670-9-19

WANTED. Second class female teacher for District No. 2, Cochrane, Westmorland county. State salary. Apply to Woodford Goodwin, Bala Verre, N. B., secretary to trustees.

WANTED. Second or third class female teacher for District No. 14, Parish of Peterville. Apply, stating salary, W. L. Polley, secretary, North Clones, Queens county, N. B.

WANTED. Second or third class male or female teacher, District No. 2, Parish of Clarendon. Apply, stating salary, to N. H. Floyd, Gasparex P. O., N. B.

HOUSEMAID WANTED. Good wages; light housework; small family; character references required. Write Mrs. H. C. Green, 192 Carmarthen street. 46701-9-16

WANTED. Second class female teacher (Protestant). Apply, stating salary wanted, to Wm. Philip, secretary of school trustees, Upper Kintore, Victoria county, N. B.

No Summer Vacation. Will be given this year, but we will do our "bit" by sitting young men and women for the work that is waiting for them. Students can enter any time. Send for catalogue.

COES-APPLEBY. At the residence of the officiating minister, 46 Adelaide street, St. John, Aug. 10, by Rev. Adeline Wm. Rainsford Havelock Coes, of Montreal, Quebec, and Nina Idella Appleby, of Wickham, Queens county (N. B.).

RODDEY. In this city on the 8th inst., Rose Jane Roddey, (Boston papers please copy).

WILBANK. In this city, on the 9th inst., at the residence of her son, Robert J. Cox, 274 King street east, Sarah J., widow of Captain William Wilbank, leaving one son, one daughter and two sisters to mourn.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Aug. 10. Star Calvin Austin, Boston, passenger and cargo, A. C. Currie.

Saturday, Aug. 12. Bark Beeching (Br), Liverpool, ballast. Bark Agisid (Nor), Hartlepool, ballast.

Friday, Aug. 11. Sch Samuel W. Hatheway, 906, Canary Islands, lumber.

Sailed. Bhai Nauts (Dan), 99, Starke, Cardiff, dials.

Friday, Aug. 11. Sch Calvin Austin, Boston, passenger and general cargo.

Friday, Aug. 11. Sch Emma Porter, 255, Barrie, Canary Islands, lumber.

Friday, Aug. 11. Str Governor Dingley, Boston, passenger and general cargo.

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OUR SOLDIERS. HOME AND ABROAD. Major Corbet is expected here in a few days to take over the command of the 8th Field Ambulance Corps. It is understood that Major W. H. Irvine and Major Stewart Skinner will be with him.

The steel for the Bartholomew river bridge on the I. C. R. was placed in position by the Hamilton Bridge Company, Monday, and the bridge was ready for traffic yesterday. The I. C. R. bridge is now at Fenwick driving pile for the concrete arch bridge to be built there.

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CONDENSED NEWS. LOCAL AND GENERAL. Clearings for the week ending Aug. 10, 1916, were \$2,149,991, and for the corresponding week last year, \$1,531,081.

May will tender sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winchester, whose son died on Saturday, week 10 years.

The birth of eleven infants, five males and six females, and thirteen marriages was registered by Registrar John J. Jones during last week.

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DIES FROM INJURY IN WILD RUNAWAY. Harold S. Traynor, son of the late Edward Traynor, was so badly injured by being thrown from his wagon seat, and run over by the horse, that he died at the General Hospital yesterday morning shortly after being taken to that institution. The lad was but thirteen years of age, and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Leonard Smith, 4 Marsh Road, and two brothers and two sisters, all young men under himself.

Leonard Smith, the lad's stepfather, is the owner of several teams which he uses for general haulage purposes. The lad had very often driven these teams, and it was considered quite safe to allow him to handle them. Yesterday morning he took a team with a box wagon and drove out the Red Head Road to the beach beyond the Municipal Home to secure a load of sand. He filled his cart and started on the return trip. When near the Municipal Home the team evidently got a bit out of his control for he was thrown from the spring seat, landing near the horses. Before he could extricate himself the wagon with its heavy load had passed over his head, inflicting awful injuries.

Fred Coles, a milkman, who resides on the Misep Road, was returning from the city about this time to his home. He was crossing the bridge, which is a narrow way from the scene of the accident, he met the runaway team coming toward him at a rapid pace. He tried to stop them and in doing so was painfully hurt about the head, the seat flying off the wagon and inflicting bad injury. Mr. Coles was able to drive to his home, though bleeding badly. Later in the day, however, it was necessary for him to go to the General Hospital for treatment.

The horses had, meanwhile, continued their mad dash, and had turned into the sand road near Magee's farm. On this road is an encampment of Gypsies. Seeing that the team was out of control, one of the gypsies ran towards them and, springing onto the neck of one of the animals, was able to take control of the horse experts, to bring the animal down in its tracks. Both man and horse were dragged several yards by the other horse, but the team was finally brought to a standstill.

Meanwhile the injured lad had been picked up and was rushed to the hospital in an ambulance. His injuries were such, however, that nothing could be done for him, and he passed away shortly before noon.

The father of the dead lad, Edward Traynor, was killed some years ago through a sand slide.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Supreme Lodge, Sons of England, Elected at Halifax: Supreme president, B. J. Procter, Toronto; supreme vice-president, T. H. Carter, St. John; supreme secretary, J. W. Carter, Toronto; supreme treasurer, C. Meach, Toronto; auditors, C. Barker and C. Richardson, Toronto; trustees, C. A. Miller, Toronto; G. O. Taylor, Toronto; E. A. Miller, Aylmer (Ont.).

The representatives of the various New Brunswick lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen met Thursday afternoon at Fredericton. The meeting was presided over by the supreme vice-president, T. H. Carter, St. John; supreme secretary, J. W. Carter, Toronto; supreme treasurer, C. Meach, Toronto; auditors, C. Barker and C. Richardson, Toronto; trustees, C. A. Miller, Toronto; G. O. Taylor, Toronto; E. A. Miller, Aylmer (Ont.).

Advices from Montreal are to the effect that the police of that city have rounded up a gang of counterfeiters who have been circulating in the city of Montreal and the province of Quebec. The counterfeiters were found in the possession of \$20,000 worth of counterfeit bills, and the police are now in the possession of the Montreal police along with the plates from which the bills were printed. The counterfeit bills were printed in weights at least a ton, but have been removed by the police also.

The Montreal police are of the opinion that the work of distribution had not proceeded very far, for their haul of \$20,000 worth of the bills is considerable. The bills were first known to be in circulation on Sunday last. The Montreal police believe that the counterfeiters have confederates in other cities, whose duty it would be to put the bills in circulation and it is expected that other arrests will follow.

Chief of police Simpson said last night that he had not received any word from the Montreal police regarding the matter. It is considered unlikely that the work of distribution had proceeded very far, for their haul of \$20,000 worth of the bills is considerable. The bills were first known to be in circulation on Sunday last. The Montreal police believe that the counterfeiters have confederates in other cities, whose duty it would be to put the bills in circulation and it is expected that other arrests will follow.

London, Aug. 15.—According to a telegram from Bucharest, the number of persons killed in the explosion in the powder factory at Dunas, was 116. Earlier reports stated that only twenty-eight persons had been killed.

New York, Aug. 10.—From the fortieth floor of the Singer building, nearly 600 feet above the street level, a man plunged to death today into the midst of a Broadway lunch hour crowd. He was identified as Albert Goldman, 60 years old. His body was identified by letters. One of the letters was signed by the superintendent of a sanitarium. Acknowledging Goldman's application for admission to the institution for treatment.

NOVA SCOTIA NEGRO MIRRORS HIS WIFE. Charles Robart, Fireman on Steamer Prince George, Made Trip Out from Digby to Westville to Commit Coolly Planned Crime—"Willing to Take Consequences."

Digby, N. S., Aug. 12.—Digby has another murder case. There is, however, but little excitement as no mystery surrounds the guilty one. From the evidence brought out at the coroner's inquest, it appears that Charles Robart, colored, a fireman on the steamer Prince George, running between Boston and Yarmouth, came up on yesterday's Blue Nose, hired an automobile and was driven to the home of Lake Frances, at Westville, a village near Digby, where his wife also colored, had been staying since Wednesday. Without any special warning he drew a 38-calibre revolver and shot her through the shoulder, killing her almost instantly. He then came out to the road and returned to Digby in the same automobile. At the post office he gave himself up to Chief of Police Peck, at the same time handing him the revolver.

He said: "She has fooled me long enough; she broke up my home, sold my state, and I made up my mind she would never do it again. I have fixed her, I think, and I am willing to take the consequences."

The affair took place at about 11:30. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at which the following verdict was returned: "We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Kitty Robart, after viewing the body and hearing the evidence, concluded that she came to her death as the result of wounds from a revolver fired by the hand of her husband, Charles Robart, on this 12th day of August, 1916, in Westville, Digby county."

Robart is now locked up in the Digby Jail, awaiting his preliminary examination. Charles Robart and Kitty Keelan were married in Acadia, Yarmouth county, October 26, 1910, by the Rev. Ben Hill, a Methodist clergyman now stationed in Bermuda. Both Robart and his wife are natives of Yarmouth county, one of Lower Salmon River, and the other of Hardscrabble. At the time of the shooting there was only one woman in the house besides the victim of the tragedy, and that was Kate Frances, wife of Lake Frances. The house is a little distance from the road which probably accounts for the automobile driver not knowing that a murder had been committed.

Presentations to Bishop Barry on Day of Jubilee. Chatham, N. B., Aug. 10.—On Saturday last the Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry was the guest of honor at a banquet given at St. Thomas College by the priests of the diocese. This morning at 9 o'clock there was pontifical high mass and sermon, followed by the presentation of an address and a purse from the priests. At noon his lordship was the guest of honor at a banquet given at St. Thomas College by the priests of the diocese.

Tonight at 7:30, there was a presentation of an address and purse of gold from the parishioners of St. Michael's Cathedral parish, followed by the solemn Mass and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Our Bantams. The Guardsman at our Army's cream, Of noble height and massive girth, The weight of his shield tips the beam. It is but an apex of his worth. Supreme trained, He has maintained The lagged post 'gainst whining Humbug. With rapid fire the Maxim guns.

The Bantam, though he cannot boast The Guardsman's Herculean mold, Displays before the Hun his best. A spirit every whit as bold, He has withstood the Hun's assault. The foeman's concentrated gaze is bent Because, indeed, his heart was great. A terror in the midnight raid, And he plays his part with splendid zest. He ranks among his country's best. So, great or small, Good keep them all Who, strong to conquer or endure, Still keep our England's hourstone.

Kitchener of Khartum. (Clinton Scollard, in New York Tribune) Blown mist shrouding the heather, where rarely a sun-ray smiles; The wild, bleak, windy weather over the Orkney Isles; The mournful curlews crying, then sudden the deep sea doom. For the last great man of a fighting clan, For Kitchener of Khartum!

Call the roll from the Black Prince down of many part with splendid zest. Marborough, Cromwell, who spurred a crown, and Wolfe and Wellington; Lucknow's hero, brave of the brave, yet still there will be room For him whose grace is the green sea wave, for Kitchener of Khartum!

Tears, ye whose sires were Saxons, and ye whose sires were Danes, And ye who feel the Norman blood pulse 'hot within your veins! For whither—where is another knight of the perleous plume Shall lead ye in your hour of need like Kitchener of Khartum!

Fire in Bridgetown. Bridgetown, N.S., Aug. 11.—A fire which started in the barn of Mrs. J. E. Burns, right in the centre of the town at one o'clock this morning, spread to the Burns residence. The barn was consumed and the rear of the residence badly gutted. Insurance on the barn is \$200; on the house \$1,000.

PRESENTATIONS TO BISHOP BARRY ON DAY OF JUBILEE. Chatham, N. B., Aug. 10.—On Saturday last the Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry was the guest of honor at a banquet given at St. Thomas College by the priests of the diocese. This morning at 9 o'clock there was pontifical high mass and sermon, followed by the presentation of an address and a purse from the priests. At noon his lordship was the guest of honor at a banquet given at St. Thomas College by the priests of the diocese.

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Bank Clearings. Halifax, Aug. 10.—Halifax bank clearings for the week ending last year, \$1,991,585.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—Bank clearings for the week ended today, \$35,818,031; corresponding week, 1915, \$34,177,544; and \$32,059,201.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—Bank clearings for the week ended today, \$61,821,426; corresponding week, 1915, \$54,975,682.

Quebec, Aug. 10.—Bank clearings for the week ended today, \$3,716,904; corresponding week last year, \$5,061,348.

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