

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914.

NO. 16

## SOLID WALL OF ALLIED TROOPS BARS GERMANS WHO CROSSED YSER AND SLAUGHTER GOES ON

### Whole Countryside Reeks With Blood From Arras to Sea With Germans Repulsed at All Points—Allies Advance Slightly in Centre and French Press Advantage on Alsatian Frontier—Successful Operation of British Fleet on Belgian Coast May Draw Out German Ships—Russians Report Continued Success on Vistula and Breaking Down of Austrian Defence on River San—Passenger Steamer Sunk by Mine—Millions Starving in Belgium—Italy Occupies Avlona, Albanian Seaport.

#### Crossing of Yser No Advantage; Germans Met by Allied Stonewall

Paris, Oct. 26, 11.36 p. m.—The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North Sea coast-line continued incessantly today, when the big guns were turned on Niueport, and the Allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops. Very little progress, however, was made by the Germans, who were faced with the strongest resistance.

Yesterday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect, as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of allied troops, and were prevented from advancing, without overwhelming efforts, further toward the channel ports. The character of the country prohibits a rapid movement, as the land is cut by canals, and two strong series of defensive works separate them from Dunkirk.

The German infantry executed a number of night attacks, not only on the extreme wing but also in the vicinity of Lille, where they encountered a most obstinate resistance.

The Allies are displaying wonderful energy in this region. The commanders are sparing their men many hardships, and are able to give constant relief to the troops on the firing line.

When they come from the front for a rest the troops are accommodated in the numerous villages scattered in the rear, where they seem to throw off all feeling engendered by the critical situation and play cards and other games in the cafes until the bugles call them together for a further spell of fighting. Then they go forward cheerily to the inferno where they must face the shrapnel and machine guns, bidding "so long" to their comrades whose places they are taking.

Sometimes villages change hands several times during the course of a day. Today in one village forty allied soldiers who had been wounded were lying in a factory which had been transformed into a hospital. A shell struck the building, which broke into flames. Ten bearers of the American ambulance volunteered to rescue the wounded men, and succeeded in saving all of them. An hour afterwards this village was captured by the Germans, who, after occupying it for a short time, were chased out again after desperate street fighting. Meanwhile the wounded Allies were removed to the base hospital in the rear.

On the line from Soissons to Craonne the Allies are said to have obtained a slight advantage in today's fighting, while on the eastern wing the French are credited with a gain which, it is claimed, places the German lines of communication in difficulty. The French here pushed well forward, and left only a narrow outlet about twelve miles wide for a possible German retirement.

The French are said to occupy every point of importance in the Vosges.

#### Particularly Good Dinner When General Sam Was Interviewed

London, Oct. 25.—(Special Cable)—Major-General Sam Hughes, Canadian minister for defence, said today that it would be impossible to keep Americans from joining the ranks of Canadian volunteers. "We are prepared to furnish 300,000 men," he said. "Fully 200,000 Americans have gone to Canada in the hope of joining the Canadian forces, and how will they be prevented from doing so if it is their desire to join?"

General Hughes said the Canadians had a fine reception here and that the contingent was the object of great attraction at the camp at Salisbury. The General expects to return to Canada soon. Many members of the Canadian contingent have visited London in the last few days. Relatives of some of the officers came to England to meet the troops when they arrived.

#### Maritz, Boer Rebel, Beaten and Wounded, Says Official Report

Cape Town, via London, Oct. 26, 10.32 p. m.—It is officially announced that the rebel, Lieut.-Col. Maritz, and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamas, in the Gordonia district, by the Union of South Africa troops.

Lieut.-Col. Maritz was wounded in the engagement, and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

#### Berlin Newspapers Give Number of Prisoners in Germany as 300,000

London, Oct. 26.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says, according to Berlin newspapers received there, the number of war prisoners in Germany up to October 21 aggregated 296,869, including 5,401 officers.

Of these it is said that there are 2,472 French officers and 146,897 men; 2,164 Russian officers and 104,524 men; 547 Belgian officers and 31,378 men, and 218 British officers and 8,669 men.

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

##### Two Guns Captured By British Division

London, Oct. 26, 10.41 p. m.—The official press bureau issued the following statement at 10.40 this evening:

"The situation continues to be satisfactory. The fighting is severe and continuous, but ground is being gained, and many prisoners have been taken. "One of our divisions has captured two guns."

##### Germans Again Repulsed Along Entire Front

Paris, Oct. 26, 11.08 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"In Belgium, Niueport has been violently bombarded, and the effort of the Germans has continued on the front between Niueport and Dixmude, without, according to the latest advice, any result whatever having been reached. "All the front comprised between La Bassee and the Somme has been equally the object of violent attacks at night, all of which have been repulsed. "On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

##### Positions Obstinate Defended Say Germans

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 26, 8.30 p. m.—A report from general headquarters dated Monday forenoon says:

"West of the Yser Canal, between Niueport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions, which are obstinately defended. "The British fleet co-operated, but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of October 25, the fleet kept beyond the distance of eight miles. "Near Ypres the battle is stagnant. Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille our attacks are progressing. During severe street fighting the English suffered great losses, leaving about 500 prisoners. "North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe. "In the eastern theatre of the war our offensive on Augustow is progressing. The battle near Ivanogorod is favorable, but till now there has been no decision."

##### Russians Getting Upper Hand in Great Battle

Paris, Oct. 27, 12.40 a. m.—The Havas Agency has received from Petrograd the following official communication issued in the Russian capital:

"The combats on the routes leading to Petrokof and Radom have assumed the character of a great battle, of which the front extends over 100 versts (a verst is two-thirds of a mile), from Rawa to Nowomisto and Bialobrogi, as far as the mouth of the River Ilanka. "The evening of October 24, north of Rawa, we attacked the Germans at the point of the bayonet, inflicting upon them considerable losses. In the villages of Morchillo alone we buried over 700 Germans. "In a bayonet combat near the village of Masemerjeff we captured two batteries of machine guns. "Our troops command the forest of Nemulovo, southeast of Rawa, where we took over 400 prisoners. In the forest between Radom and Kosenita tenacious combats continue. "We have progressed along the routes from Nova to Alexandria, where we captured numerous prisoners and cannon. "The stubborn resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening, and our troops are making vigorous progress in the region south of Sambor and Starostawo, where we took eleven cannon and many caissons. "The entire valley of the River Spryne is covered with bodies of the enemy, estimated to aggregate at least five thousand. "All attempts by the Germans to restore a partial offensive on the Eastern Prussian front have been repelled."

London, Oct. 26—10 p. m.—The battle for the Straits of Dover, one of the most sanguinary of the war, is continuing with unabated fury, but thus far without either side gaining any decided advantage.

The Germans who, at terrible cost in life, succeeded last Saturday in crossing the Yser Canal between Niueport and Dixmude have not been able to make any further progress as the Allies, according to a report of the general headquarters issued this morning, are obstinately defending their positions.

It is the same further south, around Armentieres, Lille, La Bassee and Arras. The opposing armies are delivering fierce attacks, gaining or losing a few miles or less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling. The whole countryside is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded.

In the towns and villages with which the country is dotted and most of which have been laid in ruins by the artillery, most desperate fighting has occurred when the cavalry and infantry came into contact. Both sides speak of the heavy losses they have imposed on their adversaries, but say nothing of their own dead or wounded, to fill the places of whom reinforcements are being brought forward.

FLEET WITHDRAWN BUT HAS DONE WORK.

The British fleet which did such execution in bombarding the German flank as they advanced along the coast seems to have withdrawn yesterday afternoon. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships. The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render unceasing German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coasts. The opinion also is expressed here that the operations of the allied vessels in the North Sea off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

In naval circles here it is considered that the German submarines, although they have proved deadly to ships steaming slowly, will not be so effective against ships steaming and manoeuvring at high speed and in shallow water as the British monitors and their auxiliaries have been doing. There is some talk of the Germans bringing their big 42-centimetre guns to the coast to use against the Allied warships, but the British sailors are credited with saying that their vessels can prevent these guns being put in position. They claim that even if they should be mounted they will not be so deadly as almost a fast moving target as they were against the stationary forts which they destroyed so easily.

FRENCH MORE ACTIVE IN ALSACE.

While this life and death struggle is going on in the west the French have become more active in the east along the Alsatian border, and are said to be making preparations and securing advanced positions in view of possible attacks by the Germans with their big howitzers on the Belfort fortress. It now seems to be realized that no fortress has any chance of holding out when once these big German guns are brought into action against it.

The German official report tonight again speaks of the German offensive on Augustow, Russian Poland, which it declares is progressing. It reiterates that the battle near Ivanogorod, although favorable to the Germans remains undecided.

North of this section the Russians claim to be still pursuing the Germans who attempted an advance on Warsaw and southward to have crossed the Vistula and driven the Austrians backward.

In Galicia and in the Carpathians the Russians also claim to have broken down the Austrian offensive.

As the days come and go and the promised visits of the Zeppelin airships to England do not materialize the public seemingly is beginning to believe that these monster aircraft are being held in reserve for the day that the German navy comes out and that they then will be used in force to assist the warships in an endeavor to cripple the British fleet.

The French steamer Admiral Canstanteau has been added to the list of those vessels blown up by mines to the waters off the French and Belgian coast. More than a score of persons were drowned, the others being rescued by a cross-channel steamer.

Cape Town reports that the rebel Maritz and his forces have met defeat at the hands of the Union of South Africa troops. Maritz was wounded and has fled to German territory.

ONLY TWO WEEKS FOOD IN BELGIUM.

The people of Belgium are in dire straits, many millions of them facing starvation. The American minister to Belgium says there is less than a two weeks' supply of food in the cities, while in the country districts the situation is even worse. The American Relief Committee in London has been forced to delay until Wednesday its first shipment of food to Belgium, the British Board of Trade not having granted the necessary license in time.

With the release of the American tank steamer Brindilla, captured by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia, and taken to Halifax, and the announcement that the Platania, held on the coast of Scotland would also be permitted to continue her voyage, all pending questions between the United States and Great Britain over the seizure of American ships have been settled.

ITALY OCCUPIES AVLONA AS RELIEF MEASURE.

Rome, Oct. 27, 2.15 a. m.—Avlona, Albania, was occupied yesterday by Italian naval forces. The expedition was in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization, which purposes to aid the large population which has taken refuge in the city to escape the persecutions of the insurgents. These people are said to be in a deplorable state.

Everything was done to remove from the expedition anything savouring of political or territorial occupation. Pains were taken to show that Italy's step was merely for the purpose of seeing that the decision of the London Conference creating an autonomous Albania was carried out.

Italian ships have been instructed to closely watch the Albanian coast to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Albania, and also to see that the Albanians do not violate neutrality in the European war.

(Continued on page 8.)

## GERMAN LOSSES IN TENS OF THOUSANDS

### Futile Struggle For French Channel Ports Sees Frightful Slaughter in Kaiser's Ranks

#### Officers, Crazed With Mortification, Seek to Drive Disheartened Men to Attack—Belgians on Defensive Suffer Tortures of Hunger and Thirst in Trenches But Are Holding Fast—Surgeon Finds Germans Use Explosive Bullets.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Pas de Calais, France, Oct. 25.—(Delayed)—The losses of the Germans all along the line of the great battle in the north, a victory in which would give them an open road to Dunkirk and perhaps Calais, Boulogne and Abbeville, have been frightful. They have lost tens of thousands killed and wounded in the last week in that section alone of the battle front, and while the officers appear crazed with mortification, the rank and file, of which a large portion are now men over fifty and boys under eighteen, appear disheartened.

The German troops, as a whole, including the subordinate officers, have been deceived by Berlin. For weeks those in Belgium have been told they would be in Paris in three days or less than even that, Paris was only thirty or forty miles away. Midway between Lille and Niueport the Allies have pushed far forward, routing the Germans opposed to them with great losses. German prisoners admit that they are near starvation and on the verge of collapse from exhaustion.

Foremost in the attack upon the Germans is the Belgian monarch. The little Belgian army with the heroic young king at the head is still fighting in the last corner of Belgium left to its sons. Within constant sound of the German cannon and daily in the fire, the king is inspiring his troops with the courage of patriots to the last ditch. Belgian soldiers who were wounded at Dixmude on Friday have described to me their own privations in simple uncomplaining language. "At last we know that the Germans are coming no further," said one of them.

"But last week in the trenches was terrible for us. Our food has been sardines and biscuits, and during the retreat we got none sometimes for two days together and had to subsist on raw turnips. Often we could get nothing to drink at all, for there was not even water. After a battle you get so thirsty you could drink the blood from your own veins.

"I have been fighting continuously ever since Liege and to be thirsty after holding the trenches for twenty-four hours against incessant attack, is the worst thing I know, worse than any German shell fire.

"Another thing we all suffer from is the scarcity of tobacco. If we have any cigarettes we are only allowed to smoke them in the day time. It means court martial and death to smoke at night, for even a glimmer might give away our position to the Germans."

#### Eight Times Did German Schoolboys Charge, Leaving Dead-Like Leaves

North Belgium, Saturday.—(By Philip Gibbs)—Before Niueport the German trenches were only fifty metres away from those of the Belgians, and on the night before last they charged eight times with the bayonet in order to force their way through the line.

Fortunately the Belgian infantry was well protected by mitrail-lenses and they mowed down the German troops with such deadly fire that as each of those eight times the enemy's attack was broken and destroyed.

They fell like the leaves which are now being scattered and strewn between the trenches. Most of them were the bodies of very young men, poor boys of 16 and 17 from the German high schools and universities who were recently mobilized and sent with the last reserves to Belgium.

#### Not One Stone Left on Another in Arras; Hospitals Shelled With Rest

Paris, Oct. 26.—Eighty-three prisoners from around Ypres arrived today utterly worn out and obviously had been through hard times. Some from Lille were literally at the point of starvation. There were a couple of officers who, when asked why the Germans were so cruel to inoffensive populations, said: "It is not for us to discuss our Kaiser's orders."

Arras has been bombarded again and now there is scarcely a stone standing there. The hospitals seem to be singled out for special battering and numbers of sick and wounded together with the sisters nursing them were killed. It is impossible to get anywhere near the cemetery owing to its exposed position, so the dead had to be cremated in little heaps in the streets.

A surgeon from one of the field hospitals writes testifying that the Germans habitually use explosive bullets, which are worse than dum dums.

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"The fire raged most fiercely along the Rues De Paris, Du Molinel, De Bethune and Du Plat. Among the buildings destroyed were the Grand Hotel, the Lycee and the Grand Pharmacie De France.

When the Germans entered they organized a fire brigade and sent for aid to Tournai. The local firemen earlier had been discouraged from fighting the flames by reason of the danger from German shells which killed the fire captain and three firemen. Several of the historic monuments of the city were hit by flames. Among the many damaged churches, that of St. Maurice suffered most, both nave and choir being destroyed.

"Few of the inhabitants of the city had much idea of what the situation was for most of them kept closely to the cellars.

"A party of German Uhlans rode into Lille unopposed last Saturday, but while demanding hostages of the mayor, they were attacked by French cavalry. The Germans retired after several had been killed. About sunset a German shell burst over the town hall, penetrating the roof and starting a panic in all parts of the city. The streets were full of frightened men and women. A few minutes later a second shell killed a boy and injured his mother in a street near the prefecture.

"By 7 o'clock in the evening the bombardment was violent and large numbers of the population fled from the city. The museum of Fine Arts and Hotel de Belleville fell victims to the flames. On Monday the city presented a pitiful sight, several hundreds of houses being in flames. The streets in the centre of the city were a mass of ruins, and all the suburban roads were badly damaged."

## POINT IN CAMPAIGN

ed from page 1.)  
k this terrible grunting with unabated were not the last in the attack. The on for this feat of endurance as these credited with courage of a purely passive and bold, rather than enduring. The ally invaluable for the development of never yielded an inch notwithstanding mans, who had heavy artillery and all

Army Corps are known to have sufficient will come later. The prisoners, have the appearance of men absolutely are said to talk of nothing but when

Austrians under the German command than the Germans on the Western front. Broussiloff is in command, which less. Here also the Austrian corps is regiments being split up among various either by distrust of the mixed see of the enormous loss and suffered an fight.

200 miles the Russians are now ad- vanced are being driven out of forests and into the rear.

cannot advance. Large numbers of their wounded arrived in Arras and Ostend Wednesday, and a body of Germans came from Ghent to assist in their removal. A further contingent of new guns for the shelling of British warships have arrived at Ostend. Zeppelins are still occupied by German marines."

TURNING POINT IN HOSTILITIES.

London, Oct. 25, 2.06 p. m.—Tele- graphing from Petrograd the Daily Tele- graph's correspondent says:

"The latest Russian success cannot be described as a decisive blow, but it may easily prove to be the turning point in the hostilities. It is clear that the German advance toward the Vistula coincided with the virtual completion of the Russian preparations for carrying the war definitely into the enemy's country.

"By pursuing the retreating Germans the Russians will not be merely following up a local success but taking the first step in the execution of a pre-arranged plan for the fulfilment of which the necessary degree of preparedness has only recently been attained.

"The participation of Siberian troops in the operations shows that Russia has concentrated at the front her best forces from the most distant portions of the empire and it may now be expected that the operations will take the form of a steady Russian advance right along the line."

#### Von Moltke Dying of Liver Disease

London, Oct. 28, 12.10 a. m.—A private letter received in Amsterdam from a high official in Berlin, says Lieut.-Gen. Helmuth Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is dying, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent.

"Everything," the correspondent adds, "is being done to keep the news secret. Gen. Von Moltke is suffering from an affection of the liver. The cure he was undergoing was interrupted in July by the German mobilization.

"He has now had to leave Emperor William's headquarters, Gen. Von Falkenhayn, the Prussian minister of war, being left in charge.

"Many German officers ascribe the check to the German advance to the forced retirement of Gen. Von Moltke."

First Girl—"I don't care what kind of a husband I get." "Gracious!"—First Girl—"So long as he's rich, handsome, kind and generous."

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Oct. 22.—There was a good attendance at the Red Cross Society's meeting on Tuesday, when it was decided to aid the effort being made by wives of the officers of the Niobe to provide articles and comforts for the crew.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Oct. 22.—Mrs. McDougall and daughter, Miss Edna, who have been the guests of Mrs. P. Gillespie for a few weeks, returned to their homes in Truro (N. S.), last Saturday.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, Oct. 21.—It was with much pleasure that Fredericton learned that Governor Wood has secured the residence of Mrs. W. T. Whitehead for a winter drawing room yesterday afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Gerald Harrison, of St. John.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 22.—Miss Marjorie Sumner, of Moncton, is visiting in town, guest of her sister, Mrs. Herbert M. Wood.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 21.—Miss Bernice Emmerson spent a few days last week in Amherst, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rogers.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Louis Abbott and Miss Annie Bixby were hostesses at a pleasant tea and bridge at their home last Thursday evening, which was enjoyed by a number of lady friends.

MONCTON

Moncton, Oct. 21.—Mr. Robert Sample, of Portland (Me.), is a guest at the residence of Mrs. R. M. Stevens, where Mrs. Sample has been spending the past few months.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. William Dick and daughter, Miss Beatrice, left this afternoon for Spokane (Wash.) Mr. and Mrs. Dick and Miss Dick were prominent in church and social circles and their many friends, while sorry to lose them, wish them every success in their new field.

SHEDIAC

Shediac, N. B., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Vanwart, of Calgary, who has been spending some weeks in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. A. White, left on Tuesday upon her return to the west.

AMHERST

Amherst, Oct. 21.—Miss Gladys Lesterman, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Hillcoat, for a few weeks, has returned to her home in Halifax.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., Oct. 21.—Mr. E. P. Rogers, of Amherst, returned on Monday evening from his house in Sackville, where he has been visiting his father, Mr. W. H. Rogers.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 22.—Rev. Charles F. King, and family, leave for Friday morning for their new home in Portland, Me. On Thursday evening last, Mr. and Mrs. King were waited upon by a number of the Advent congregation here and Mrs. King was presented with a purse of gold.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Oct. 22.—Mrs. G. W. Wellings, of Amherst, returned on Tuesday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. W. Bradley, and daughter, Mrs. S. C. Charters, recently visited her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Black, of Sackville.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 28, 1914.

THE WAR.

The savage fighting along the hundred mile front between Arras and Dunkirk should decide the question whether German offensive can push forward. If the enemy falls in this Northern struggle, then from the Channel to Switzerland his advance is halted, and he is thrown upon the defensive.

Conflicting reports continue to come from the different headquarters, but Paris declares that the attacks of the Germans have everywhere been repulsed. The Berlin statement is not so favorable to the Allies, but even it does not indicate that any weak places have been found in the allied line.

Each day it becomes more evident that if the Germans in this struggle are not strong enough, despite losses and exertions, to deal a decisive blow, they must presently be put upon the defensive by the superior numbers of their opponents.

QUICKLY DISPROVED.

A few days ago Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, issued at Washington a statement to the effect that England instigated Belgium to go to war and then left that country in the lurch, and that the German government had proof, not only of this, but of a military convention between the two countries, under the terms of which "neutral Belgium" accepted the British offer and undertook to fight on the side of the Allies.

In consequence of this the Christian Science Monitor called to its London bureau to obtain the British version of Count Bernstorff's story. The answer of the bureau was to the effect that His Majesty's government, having regard to the fact that this statement was an obvious reiteration, in a different form, of similar statements already denied, did not think the matter of sufficient importance to warrant official denial in the United Kingdom, but had issued to British ministers abroad a statement which might be useful in countervailing such charges as Count Bernstorff had made.

No such agreement as that referred to exists or ever did exist, said the statement. It was particularly emphasized that any possibility of Belgium having been party to an agreement of the nature indicated, or of any design of violation of Belgian neutrality, was clearly ridiculous.

This was shown by the reiterated declarations she had herself made for many years past, that she would resist to the utmost any violation of her neutrality. From whatever quarter, and in whatever form, it might be attempted. Attention was finally drawn to the fact that these charges of aggressive designs on the part of the other powers are made by Germany, who since 1906 has established an elaborate network of strategic railroads leading from the Rhine to the Belgian border.

Count Bernstorff's misleading statements in the United States seem to be denied as fast as he makes them. He has mistakenly assumed that the American people are prepared to believe anything he tells them.

BRITAIN'S STAND FOR FREEDOM

The invasion of Belgium changed the whole face of affairs. As by a lightning flash, the issue was made plain: the rule of the soldier or the rule of the citizen; the rule of fear or the rule of law. Germany stands for the rule of the soldier, while Britain stands for the rule of law. In spite of her lapses in Imperialism, the British is still the servant of the people, not their master.

These words are used by Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, California, in a striking message to the people of the United States. Dr. Jordan, who is one of America's leading educationalists and a profound student of European politics, was in Germany when the war began, following a visit to the Balkans. What he says with respect to the causes of the great struggle is therefore of more than ordinary interest. To his countrymen he writes:

"In this war, what of right and what of wrong? Not much of right perhaps and very much of wrong. But there are degrees in wrong, and sometimes, by comparison, wrong becomes almost right.

"The Armed Peace, the peace of guns and dreadnoughts and sabre-rattlers, has come to its predestined end. Its armaments were made for war. Its war-makers and war-traders have done their work for the last ten years. They have been foiled time after time, but they have their way out. The last and most fatal weapon was the ultimatum. If Serbia had not given them their chance they would have found their way out some other way. A nation or a continent prepares for war it will get it sooner or later. To prepare for war is to breed a host of men who have no other business, and another host who find profit in blood."

Dr. Jordan makes it clear that the peoples of Europe do not hate one another but that the springs of war come from a few impelled by greed and glory. Diplomacy in Europe, he points out, has for years largely been the cover for robbery in Asia or Africa. He continues:

"The highest conception of human relations is embodied in the word Law. Law is the framework of civilization. Law is the condition of security, happiness and progress. War is the denial of all law. It makes scrap-paper of all the solemn agreements and nations have established for their mutual good. 'Parchment is parchment,' said the German Chancellor in 1911, 'steel is force.' The scrap of parchment, the paper of the parchment of International Law. The sowing of mines in the fairways of commerce made scrap-paper of the rights of nations. The torture of the Belgian people made scrap-paper of the rights of noncombatants.

"War may never be righteous, but it is sometimes honorable. In honorable war armies fight armies; armies do not fight helpless citizens. If armies give no needless provocation they will receive none. The sinking of the Lusitania, the wreck of Louvain, historic Louvain, five hundred years the venerated centre of Catholic civilization, the massacre of blood-drunk soldiers, was an act of dishonorable war. It marks a stain on the record of Germany which the years will not wash away. The fairer side of the story is the complete subjugation of the Netherlands. For centuries to come the word 'Prussian' will take its place in the hearts of the good people of Germany who do not burn universities. They are helpless in the hands of a monster of their own creation. The British have a year ago testified to their complete subjugation. All the virtues are left to them save only the love of freedom. This is the motto that has been taken away."

"The Germany of today is an anachronism. Her ideals in science are of the twentieth century; her ideals in politics are of the sixteenth. Her rulers have made her the most superb fighting machine in a world old-wearied of fighting. For victors in shining armor the modern world has no place. It will not worship them, it will not obey them. It will not respect those who either worship or obey. It finds no men, good enough to take over other men against their will."

"A great nation which its own people do not control is a nation without a government. It is a derelict on the international sea. It is a danger to its neighbors, a greater danger to itself. Of all the many issues good or bad which may come from this war, none is more important than this: that the German people should take possession of Germany."

IN THE EAST.

While the great fighting line in France and Belgium swings back and forward, developments are taking place in the East which may have a most important bearing on the general campaign. From the strength of the German army in that territory it is evident that the enemy did not believe the Russian Kaiser anticipated such resourcefulness on the part of the Czar's generals. Looking at the map, one sees that Russian Poland juts deep into Austro-

Germany. To the north are East and West Prussia, to the south Galicia, Warsaw, one hundred miles east of the German frontier, is but a few miles east of a line drawn from Konigsberg to Odessa. In a way, this peculiar formation would be of advantage to Russia. Through Poland lies the shortest route to Berlin. But before a Russian army could proceed along this route, all danger of disastrous flank attacks from East Prussia and Galicia must be removed.

This was what Russia set out to do. For a time she appeared to be making remarkable headway; so much so, in fact, that the German army, instead of awaiting the attack, took the offensive and made a desperate attempt to capture Warsaw. The Germans struck so suddenly that the Russian army in that territory had all it could do to save itself from defeat. Less than a week ago the Polish capital was in danger. At least, German guns were thundering ten miles from the city. Today there seems little ground for doubting that the Germans have been driven back from that section of the Vistula for a distance of thirty or more miles. In other words, there has been on the Vistula a repetition of events on the Marne.

One must conclude that the same qualities of generalship and staying power which threw back the German advance in Northern France have been displayed by the Russians on the Vistula.

It is probable that in striking hard the Russian centre in Poland the Germans planned to force Russia to recall many of her troops from Galicia, thus enabling Austria to regain some of her lost territory. How far she has succeeded in that regard remains to be seen. Her tactics were daring but dangerous, and her General Staff must have known that a German defeat, in the face of the ever-increasing legions of the Czar might end in a huge disaster for the Kaiser's forces. There has been a German defeat, but of course, one cannot tell yet how serious.

If Russia should open heavily at this time she would open the way for a forward movement into Germany territory; and, by necessitating the sending of further reinforcements to stem the invasion, might powerfully affect the campaign in France.

THE PRIZE SHIP.

It was quite proper for Great Britain to demand evidence of a genuine change of ownership in the case of the steamer 'Brindilla' now held to await the action of a prize court in Halifax. The ship belonged, when she flew the German flag, to the Riedemann Line of Hamburg, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. She was owned by United States capital then. She is owned by United States capital now. Her registry is all that is changed.

The seizure of the Brindilla is a test of the attitude Great Britain is going to take as to all ships of former German or Austrian registry that have run up, or may run up, the American flag. If upon investigation it be found that the ship is still German, then her seizure is justified. If American, she is not fair game. In any case the rights of the Standard Oil Company will be respected.

The government at Washington has asked Great Britain for an explanation, but it may be taken for granted that no serious complications will arise over the Brindilla. If, after full inquiry, it is shown that her seizure should not have been made, Great Britain will make amends. Until a decision is reached the State Department at Washington will not be anxious over the outcome of the case.

LOGIC THROWN TO THE WINDS.

All of Germany's agents in her cleverly conducted campaign of misrepresentation regarding the war and its causes, few are more active on more vituperative than the German professors. Those who have profited by her learning and the instruction of her great teachers, look upon the fact with sorrow. In their efforts to win the sympathy of the American people German teachers of today are showing no desire to undertake an unbiased investigation of facts. Logic is thrown to the winds; and the American people are treated to a flood of rhetoric and of unsupported statements.

The failure to deal with the fundamental moral questions from a detached, ethical point of view, has caused the New York Post to sharply rebuke these leaders of German thought. Says the Post:

"The world had a right, it seems to us, to expect better things, even if it could not hope for calmness in such a national crisis. 'It really seems as if some of the professors who have rushed into print to defend Germany's cause are doing it quite as much for their own sake. Take for instance the case of the 'Civilized World,' published by ninety-three German savants, which has just reached us. Some of the most distinguished names in Germany are signed to it—every one notable in his field. Yet the appeal itself is discreditable to their intelligence, and certain to react against their cause. We waive the fact that the English in which it is couched is grotesque, which merely one citation: 'The iron mouth of men has provoked the unruly of the settlement.' German defeats, consequently misrepresentation and calumny are all the more eagerly at work. But their statement is marked by total absence of sight. They state that 'it is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium.' It has been proved that France and England had resolved on such a treaty, and it has likewise been proved that Belgium had agreed to their doing so. It would have been suicide on our part not to have been beforehand."

For England and France to plan in advance how, if necessary, they will perform the duties put upon them by a treaty establishing Belgian neutrality is to insult the intelligence. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the contention is true, what does it boil down to? The Germany violated a law because some one else was going to. If anybody was going to murder Belgian neutrality, she was going to be the first at the job. What a shocking position for moralists, for teachers of ethics and religion to assume! They had much better fall back openly upon the highway of their own argument, used by the German Chancellor that he preferred the law of necessity to that laid down in a "mere scrap of paper."

It is not only the professors in Germany who are injuring their cause. Some of the German teachers at Harvard are in Germany something beyond criticism. One of them declares that Germany is "very much satisfied with the state of civilization has reached within her country," and he adds: "German militarism is the concentrated power of self-defence against a world of enemies." This would not be expected for Germany's learned men to take time to inquire whether it is well with a civilization that surrounds itself with a world of enemies.

STIFF FIGHTING.

The fighting in the vicinity of the channel coast is the hardest since the war began. Timely reinforcements to the Germans have enabled them to throw themselves against the Allies with no thought of the cost in human lives. Their close formation plan of attack has resulted in enormous loss to their ranks, but they have succeeded in making it very uncomfortable for the British and Belgians, who, at great sacrifice, have held their ground. Paris is confident that the outcome of this continuous duel will be favorable to the Allies. Wherever possible, the dykes have been opened, and the boggy ground inundated, making the advance of the enemy difficult and dangerous. The muddy roads and the canals have no doubt hindered the invaders in getting their heavy guns into position.

For a week now this combat has raged with unabated fury. That the slaughter in these fierce efforts and counter-efforts to break the opposing lines transcends anything heretofore seen in this campaign is admitted on both sides.

The fleet of small warships operating close to the Belgian coast have given the Allies assistance that cannot be overestimated. The enormous shells fired from long-range guns have worked havoc in the German columns. The crew of the monitors has been all the more accurate because their craft, drawing very little water, can run close inshore, thus enabling their gunners to see their objectives very clearly—the coast there being low and not at all like the rugged coast of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia.

Great Britain was lucky in having these monitors ready when the war began. Three of them had been built for Brazil, but British law gives the government an option on all warships building in the United Kingdom for foreign countries. This option has been exercised vigorously, and various nations have been put under the British flag. The monitor type has been for many years relegated to coast defence duty, countries such as Holland, Germany, whose fleets are mainly designed for the defence of rivers and harbors, keeping a large number of monitors in commission. With its very low freeboard the monitor is not well adapted to service in the open ocean, and for that reason it has not been a favorite with British officers, but no ironclad has ever exceeded it in river and harbor work.

It is not only along the coast that the Allies are going on. In the Voges district the French are said to be constantly advancing, in spite of determined resistance by the enemy. There seems to be good reason for the official statement that the general situation is satisfactory.

REAL PEACE.

President Hyde of Bowdoin University hopes that "the blessings of defeat" may come to nations that cherish false ideals for their own people and for civilization. In a recent address in Brunswick he said:

"That peace for which we pray is not a mere cessation of hostilities. It is the extinction of the false ideals out of which this war was born. It is the will to power rather than the will to justice. It is the will to right rather than the will to power. It is the will to the doctrine that a treaty is a scrap of paper, and that a promise is to be kept only so long as it is enforceable by the promisee—the doctrine that the weak exist at the sufferance and for the exploitation of the strong."

"Toward the contending nations and the individuals that compose them we are not only neutral but friendly. And if we pray for Germany's defeat it is in the longing to deliver her from those infernal ideals. This is why, though we love Great Britain, France and Russia no more than we love Germany and Austria; we seek for them righteous, and Christian peace; and pray that the blessings of defeat may come to those nations whose political ideals unite them to enter into their providentially blundering diplomacy has made inevitable."

In other words, says this Maine professor, the German Superman, fretting and strutting his hour upon the stage, must be shown the motives and foolishness of the figure he cuts in the right of God and man, before ordinary men with his commonplace piety, sentiment and humanity can have a chance. As a matter of fact this German Superman, created in the image of a Diesel machine—a very loquacious personality. A nightmare of the mediocre would be preferable to this unruly product of Von Treitschke's theories and Nietzsche's philosophy. "God loves the company of men," he has made so many of them, said Lincoln; and the defeat of

Germany will, in the long run, be the greatest possible blessing for the common people of Germany who have been so ruthlessly broken under the heel of the Prussian caste.

GETTING RESULTS.

Advertising pays. Whether it is a business house or a municipality whose interests are at stake, efficient advertising pays and pays well. This fact is so well known to the up-to-date business man that one of the most important departments in his store is the advertising department.

For years British and German urban administrators have advertised for the expert officials needed in their departments. With this in mind, the commissioner of charities of New York City recently advertised for a man to fill an administrative post calling for high technical ability, and from three hundred applicants, chose a man who had been trained in a large distributing business, solely on the ground of his fitness.

This did not please the politicians, for the salary was large—\$8,000—but it did please the average taxpayer. Such an official, chosen in that way, may be expected to work for the people rather than for any political ring. He will not be spending valuable time building up a party machine. Naturally the introduction of such a system of choice has done great favor among the New York taxpayers, and other United States cities are hoping for similar innovations in the administration of their own affairs.

To advertising experts, who know what advertising does, this New York incident will cause no surprise—to the student of metropolitan government it will bring smiles. The New York official could have done nothing so well calculated to find him the "right man for the right place" as his appeal through the advertising columns of the daily newspapers.

The time is coming when all municipalities will find it expedient to fill their offices by advertising for men properly qualified. The results of such wisdom are no longer a secret in any well conducted business. Advertising brings the man wanted by a city or a municipality, just as it brings business to a commercial house. Those who take longest to learn this lesson will suffer most.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Botha seems to have wasted no time in suppressing South Africa's incipient rebellion, instigated by German agents.

Another valuable German submarine has been sent to the bottom by a British destroyer. The fleet is doing its work well.

If the farmers, acting on the advice of government experts, are preparing an unprecedented area for cropping next season, they are having delightful weather for it.

King Albert refers to Belgium as "now beyond the edge of a nation." The "fighting edge," so to say.—Boston Transcript.

The recruiting average in London of 1,000 a day shows no sign of diminishing, according to cable advices. On the contrary, more than 1,000 a day are now recruited, and the number of men accepted tends to increase, in spite of the high physical standard demanded.

In view of the fact that Canada has been supplying Germany with much of the nickel used to increase the power of the German navy, the government is asked to prohibit the export of the ore to any place outside the British Empire. That would be a drastic step, but the subject is one for investigation and calm consideration.

WOULD BE PRO-GERMAN

(Montreal Star, Oct. 22.) Rumors still persist that there are forces—of which the government cannot be held responsible that press for a dissolution of parliament at this time. Such forces cannot have measured the full effect of their proposal. What they urge is the violation of a flag of truce. Both political parties had their plans made for a platform campaign this autumn, and both immediately abandoned them when the nation found itself under foreign fire.

Canada's preparations to take part in the war have been conducted under a tacit agreement between the parties to "cease firing" on each other and to unite in concentrating the heaviest possible "fire" upon the German enemy. As in Britain, the Opposition have stacked their arms, and publicly pledged themselves to extend full confidence, without either cavil or criticism, to the government of the day. They have done this, practically, on the invitation of the government. For the government to take advantage now of this patriotic disarmament, and suddenly attack them with a view to securing a party victory, would be equivalent to tearing up a flag of truce—it would be equivalent to one Ally treacherously firing on another.

Mr. Wilford has pointed out that the signature of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, was obtained last session to an order, postponing the preparation that there would be no general election before another session of parliament. Under the terms of that order, His Royal Highness knew perfectly well what he was signing, and how it would be interpreted by the country. What His Royal Highness would prefer to do, under such circumstances, cannot be for a moment in doubt; but we have responsible government in Canada, and full responsibility for anything he does do in the matter will rest upon the shoulders of his ministers. In this case, they cannot escape an ounce of it for the course of His Royal Highness will be beyond conjecture. But if they force him to disfigure his signature, they would have assumed a responsibility which only a very reckless government would dare to carry to the country.

This is a most critical time for Canada—for the whole British Empire—for all the forces of freedom and democracy. The war is still being bitterly fought out on indecisive fields; and certainly the Allies are not yet in a position to warrant them in any division or weakening of their forces. German activity amongst the civilian populations of the Allies is notorious. We had the Russian Foreign Minister the other day publicly pillorying its pernicious labors in his country, and denouncing the sinister utterances of the German "Colony" in Russia. A few German agents active in India and Egypt. It is suspected that they are more active than we know in the British Islands. Their method as ever is to "divide and conquer."

If an election were to be forced upon Canada today, it would divide our people into two embittered camps, fighting each other with an unparalleled bitterness and resentment because of the traitorous conditions under which the political "civil war" was precipitated. Such an act would be, in effect, pro-German. It would be hailed with delight by the over-alert German General Staff which views with great misgiving the swift gathering of contingents in the Overseas Dominions to fill out the ranks of the British army in the field—that "contemptible" army which is fighting up to the traditions of Waterloo, the Crimea and Creecy. A division of the Canadian people at this time would be hailed as great news in Berlin—and be heard with hopeless dismay in London. Whether German agents are active in Canadian politics, we have no idea; but if they were, their crowning coup could be nothing better than plunging us in this hour of trial into a party conflict.

OFFICIAL LIST OF OFFICERS IN CANADIAN FORCE

Coulter, A. Watson, D. C. Sheppard, W. Forbes, J. H. Creighton, Lieut. G. W. Harris, E. M. Bentley, F. G. McDonald, J. E. Christie, F. D. Elliot, E. W. Mingo, C. A. Druggan, C. H. Murray, J. M. Gills, R. E. Russell, G. A. Ross, M. Brock, G. E. C. Eagar.

New Brunswick men are in charge of both general hospitals. Dr. W. MacLaren of No. 1, and Dr. J. W. Bridges, formerly of Fredericton, of No. 2. With No. 1 hospital is Dr. G. S. Corbett of St. John. Captain E. J. Ryan is with Depot Company, A. M. C. Captain H. H. Donnelly is with Automobile Machine Gun Brigade No. 1. Captain J. L. Dwyer, who went from St. John occupies the position of captain of No. 1 Field Ambulance Corps of which Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ross, of Kingston (Ont.), is in command. Lieut. J. M. O'Connell, of Woodstock (Ont.), is in the 3rd Infantry Brigade in the divisional train section as second lieutenant of the "transport details." Colonel R. E. W. Simson commands this transport.

Captain E. K. O'Connell, of Woodstock (Ont.), is in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade in the divisional train section as second lieutenant of the "transport details." Colonel R. E. W. Simson commands this transport. The officers of No. 1 Field Company Engineers include Major W. W. MacLaren, Woodstock, in command; Captain T. C. Irving, Woodstock; Lieutenant E. R. Woodcock, Woodstock; Lieutenant A. R. Leitch, Woodstock. The officers of the Artillery Division Signal Companies include Lieutenant A. Leavitt and Lieutenant T. Powers of this city.

With the Artillery are: Heavy artillery battery and ammunition column—Major F. C. Magee, Captain G. E. Hall, Lieut. W. A. Irving, Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut. G. H. D'Orléans, Lieut. W. H. Robb. Attached—Veterinary officer, Capt. A. Landry; paymaster, Hon. Capt. R. B. Thompson. Divisional Ammunition Column—C. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Feniale; adjutant, Major C. E. Long. Attached—Medical officer, Major D. Donahue; veterinary officer, Lieut. C. E. Edgett; paymaster, Lieut. L. A. Chown. No. 1 Section—Major E. W. Leonard, Lieut. H. M. Dunlop, Lieut. W. B. McTaggart, Lieut. G. L. McMurtry, Lieut. J. S. B. Macpherson, Lieut. C. G. Dowsley, Lieut. H. C. Lefoy. No. 2 Section—Major S. B. Anderson, Lieut. R. G. Hays, Lieut. R. H. Harcourt, Captain C. J. Bell. No. 4 Section—Captain C. E. Churchhill, Lieut. C. F. Inches, Lieut. J. B. H. Gerodles. Superintendents—Major J. T. McGowan, Major E. T. B. Gillmore, Captain J. G. E. Roy, Lieut. F. H. Crathern, Lieut. L. S. C. Kelly is attached to the staff of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade as paymaster.

On the general list are: Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Kirkpatrick, Major A. N. Jener, Major J. S. Leitch, Major J. J. Bull, Major H. T. Hughes, Captain A. Turnbull. A leading Italian newspaper recently published extracts from the principal Italian newspapers on the subject of Italian neutrality. All are elaborate articles tending to show that Italy's interest demands the abandonment of her present position. The Petrograd Gazette says: "The adherence of Italy to the Triple Entente will augment the land and sea forces now battling against Austria and Germany, will prevent Turkey from embarking on a dangerous adventure, and will force Rumania and Bulgaria, who now aspire, respectively, to Transylvania and Macedonia, to join in the coalition against Austria and Germany. The latest newspaper reports from Rome and the conduct of the government itself show that the neutrality of Italy, which is so opposed to her best interests, cannot be of long duration."

Germany's Loss. (Toronto Star.) One irreparable injury already done to Germany is its loss of leadership in thought. This may be regarded as a small matter at a time when physical force must be invoked even by lovers of peace. But the world will endure long after this war is over; and thought will endure even though the physical world should perish.

London, Oct. 27. The British government has received word from the German steamer Karlsruhe, which was captured by the British navy. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of munitions and was bound for the coast of Spain. The British navy has also captured the German steamer Strath Highland Hope, which was carrying a large quantity of munitions and was bound for the coast of Spain. The British navy has also captured the German steamer Farn Nicot, which was carrying a large quantity of munitions and was bound for the coast of Spain. The British navy has also captured the German steamer Lyarowan, which was carrying a large quantity of munitions and was bound for the coast of Spain. The British navy has also captured the German steamer Negro and Asuncion, which were carrying a large quantity of munitions and were bound for the coast of Spain.

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PRO-GERMAN

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Canada—for the whole British empire—for... democracy. The war is still being bitterly... certainly the Allies are not yet in a posi... or weakening of their forces. German act... of the Allies is atrocious. We had the... day publicly pillorying his penitential labors... slender utterances of the "Colonial" Egyp... ation start an abortive rebellion. In South... an agents are active in India and Egypt. It is... is more than we know in the British Islands. Their... conquer!"

ed upon Canada today, it would divide our... fighting each other with an unparalleled bit... the traitorous conditions under which this pe... Such an act would be, in effect, pro-German... the ever-alert German General Staff which... gathering of contingents in the Overseas... the British army in the field—that contempt... the traditions of Waterloo, the Crimea and... people at this time would be hailed as great... with hopeless dismay in London. Whether... in politics, we have no ideas, but if they... nothing better than plunging us in this hour

Coulter, A. Watson, D. C. Sheppard, W. Forbes, J. H. Craghton, Lieut. G. W. Harris, E. M. B. Barclay, E. C. McDonald, J. E. Christie, F. D. Elliot, E. W. Minto, C. J. Droggett, H. A. Duncan, J. M. Gillis, R. E. Russell, G. A. Ross, M. Brock, G. E. C. Egan, E. W. Minto, St. John's. Captain E. J. Ryan is with Depot Company A. M. C. Captain E. H. Donnelly is with Automobile Machine Gun Section No. 1. Captain J. L. Duval who went from St. John occupies the position of captain of No. 1 Field Ambulance Corps of which Lieut. Col. Dr. G. S. Corbett is Kingston (Ont.), is in command. Lieutenant J. Oliphant of the Army Service Corps, is in command of the Brigade in the divisional train section as second lieutenant of the "transport details." Colonel R. E. W. Simson commands this train section. Captain E. K. O'Connell, of Woodstock (N. B.), is captain of the 3rd Field Company Engineers directly under Major G. B. Wright, who is in command. The officers of No. 1 Field Company Engineers include Major W. W. Melville, Woodstock, in command; Captain T. C. Irving, Woodstock; Lieutenant E. H. Vint, Woodstock. The officers of the Artillery Division Signal Company include Lieutenant A. Leavitt and Lieutenant T. Powers of this city.

With the Artillery are: Heavy artillery battery and ammunition column—Major F. C. Magee, Captain G. E. Hall, Lieut. J. B. Ryan, Lieut. G. H. D'O. Reid, Lieut. W. H. Bobb. Attached—Veterinary officer, Capt. A. Harcourt, Captain C. J. Bell. Thompson. Divisional Ammunition Column—O. C. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Penhale; adjutant, Major C. L. Thompson. Attached—Medical officer, Major D. Edgett; veterinary officer, Lieut. C. E. Donald; paymaster, Lieut. L. A. Chown. No. 2 Section—Major S. W. Leckie, Lieut. H. M. Dunlop, Lieut. W. B. McTaggart, Lieut. G. L. McGinn. No. 3 Section—Major S. B. Anderson, Lieut. R. St. C. Hayes, Lieut. R. H. Harcourt, Captain C. J. Bell. No. 4 Section—Captain C. E. Churchhill, Lieut. C. F. Inches, Lieut. J. B. H. Hodless. Attached—Major J. T. McGowan, Major E. T. B. Gillmore, Captain J. G. E. Roy, Lieut. F. H. Crathern. Lieut. L. S. C. Kelly is attached to the staff of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade as paymaster.

On the general list are: Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Kirkpatrick, Major A. N. Jones, Major J. E. Leitch, Major J. J. Bull, Major H. T. Hughes, Captain A. Turnbull. A leading Italian newspaper recently published extracts from the principal Petrograd newspapers on the subject of Italian neutrality. All are elaborate articles tending to show that Italy's interest demands the abandonment of her present position. The Petrograd Gazette says: "The admission of Italy to the Triple Entente will augment the land and sea forces now battling against Austria and Germany, will prevent Turkey from embarking on a dangerous adventure, and will force Rumania and Bulgaria, who now aspire, respectively, to Transylvania and Macedonia, to join in the coalition against Austria and Germany." The latest newspaper reports from Rome and the conduct of the government itself show that the neutrality of Italy, which is so opposed to her best interests, cannot be of long duration.

Germany's Loss. (Toronto Star) One irreparable injury already done to Germany is its loss of leadership in thought. This may be regarded as a small matter at a time when physical force must be invoked even by lovers of peace. But the world will endure long after this war is over; and thought will endure even though the physical world should perish.

SEVENTY CRUISERS ON GERMANS' TRAIL

London, Oct. 27, 7 p. m.—The admiralty tonight issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders-in-chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers. "The vast expanse of seas and oceans, and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulties the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers therefore is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. "The public mind should have confidence that the commanders-in-chief and the experienced captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action.

"Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened, and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchant ships must observe the admiralty instructions, which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded, captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the Germans to avoid capture, will protect trade.

"The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshalling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been thought necessary to hamper trade by enforcing such a system.

"The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war. Out of 4,000 British ships engaged in the foreign trade only 39 have been sunk by the enemy, or less than one per cent. in all. Besides seven vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters.

"The rate of insurance for cargoes, which at the outbreak of the war was fixed at five guineas per cent, has now been reduced to two guineas per cent.

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per 1,000 of which have been interfered with; and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precautions as if there were no war.

"On the other hand, German overseas trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which have been used as auxiliary cruisers were promptly penned into neutral harbors, or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea 193 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mercantile marine.

"In these circumstances there is no occasion for anxiety and no cause for complaint. On the contrary the more fully the facts concerning our overseas trade and its protection by the royal navy can be disclosed and the more attentively they are studied, the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be viewed."

PARTICULARS OF INDRANI'S SINKING

New York, Oct. 23—A cable message received today by the United States and Brazil Steamship Company confirmed in part the recent activities of the German cruiser Karlsruhe which, in cable dispatches, is said to have destroyed thirteen British merchantmen in Atlantic waters. The cable message was from Captain Pilcher of the British steamship Indrani, which left New York Sept. 1, calling at Norfolk, where she took on board 7,000 tons of coal for Rio Janeiro. Captain Pilcher informed the United States and Brazil line, that the vessel was under charter, that the Indrani was met by the Karlsruhe when off the Barbados. Officers from the German cruiser boarded his vessel and on learning that she carried a cargo of coal, the cruiser's small boats were lowered and several hundred tons of fuel were transferred to the Karlsruhe. On completing this operation the Indrani's crew was transferred to the Karlsruhe and the merchantman was then sent to the bottom with a few well directed shots. The Indrani was of 3,456 gross tonnage, built in Glasgow in 1888, and was owned by Donaldson Brothers, of Glasgow.

British Take Prominent Part in Allied Advance; Lose 13 Ships

London, Oct. 23—A despatch from Peking to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that the allies' warships have captured a German destroyer which escaped from Kiao Chan Bay.

Paris, Oct. 23—The official announcement given out at the war office this afternoon says: "On one wing, the very considerable German forces whose presence was reported yesterday have continued very violent attacks in the entire region between the sea and the canal of La Bassée. "Generally speaking the situation of the allied forces has been maintained. If the allies have had to take up positions at certain points, they have advanced at others. The enemy also has evidenced very great activity in the region of Arras and on the River Somme. To the north and to the south of this stream we have progressed, particularly in the region of Reims. "In Santerre, in the region of Verdun, and in the region of Pont-A-Mousson, we have had some partial successes. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

BRITISH MORE PROMINENT

London, Oct. 23—The official information bureau has given out an eye witness account of recent operations. This report is dated October 17. It explains at the outset that, with the arrival of reinforcements, the British have been able to play a more prominent part in evening operations on the German front and in the gradual extension to the northward, which has thrown British troops to the Franco-Belgian border. "Up till recently," says this statement, "the extension northward has been carried out by the French alone." The narrative goes on to explain that there have been actions in the western theatre of the war, from Nieuport south, and along the Aisne, and continues as follows: "In both these theatres the results attained, without being in any way decisive, have been entirely satisfactory and in furtherance of the general scheme which the allied armies are carrying out in co-operation. "In the southern of the two spheres in which we have been engaged on the Aisne, our right wing has been maintaining its pressure without actually moving forward, while in northern sphere our left wing has advanced a considerable distance in face of some opposition. "On the Aisne, since the repulse inflicted on the enemy on the night of October 10, there has been no serious fighting, and less artillery action than usual for the reason that the misty and occasionally rainy weather has rendered observation almost impossible, and militated against the employment of guns. On the night of October 13-14 the enemy commenced an attack which was not pushed through, and which may be regarded as a demonstration."

A despatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to the London Daily Mail under date of Thursday, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic. The news of the Karlsruhe's exploits, according to the Daily Mail's Tenerife correspondent, was brought to that port by the German steamer Creifel, which arrived there with the crew of the British steamer Athorway, Tropic Branch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Igassau, Farn, Nicleo, Maria De Larrange, Cavante, Cornish City, Pruthi, Condor, and Lynarrow, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Creifel was accompanied into port by the German steamer Patagonia, Rio 400 feet in length with a beam of fifty feet, considerably larger than the one which was mostly engaged in the South Am-

TO ARMS

(By Alfred Austin.)

Now let the cry, "To Arms! To Arms!" ring round the world: And every wave-wide Empire awakes Round Britain's banner flying! Whence'er glittens Britain's might Or Britain's banner flies, Leap up mailed myriads with the light Of manhood in their eyes; Calling from farmstead mart and strand, "We come! And we! And we! That British steel may hold the land, And British hands the sea!"

From English hamlet, Irish hill, Welsh hearth, and Scotch byres They throng to show that they are still Sons worthy of their sires; That what those did, we still can do, That what they were, we are. Whose fathers fought at Waterloo, And died at Trafalgar! Shoulder to shoulder see them stand, Where'er menace be, To guard the lordship of the land, And Trident of the sea.

Not in the parent Isle alone Spring squadrons from the ground; Canadian shore and Austral one With kindred cry resound; "From shimmering plain, and snow-fed stream, Across the deep we come, Seeing the British bayonets gleam, Hearing the British drum, Foot in the stirrup, hit in hand, Free men, to keep men free, All, all will help to hold the land, While England guards the sea!"

Comrades in arms, from every shore Were thunders the main, On to the front they press and pour To face the rifles' rain; To force the foe from covertCraig, And chase them till they fall, Then plant the grand old English flag Upon the foreign wall! What! Wrench the Sceptre from her hand, And bid her bow the knee! Not while her Yeomen guard the land, And her Ironclads the sea!

AGRICULTURE

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution are: a distasteful spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distasteful sort of potatoes (in 5 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying all the potatoes to Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on the farm, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected. Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early, but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and experienced applicants. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late. All applications for grain (and applying also to potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur. In any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province. J. H. GRIDDALE, Director, Dominion Experimental Farm.

THE BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT

The back-to-the-land movement is frequently referred to as a possible remedy for the evil of urban overcrowding. By many social reformers the exodus from the city to the country is greatly deplored, and many earnest workers are putting forth brave efforts to combat the tide and induce the current to flow in the reverse direction. During the decade 1901-1911 Canada's urban population increased by 68 per cent and the rural population by only 17 per cent. In the maritime provinces and in Ontario the rural population actually decreased. In 1901 the people living in towns and cities formed 38 per cent of the total population; in 1911 this proportion had been increased to 46 per cent. In the United States it is 46 per cent and, therefore, the ratio of urban to rural population is now about the same in Canada as in the great republic. This cityward movement, as disclosed by the census, undoubtedly furnishes food for serious thought and, in some quarters, is regarded as very disquieting.

The advocates of the back-to-the-land movement lay great stress on the congestion, poverty, unemployment and equal of life in the city slums, and are fond of contrasting this with the comfortable home life, demands for labor, and delightful surroundings to be found in the country. While thousands in the city are trying for work, farmers are complaining of the scarcity of labor. Moreover, we are increasing the number of consumers of food products far faster than the number of producers and this is blamed as one cause of the cost of living. Also, rural conditions are usually more healthful than city environment and, from the point of view of race conservation, the depletion of the rural districts is to be deplored.

Theoretically, the foregoing argument seems unassailable, but the enthusiasts who preach to others the attractions of an Arcadian existence—and who generally have some good excuse why they themselves should not be pioneers—ignore some very important practical considerations. Primarily, the great improvements in farm machinery and better methods of agriculture have made the farmer of today more efficient than his predecessor of a generation ago. In the words of a laborer, it takes less labor to raise a given quantity of food than used to be the case; each farmer today can feed more men than his father did, and, consequently, a smaller proportion of the total population is needed to supply the necessities of life. The idea that any able-bodied man will do for a farm laborer is held only by those who know nothing about farming. Skill is required in this as in other occupations. The farmer has no use for the city's inefficient or non-productive. The cost of living cannot be reduced by withdrawing the countryside with farmers of the soil, thus making agriculture unprofitable or giving rise to a peasant class of the rural areas. The same is true on the slum-dwellers of the town. The ideal "man with the hoe" is not the ideal man to set up for the dwellers of the city. The cost of living in the city is determined by economic and social causes which it is impossible to resist, and that our policy must be directed by physical rather than by idealistic factors. Nevertheless, an actual decrease of rural population in an agricultural province like Ontario, is a dangerous sign, and shows that the movement in Canada, during the last decade, has been excessive. This was probably due to special causes, such as the rush to the west and the abandonment of lands like those in the Trent watershed, which should never have been taken up for agriculture. There are not wanting signs that the present decade will show, in this province at least, a slow returning movement, which, when the next census is taken, will exhibit a steady progress in city and in country alike.

CARE AND ABUSE OF FARM MACHINERY

Recent investigations by the Conservation Commission reveal some very interesting facts regarding the effect of care, or neglect, as the case may be, upon the life of machinery on the farm. Between 90 and 95 farms, divided into three districts, were visited in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Saskatchewan, out of 94 farms visited by the commission's representatives, 78 per cent of the farms were out of doors. On 73 of the farms, there were no implements shed of any description. On 31 of the farms, sheds were built, but in many cases they were not used. In many cases, the implements were found in most cases to be only a hazy mass of rust and mud, and in many cases they were found to be so badly damaged that they were not fit for use. Not one farmer was found who painted his implements to protect them from the weather. In Manitoba only fourteen of the 104 farms visited were out of doors. On 99 of the Manitoba farms no provision whatever was made for protecting implements, and only four claim to have done any painting.

LT. COL. J. L. McAVITY COMMANDER OF N. B. BATTALION GERMANS STAKE ALL ON GREAT BATTLE

(Special Cables to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Town in Northern France, Oct. 23—The battle of the Marne was not of greater consequence than that which now grows graver daily between the North Sea, Conrath and Arras. The battle of the Marne was really of less consequence. That was the first great test of equal terms of the opposing strength of the Allies. If this fight is lost by the Allies it means a greatly prolonged campaign for us, at least, and it means for Germany, if she loses, nothing less than the loss of her hopes. Of course, she will not have everything, for her resources are great, but it is felt here that in the nature of the case she can do no more afterward than prolong the day of final defeat.

No wonder she is fighting desperately. It certainly appears from official reports that the Allies are now merely holding the positions they have lately won and that the Germans are getting under way again. I think they really are doing so. They have had heavy reinforcements from the east; that we are certain, and they may get more. They know that if they are to keep their footing in France they must do all they can and they are doing exactly that. The new, heavy, and persistent work is bearing on the Allies between Lille and Arras.

Frantic efforts by the German forces, not quite so well strengthened except by artillery, are being made against the Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres line. So far no impression has been made on the Allies. The heavier weight of men and metal is being held back by the solemn and confidence which is the heritage of the Marne and Aisne, as well as the material power to resist, of which I am allowed to say less.

BELGIANS IN BRUSSELS IN SIX WEEKS.

It is my opinion that in another six weeks, or not quite so long, the Belgians may be inspecting what has been done in Brussels by the Germans, at least matters appear to be tending that way.

That the Allies are content to hold their positions for a time does not mean that they who know the ways of their commanders that they are doubtful of going forward. I think they can afford to wait while the German infantry in sheer desperation throws itself in masses against the steady fire from the Allies' trenches.

One does not write thus through light regard of Germany's military capacity. That is still most formidable, but the Allies have gauged the prowess of the Germans. It is their artillery which is now returning the transference of the battlefields from France to Belgium. That and the street to street fighting in the thickly populated industrial country between Lille and La Bassée.

There is evidence that the Germans in Belgium are in some anxiety already about what is happening in France. For days past a movement eastward from the north of Belgium has been manifest. Their reinforcement may hold matters up, but they cannot throw matters backward materially. The German light and heat is dying down, not once since the battle of the Marne has the German infantry carried an important position of the Allies and what it could do to then certainly it is not likely to do now.

The experience gained in following affairs of this campaign for two months, from Belfort to Dunkirk, would enable anyone to judge from the things to be seen about the town where this is being written that fighting, at least as hard as any since the war began, is going on only a few miles away.

KAISER IN POOR HEALTH; AT "OUTS" WITH STAFF.

Paris, Oct. 23—Rumors from various sources keep coming to affirm that the Kaiser is in a very serious condition of health. It is also affirmed that the Imperial relations with most of the leading generals of the headquarters staff, are distinctly strained and that had the Kaiser's orders been obeyed the retreat from the Marne would have ended in total disaster for the Germans.

The Kaiser does not think so, and severely upbraids the leaders for not carrying out his views. On meeting one of his best men who had been obliged to fall back, the emperor greeted him with: "You fell back, and yet you are still alive."

All of the staff resent this as a personal reflection upon their courage, and notwithstanding all their loyalty and extreme deference always shown to the Kaiser, more than one bitter word has escaped their lips.

The Kaiser's great fear now is said to be assassination. Wherever quarters are taken, quick fliers are placed in, and around the premises, and big guns are trained on all approaches. If possible nobody is allowed to come within two hundred yards. Searchlights are mounted on roofs, and hundreds of troops keep guard night and day.

Even in war time the emperor cannot forgo his love of parade. His staff still numbers some three or four hundred officers.

Understood That Arrangements Have Been Made for Mobilizing and Possibly Embarking Here.

It is stated on unimpeachable authority that Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity will command the New Brunswick regiment that is about to be raised as part of the second Canadian contingent as soon as official intimation is received from Ottawa. He has been active in the work of aiding the central authorities from the outbreak of war and it was due to his efforts largely that the St. John infantry detachment was so quickly equipped. From the first he offered to raise the regiment of New Brunswickers if needed in preparation by the local militia authorities concerning the mobilization of the militia department. It is understood that Lieut.-Col. McAvity will soon be going to Halifax to confer with the divisional headquarters staff there and it is thought that the definite order to recruit for the second New Brunswick battalion will then be given to him.

For the last few days a report has been in preparation by the local militia authorities concerning the mobilization of the militia department. It is understood that Lieut.-Col. McAvity will soon be going to Halifax to confer with the divisional headquarters staff there and it is thought that the definite order to recruit for the second New Brunswick battalion will then be given to him.

The report is understood to have spoken favorably concerning the facilities at St. John for the mobilization of a part of the second Canadian contingent and there is every reason to believe that the muster of at least the New Brunswick battalion will be completed here, as was hinted at fully a month ago. In fact orders from Ottawa a few days ago named St. John as one of the militia bases. There is also a possibility that this may be one of the ports of embarkation for the next force to leave Canada.

On September 30 "De Nieuwe Gazer" of Antwerp, published a two-column message in English from the Belgian people to the British nation. Below are some of the principal passages:

We feel it incumbent to tell you a word in your own language, which we trust will reach the innermost of your hearts. It is the word which every Belgian has on his lips in these dark times. It is the expression of the most heartfelt and statesmanly honor, your queen's nation, from man to man.

During these unpeopled trials which our poor little country has had to put with for the last two months your people have remained our hope and our trust. If we have not despaired during these hours of fire and blood, it is because we have never forgotten that you are watching over us and that you will never permit our destruction.

Even at this dark moment, when the final result of this gigantic strife of the civilized world against the returning barbarism might leave doubts, we may guarantee that the world will be set free from the nightmare it now suffers under. But what we, in Antwerp, have to tell you on this small spot of our Belgian Motherland, not yet soiled by the foot of the barbarian invader, now that we already bear the cannon of the enemy thunder against our walls, it is that, as awful as it may be, shall shake our trust in your power, in your nobility, and in your sense of justice, and that, with full confidence we put the fate of our Motherland in your hands.

You will—no matter what happens—maintain the independence which you have once given us. As little as may remain of Belgium, there will be no tiny spot left as big as a heart where in blood and in tears there will not blossom the flower of eternal gratitude for the noble British nation.

Belgian Message to the British Nation

(Northern Chronicle, Inverness, Scotland.)

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Casualties on Cruiser Hawke Just Four Short of Five Hundred

London, Oct. 24, 1.05 a. m.—A list of casualties among the crew of the cruiser Hawke, which was sunk recently by a German submarine, shows that two men were killed and 494 are missing. These figures are contained in a list issued by the admiralty. It is feared that the men reported as missing must be regarded as having been lost when the vessel sank, according to the admiralty's statement.

Previous reports showed that of the crew of 569 officers and men, 52 men were saved by a trawler, and 21 others were picked up from a raft on which they had escaped from the Hawke.

# BRITISH BEAR BRUNT OF TERRIFIC GERMAN ATTACKS

Paris, Oct. 25, 11:51 p.m.—The German masses at La Bassée appear, from the desperate efforts which they are making, to be trying to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the Allies, who menace their communications from there and from Armentières. The intense ardor of the battle was undiminished today. Both armies received reinforcements, but the Allied lines withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counter-attacks.

The furious nature of the conflict can be gathered from the fact that in front of one British infantry division, in a very small space, over 1,500 German bodies were found after an engagement, while 600 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

La Bassée, which forms a promontory near Lille, is a very important point covering railroads which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost, but the Allies' resistance hitherto has been too stubborn.

The battle continues its course with unabated violence near the Belgian coast, and the Germans have been able to force themselves across the Yser, which is a sluggish, shallow river, where the Allies opposed them with a strong defence along every foot of the ground.

Gen. Von Kluck's army which was thought to be in Belgium, has not moved from its position on the Aisne, but three other German armies have completely changed their fronts. Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg now commands the forces in Belgium, while Gen. Von Below is further down, and the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is stretched along a line of trenches on an extended battlefront between the Somme and the Aisne, and from Rheims to the Argonne region.

In this last named region the fighting is only desultory. The troops on both sides are becoming tired of the inactivity, but the positions of the opposing armies are too strong to permit of successful assaults. Therefore the campaign here has become one of patient endurance. The cold, wet nights are very trying, being relieved by only occasional spells of activity which do not last long. Most of the men lie on the straw in the deep trenches, but lookouts are posted at wide intervals, and these soldiers, from time to time take a shot at their adversaries. This is immediately followed by a general exchange of rifle fire, but soon all becomes quiet again.

During the nights the sentinels are posted twenty or thirty yards in advance of the trenches to give warning of anything unusual that is happening in the opposing lines. The trenches are called by telephone with the headquarters in the rear, where a strong reserve force awaits the call.

In the Argonne region the fighting in the forests has been very heavy, with numerous casualties, while on the heights of the Meuse the artillery keeps up a continuous bombardment. A French observation official by a daring reconnaissance, saved a detachment of French artillery and infantry from probable annihilation, and brought about the defeat of a strong German column, which suffered terrific losses.

## 3,000 GERMAN DEAD AS RESULT OF RUSE

The officer made his way by side paths to a point a considerable distance in front of the French lines, where he noticed that the Germans were advancing towards a village where the French were in occupation. He signalled his discovery, and the French evacuated the village and opened artillery fire on the approaching Germans, who dashed into the houses for shelter. Four French batteries bombarded and destroyed the village and then turned their attention to the surrounding woods, to which the Germans had fled. After the fight, 3,000 German dead were found in the vicinity, only a small remnant of the column escaping.

Two French aviators, Corporal Stobeck, and Mechanic David, today pursued and brought down a German aeroplane east of Amiens. Both were decorated with the Military Medal of Honor on the field. The operators of a German aeroplane threw four bombs into Verdun. One of the bombs broke through the roof of a house, doing little damage, another did not explode, and two fell into the Meuse. In London is announced the sinking of a German submarine off the Dutch coast by the British destroyer Badger.

## Historic Regiments Lose Heavily In Meeting Massed Attacks

Paris, Oct. 25.—The hardest engagement since the commencement of the war is now on from the coast down to Arras. The principal scene of the conflict is around La Bassée, virtually dominating Lille, where the German troops threw themselves in masses against the Allies. For the most part British troops are engaged here.

Both sides have suffered terribly. The Black Watch and Royal Irish regiments have been in the thickest of the fighting, and the British casualty list is very great, although much smaller than that of the Germans, who encountered them in solid formation.

There has not been a minute's respite in the conflict since Friday morning, except during the darkest hours of the night, but even then the artillery of both armies kept up a continuous duel.

The Germans appeared at this point to have an inexhaustible supply of men, whom they did not spare. Everywhere where one man fell, two seemed to appear to fill the gap. The Allies, however, have at their disposal fresh troops, and succeeded in repulsing the Germans whenever they pushed a formidable attack home.

All the transport arrangements of the Allied troops are working splendidly, and the men at the front are kept well fed and supplied with ammunition. The ambulance services are admirable; the wounded are not left long on the field, but are transported to nearby hospitals.

The government authorities have been making special efforts to attend the wounded; all the railroads have joined in the organization, and have placed sufficient ambulance cars at the disposal of the authorities to carry 70,000 men, while many can be transported by the river canal barges which are fitted with beds and supplied with surgeons and nurses.

The battle right along the Belgian frontier is of the most violent character, and, according to latest advices brought in by officers from the front, the Allies are holding their own well, and the general position is regarded as completely satisfactory. Near the coast, the valley of the Yser has been inundated by the Allies in order to offset the offensive of the Germans, who are not able to advance through the boggy land, which at one time formed an arm of the sea.

The Belgians in their encounter with the Germans, have thrust the invaders back, and at the conclusion of this fighting, 1,700 German dead were found on the field.

In Argonne and the Vosges the fighting is also very severe, and up to the present has resulted to the advantage of the French, who are constantly advancing.

A company of seventy-five Parisian reservists in the advanced trenches were subjected to a bayonet charge from two battalions of German infantry. After emptying their magazines several times the Parisians retired to another trench, where a French battalion was lying in reserve. The whole battalion delivered a counter charge, but the Germans were in overwhelming numbers.

Thirty Parisian reservists became detached and hid in rifle pits until the Germans passed them. They then charged the German rear in the darkness, shouting loudly. The Germans believed that French reinforcements had arrived, and fifty-three officers and men surrendered—all that were left of the two battalions.

## BATTLE ON CANAL NOT YET DECIDED

London, Oct. 25.—Fierce fighting is going on in the district between Nieupoort and Ostend, as well as around Thourout, Thielt and Deynze, according to a despatch received late Saturday by the Reuter Telegram Company from Sluis, Holland, by way of Amsterdam. "The Yser Canal is being obstinately defended by the Belgians," the despatch continued. "The bombardment was kept up all night, but this morning (Saturday), both sides rested for a while. At noon heavy firing was resumed, but the battle has not yet been decided."

"The Germans are guarding the lighthouse at Knoeke, close to the Dutch frontier, on the North Sea, as a measure of precaution

against a possible landing by the British. The sand dunes also are being guarded. German marines have occupied the village of Hayst, and the villages between Sluis and Bruges.

Great movements of troops have taken place from Bruges, and yesterday an army corps arrived from Antwerp, Bruges and Ghent on its way to Thourout, and Westende, from which points many wounded are being brought back. Long trains conveying wounded soldiers have arrived at Bruges, where it is impossible to accommodate all the unfortunates. The medical stores are inadequate, and the number of doctors not large enough to cope with the work.

"The fighting has been of a most sanguinary character. One German soldier relates that at one point between Ostend and Nieupoort 1,500 of his comrades were buried in a single field."

## ESTIMATE 5,000 GERMANS DROWNED

London, Oct. 25.—The Sunday Observer prints a despatch sent by a correspondent in the department of Pas De Calais, France, saying that through the cutting of the dykes in the low country south-east of Dixmude a large German force has been flooded out.

Some estimates place the German losses there at five thousand drowned, besides thirty thousand killed and wounded. This may give some hint, the despatch adds, as to what is meant when it is declared that the fighting in this region is the most desperate of the entire war thus far.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN SPIES HAVE BEEN CAPTURED AND PROMPTLY SHOT IN THE VICINITY OF DIXMUDE. IN SOME CASES THE WOMEN DECLARED THEY HAD BEEN TERRORIZED INTO PRACTICING ESPIONAGE. ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION THEY HAD NO IDEA OF THE RISK THEY WERE RUNNING, OR THE PENALTY FOR THEIR OFFENSE.

The Belgian field army is doing staunch work around Dixmude. Four times on Thursday afternoon the Germans charged the Belgian trenches with the bayonet along the whole front. Each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Regarding its local aspect the German retreat toward Thielt after the repulse at Dixmude may be described as a rout, for although the retreat was covered by German artillery the French took more than 1,900 prisoners, including 700 wounded.

Some of the prisoners believed they were within twenty miles of Paris.

## GERMANS CLAIM TSING-TAU HOLDING OUT

Amsterdam, Oct. 25.—According to a message reaching here the North German Gazette, of Berlin, says that all efforts to capture the German positions at Tsing-Tau have failed.

The Japanese losses already have reached 2,500 killed and wounded. The German losses also are said to be heavy.

## FRENCH TIGHTENING GRIP ON ALSACE

Paris, Oct. 25, by way of London, 2:30 p.m.—The Excelsior publishes a message from Geneva which states that according to an absolutely credible witness who has returned from the battlefield, the French occupy Thann, the valley of Moenster, the valley of Wesser and all the passes there including the Pass of Sainte Marie in Alsace.

## ALLIES' WING GREATLY EXTENDED SINCE SEPTEMBER

Washington, Oct. 24.—The following despatches were received today at the French embassy:

"In the region of Sauterre certain partial successes and in the region of Verdun and Fontamoussan.

"In order to understand the results accomplished by the Allies it is necessary to consider the conditions as reported at the end of last month, when the left wing of our line was on the Oise, in the region of Compiègne, and those portions which were disposed farther to the west hardly reached the Somme in the vicinity of Amiens. "Today, however, the battlefront stretches 200 kilometers to Belgium, reaching the ocean, where our left wing co-operates with the English fleet."

Another despatch to the embassy from the Minister of Foreign Affairs denies the report that the Germans have attacked the French colony Jibouti, on the east coast of Africa. The despatch follows:

"Certain foreign papers have received from German official sources news that a German cruiser has bombarded the railway of Jibouti, and destroyed French storehouses. Our Colonial Minister has just informed me that this information is false."

## EFFECTIVE FIRE FROM NAVAL GUNS

London, Oct. 24, 5:33 p.m.—The admiralty today issued the following announcement:

"All of yesterday's monitors and other vessels of the British bombarding fleet fired on the German fleet, which they searched thoroughly and effectively, in concert with the operations of the Belgian army."

"All the German attacks on Nieupoort were repulsed.

"Much damage was done to the enemy by naval fire which includes the German lines and prisoners taken yesterday and the day before testify to the heavy losses the enemy has suffered from this cause."

"Fire also was opened in the afternoon on the German battleships near Ostend. Admiral Hood now has a fine flotilla of vessels very suitable for this work but at the same time not of great value."

"During the day our ships were persistently attacked by an enemy submarine and torpedoes were fired without success at the Wilfrid, and the destroyer Myrmidon."

"Other British vessels again attacked the submarine. Naval aeroplanes and balloons aided in directing the fire."

"The weather conditions were fine and favorable. No loss was sustained by the flotilla yesterday."

London, Oct. 25.—Official announcement is made that a German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Freemantle, off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged.

## JAP CRUISER SINKS GERMAN VESSEL

Honolulu, Oct. 25.—In sight of the marine observers, at the mouth of the harbor, the Japanese battleship Hizen captured Saturday the German steam schooner Aetolus, supposedly from the Marshall Islands.

An account of the sinking of the Aetolus by the Japanese battleship Hizen was brought here by custom officials on the United States revenue cutter Thetis.

After the schooner was cut loose from the Hizen, after being towed to a point about ten miles off shore, it was permitted to drift half a mile away. Then the war vessel, with a searchlight playing on the doomed craft, fired thirteen shells from small guns, and the Aetolus disappeared beneath the waves.

## INDRANI CAPTURED, NOT SUNK BY KARLSRUHE

London, Oct. 25.—The Lloyd's correspondent at Tenerife learns that the British steamers Indrani, Condor and Farata were captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, but have not been sunk.

"This is in contradiction of the Daily Mail's correspondent at Tenerife, who previously published that the Karlsruhe had sunk thirteen British merchant vessels, including these three vessels."

## REPORT BRITISH FLEET OFF DARDANELLES

London, Oct. 25.—A despatch received here Saturday from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says:

"A British fleet is lying off the Dardanelles. The thunder of its guns has been heard at Madinet (probably Madinet)."

The Frankfurt Zeitung states that two Japanese men-of-war and the British man-of-war Triumph have bombarded the Tsing-Tau forts, but without result so far. The upper deck of the Triumph was pierced on October 14 by a shot from a heavy howitzer. The German gunboat Jager was slightly damaged."

The Montenegro lost seventy men killed, and the Montenegro general Valovitch was wounded.

## PRISONERS EITHER 18 OR 40 YEARS OLD

London, Oct. 25.—A message sent from Paris by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company throws an interesting light upon the character of the reinforcements recently sent to the front by the Germans, as indicated by the arrival of a convoy of prisoners in Paris today. All the captives were men of 18 or 40 years of age. They showed no signs of fatigue, which was due to the fact that they had no time for fighting before being captured.

One of the prisoners, who was formerly a resident of Paris, said that they had left Berlin on October 12, and arrived at Dixmude on the 19th. They were captured by the Belgian army on Wednesday last. The Germans say they suffered greatly while they were in the trenches at Dixmude, as the water in the pits seeped to their hips. "They were captured when caught between two fires."

The Belgian infantry, creeping along the ground, got within a few yards of the trenches, which were rushed at the point of the bayonet. The Germans, utterly surprised, surrendered without resistance. Only a few of them were wounded, and these were left at the mercy of the victors, who speak English, declared they were glad they had been captured."

When the prisoners were told that the Germans were falling back, and soon would be driven out of France, one of the non-commissioned officers drawing himself up indignantly exclaimed: "It is impossible. God is with the Emperor and the Crown Prince."

## Germany to Land Troops In Canada if Possible; This is Our Fight Now

Washington, Oct. 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld today by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

Discussing his now much talked of note of September 3, to the state department here explaining the attitude of the German government towards the Monroe Doctrine, and giving assurances that Germany was not contemplating any American colonization scheme in America was referred to at that time, because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

## BRITAIN LOSES CHIEF OF STAFF



Gen. Sir Charles W. H. Douglas, head of British army, dies in harness at age of 64.

London, Oct. 25, 5:50 p. m.—General Sir Charles Whittingham Horley Douglas, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and first military member of the Army Council, died today.

General Sir Charles Douglas was appointed chief of the staff of the British army on April 1 last, following the resignation of Sir John French, the present commander of the British expeditionary force on the continent. Sir Charles was born in 1850 and had served in all Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1879. He had been inspector-general of the home forces since 1912, when he was made chief of the general staff.

## FIGHT TO DEATH ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER NOW

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Excelsior's correspondent at Vitry-Le-François, Department of-Marne, has sent the following despatch to his paper:

"The town of Neuvilly, twelve miles from here, where Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany had his headquarters several weeks ago, received a visit at that time from a French airplane. The operators of the airplane dropped a bomb which killed fifteen people and injured twenty-two others in the town of Neuvilly."

## BOMBS KILL MANY IN WARSAW

London, Oct. 25.—The German campaign with aeroplanes against Warsaw has been rather effective, says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

"On one day, forty-four people were killed or wounded and of these only nine were soldiers. On another day there were sixty-two casualties."

"No soldiers were injured at that time, but many children, who were drawn to the streets by curiosity were struck."

"Each aeroplane apparently has an equipment of bombs which are fired at intervals in the flight across the city."

"According to information gleaned from prisoners, aeroplanes raids on London are suspended for the time being."

"From all accounts the Germans for some time were under the delusion that they would be welcomed in Warsaw and therefore the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes comparatively late in the fighting."

"Relatively few prisoners have been in the fighting along the Vistula. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the Austrians and their determination to come to mortal clashes. During a fight at Raslin, near Warsaw, the Germans were strongly entrenched in the forest, the Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them."

## MONTENEGRINS CLAIM IMPARTIAL VICTORY

London, Oct. 25.—A message received in Rome from Belgrade says that the Montenegro have defeated the Austrians attempt to turn their right wing along the River Drina, according to a despatch from the Italian capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The battle lasted two days, and the Montenegro claim to have killed one thousand Austrians, and to have captured one battery.

The Montenegro lost seventy men killed, and the Montenegro general Valovitch was wounded.

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## RUSSIANS SCORE IMPORTANT VICTORY

Paris, Oct. 22, 11:46 p. m.—Watching each other's every move in order to take advantage of the slightest weakness at any point, the two great armies continued violent attacks and counter-attacks throughout last night and today, according to statements made by officers and officials arriving here from various sections of the battle line. These assaults did not effect any noticeable change in the positions, although the Allies were compelled to give way a little at La Bassée, thirteen miles southwest of Lille. At Armentières also the fighting was very stubborn, and the Allies gained some more ground.

The allied commanders regard the results of today's fighting as favorable to the Allies, since it has proved their ability to withstand frequent and formidable shocks from the powerfully reinforced German army without perceptibly giving way and, in fact, advancing somewhat at various points. Since the end of September, when the bulk of the Allies were on the Oise and Somme rivers, near Compiègne and Amiens, the battle front has been prolonged 125 miles to the sea coast, where with the support of the British fleet, the allied forces heretofore have effectually barred the German advance on Dunkirk and other channel ports.

In the vicinity of Arras the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence today, but the invaders made no progress. The artillery duel was exceedingly heavy but the French big guns did such splendid work that three German batteries were put out of action while the damage done to the Allies was small.

In the eastern district the battle of the Vosges continued vigorously. Further south, the French and German infantry came to close quarters at Altkirch. This place, after changing hands several times, was finally captured by the French at the point of the bayonet.

## ATTACK FIERCEST AGAINST BELGIAN ARMY

London, Oct. 23, 8 p. m.—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along the line extending from the mouth of the River Yser, on the North Sea, to the River Meuse, and while they have compelled the Allies to give ground in some places, they themselves have lost positions in others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered from official reports coming this evening from the French and German headquarters.

The German attack was today particularly severe in the west, where their right wing, strongly reinforced by fresh troops, attempted an advance against the Belgians who are holding the Allies' extreme French warships and by Anglo-French troops which form a front from a point somewhere in the vicinity of Dixmude southward to La Bassée Canal. Both sides claim successes, but the French alone admit that in places they have been compelled to fall back.

Generally, however, there is little or no change in the situation, the swinging and swaying of the lines being the same as has been going on for weeks.

Although it is just two months now since the Allies concentrated on the Franco-Belgian frontier to oppose the German advance, and the invaders have been to Paris and back in the interval, no decisive battle has been fought. Neither side has destroyed, or partially destroyed an army.

Even the Belgian army escaped almost intact after their country was overrun by the Germans. The same can be said of operations in the east, where the armies of Russia, Germany and Austria are fighting, except in the case of Lieut.-General Samsonoff, the Russian commander, whose army was partially destroyed by the Germans in the battle at Tannenber, East Prussia.

## RUSSIANS SCORE IMPORTANT VICTORY

In the present battle on the River Vistula, from Warsaw south to the River Pilica, the Russians have scored an important victory in driving the Germans back, and have captured many prisoners, besides guns and ammunition. But the defeated army is still in being, and when it gets back to its selected position it can entrench itself and start another siege battle such as that which occurred on the River Aisne in France. Southward of the Pilica the Germans still hold the River Vistula, except in front of the fortress at Ivangorod, where they were driven back by attacks from the strongholds.

The Austrian army, which was so often described as routed and destroyed in the battles of Galicia, has sprung into life again, and is attacking the Russian left wing. The Austrians, however, apparently have found an impenetrable barrier at the River San, north of Jaroslau.

The German claim of victory over the Russians west of Augustowo, Suwalki, following fighting reported by them yesterday in the direction of Ossowetz, south of Augustowo, shows that the Germans are attempting another attack from East Prussia into the government of Grodno, to the east of Suwalki, doubtless with the object of compelling the Russians to reinforce their army in that region.

All these movements, however, have brought the belligerents nearer their goals, which cannot be attained until an army is destroyed, or one or the other of the contending forces becomes too exhausted to fight further.

The admiralty tonight issued a report in which it was said that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had captured thirteen British steamers in the Atlantic.

## BELGIAN SOCIALISTS LOYAL TO THEIR LAND

Havre, via Paris, Oct. 23, 8:46 p.m.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian minister of state, returned here today from Nieupoort, where he went by invitation of King Albert.

While at Nieupoort M. Vandervelde addressed the Belgian troops, who after the fighting of yesterday were being held in reserve today. The Minister's address, which was one of encouragement to the men, was delivered amid the roar of cannon and while shells passed overhead toward the German position.

M. Vandervelde said the Belgians were full of courage and determined to fight to the last.

This was the first time that M. Vandervelde, who is the Republican Socialist leader, and King Albert had met.

M. Vandervelde said the king was most affable and simple mannered. Then he added:

"The Socialists support the government because they are defending their homes. They are very loyal to the fatherland."

The Belgian minister of war remains at Dunkirk.

## AEROPLANES KEPT AWAY FROM PARIS

Paris, Oct. 23, 8:16 p.m.—Two German aeroplanes were seen coming toward Paris today from Compiègne, but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans and the latter disappeared to the northward.

## Germans Outwitted in Preparing Ambuscade and Lose Heavily

Paris, Oct. 23.—Two officers in British uniforms today brought to a halt the motors belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines at Armentières, with supplies. "Halt, you are running right into German trenches," was the command given to the convoy.

The captain in command went and spoke to the two officers, who were driving a British automobile. After a few words passed the captain noted that the men who had issued the orders spoke with slight accent, whereupon he drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades. At the same time a squadron of German cavalry appeared a short distance ahead.

The British captain then ordered the truck drivers, most of whom were London motor bus chauffeurs, to dismount with their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road in order to defend the convoy. The Germans were about to charge, and a detachment of German infantry had arrived on the scene, but from the other side a French battalion appeared. A sharp fight ensued, and the Germans retired with heavy losses. The ambuscade had been well prepared.

## Delusion Shattered. (Boston Transcript.)

The European war has completely shattered the delusion of military theorists that white men and Christians would never die in battle with the reckless fatalism of Japanese pagans.

## HELP

WANTED—To help or woman to work in small farm a good plain F. G. Quinny, Notary, Canada.

## AGENTS

RELIABLE reports from the front trees throughout present. We will four good men to and general agents, taken in the fruit. New Brunswick of portmanteaus for men offer a permanent pay to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in district. Pay well. Telham Nursery Co.

## FOR

MOVING PICTURE FOR SALE—fish make, only a small complete and now pay to the right man. BOWLING ALLEY SALE—Lightly used, second hand, cheap. Apply 30 C.

## In Time of Prepare for

Business in Canada brighter than ever. Supply of goods must have an eye. Who will be ready of the opportunities. Send today, for as the first step. Can enter at any time.



## MARITZ FA ATTACK, TWO DEAD

London, Oct. 25.—A correspondent from the Maritz company, has received a telegram from the Maritz company, which says that two men and the other a woman, were killed in a battle between the Maritz company and the British army.

## BRITISH PR EULOGIZ CANADA

London, Oct. 25.—played so conspicuous a part in the past days the arrival of the British army in Canada. Not a daily scanged which does the quality of the de Illustrated London N day heads a page of "Unrivaled since a queror."

The portrait of the appears in the centre shows types of the text at the foot of the picture gallery this is Canadian leave nothing Mayfair, the weekly minister of militia picture gallery this is the portrait were set of numerous city boys.

## RILEY ON THE

John James Riley, who before the war this city resided has been attached to which left Portsmouth for an unknown destination was built in 1864, 69, 78, has a complete and is capable of a 10 hour. It carries 600 eight 12-pounders and

## DEATH

MALCOLM—in the last, Andrew Malcolm leaving his wife, six sons, and three daughters.

SULLIVAN—On the 23rd, William S. Sullivan, a short, stout, loved wife of John years, leaving besides sons and six daughters.

RE-PORTANT VICTORY

Watching each other's every move in slightest weakness at any point, the violent attacks and counter-attacks...

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Paris, Oct. 23, 6:16 p.m.—Two German aeroplanes were seen flying towards Paris today from Compiègne, but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans and the latter disappeared to the northwest.

d in Preparing and Lose Heavily. British uniforms today brought to an ammunition convoy as well as to frontiers, with supplies. "Halt, you renches," was the command given to...

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Delusion Shattered. (Boston Transcript.) The European war has completely shattered the delusion of military theorists that white men and Christians would never die in battle with the reckless fatalism of Japanese pagans.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—To hire a competent girl or woman to do general housework in small family in a city; must be a good plain cook. Address, Mrs. F. G. Quincey, Notre Dame du Lac (P. Q.), Canada. 18911-10-28

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 and general agents.

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

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FOR SALE—A very fine moving picture machine, only short time in use, all complete and now running; a snap. Apply to Queens Rink. 11-4.

BOWLING ALLEY BALLS FOR SALE—Laminated Viceroy Bowling Alley Balls, second hand, 44 to 50 lbs. cheap. Apply 90 Charlotte street. 11-4.

In Time of War Prepare for Peace

Business in Canada must soon be brisker than ever before, as we can supply just what Europe will need and must have at any cost.

Who will be ready to take advantage of the opportunities that will offer? Send, today, for our new Catalogue as the first step.

Can enter at any time. S. KERR, Principal

MARITIME FAILS IN ATTACK, LEAVING TWO DEAD BEHIND

London, Oct. 25.—The British, French, and German, has forwarded the following official statement: "Lieut.-Col. Maritz (the head of the rebellion in British South Africa)...

According to news received from well informed quarters in Constantinople the British have sent news columns troops west. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez canal."

A bulletin received yesterday says that 12,000 Australians have been assigned to duty on the canal.

BRITISH PRESS EULOGIZES THE CANADIAN TROOPS

London, Oct. 23.—Never has Canada played so conspicuous a part in the London and British press generally as during the past few days in connection with the arrival of the first Canadian contingent.

The portrait of the minister of militia appears in the columns of the press, which shows types of the contingent. The text at the foot of the page says: "In physique, smartness and sturdiness, the Canadians leave nothing to be desired."

John James Riley, a naval reservist who before the war was employed in this city and resided in Sheffield street, has been attached to the cruiser Donegal which left Portsmouth some time ago for an unknown destination.

DEATHS. MALCOLM.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Andrew Malcolm, aged 72 years, leaving his wife, six sons and one daughter.

PRICE—Suddenly in this city on October 22, Wilhelmina Keith, beloved wife of Thomas P. Keith, leaving two sons and three daughters.

McIVOR.—In this city on the 24th inst., after a short illness, Agnes, beloved wife of John McIvor, aged 38 years, leaving, besides her husband, four sons and six daughters.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

The St. John bank clearings for the week ended yesterday were \$1,288,268, corresponding week last year, \$1,111,780.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. McGibbon, of Woodstock, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Mildred, to Mr. Harold Ross De Foe, of Birmingham, New York.

Word has been received by relatives in this city telling of the sad circumstances of the sudden death of Frederick Lamb in Boston, Tuesday.

John F. Calder, inspector of fisheries, has been appointed to the position of inspector in his district during the month of September.

Deaths from cancer in the city have not in the past been very numerous, and this fact has been noted in the past few weeks.

Received in the city yesterday tells of a disastrous fire in Minto on Wednesday night which lasted two hours and in that time burned two houses to the ground.

Her one hundred birthday, which it had been her long desire to see, was quietly celebrated Thursday by Mrs. Annie Taylor McDougall at her home, 208 Charlotte street.

Bible Society Meeting at Pettedocia. Pettedocia, Oct. 24.—The annual meeting of the Bible Society was held in the vestry of the Baptist church last evening.

At the Amherst session of the supreme court, Justice J. Justice Russell sentenced William Tucker, who was sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary for assaulting a constable, while on a search of the premises at the Pugh's for liquor under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act.

WE HAVE

Long Leg Kip Boots At \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50, \$5.00 High Leg Laced Boots At \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00

Men's and Women's, Girls' Boys' and Children's Shoes made to stand hard, out of town wear.

There is no dissatisfaction when you buy our shoes. We do not sell shoddy goods. Mail orders by parcel post.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street

LOCAL W. C. T. U. DISAPPROVES OF 'WET' CANTEN

A vehement protest against the "wet" canteen in the Canadian camp in England, occupied the chair and a large number of the members was present to discuss the question.

Mrs. Mary McAvity, president of the union, occupied the chair and a large number of the members was present to discuss the question.

Resolved: That the dominion executive of the W. C. T. U. through our provincial president be asked to take immediate action in protesting against the establishment of an open canteen in the Canadian camp in England.

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KINGS COUNTY GRANTS \$2,000 TO PATROTIC FUND

Hampton, N. B., Oct. 22.—At a special session of the Kings County Council this morning with the warden, E. A. Flowering, in the chair, a grant in aid of the patriotic fund and a grant to the Belgian relief fund were discussed.

Every parish was represented by councillors, and local rate-payers also were present, with a delegation of the local Red Cross branch, including Mrs. J. A. McAvity, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Mrs. J. E. Alvein, Mrs. E. A. March, Mrs. C. J. Horsemann and Mrs. G. M. Wilson.

Councillor F. E. Sharpe in a fervent patriotic address concluded with a motion that the council retire for fifteen minutes to talk over the matter and decide upon action.

Cash contributions from church collections and private donations amounting to about \$150 were laid out largely in the purchase of underclothing and provisions.

Goods forwarded to Halifax included one car potatoes, 284 barrels; six barrels of flour, twelve boxes of provisions, including fish, beans, canned goods, 25 boxes of clothing and bedding, 100 boxes, more than 100 pairs boots and shoes, mostly new.

The people of this province have been blessed with an abundant harvest, and we must freely assume our share of the burden which this war has thrust upon us.

CORRESPONDENT. Pettedocia, Oct. 21, 1914.

BABY CRIED CONSTANTLY

Mrs. Simon Amant, Muskeg, Ont., says: "My baby was ill and cried continually till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They worked a marvelous change in her and she became happy; gained in weight and all signs of sickness left her."

Back of all his Christian effort and that which gave it power and effectiveness was his life full of beauty and noble character. He believed in him. Men loved him.

We have sustained a great loss in the home-going of our brother, but yet we rejoice that the Master came and took his dear child, led him to the glory of His work was finished and the day for promotion had come. Of him it can be said "For the love of Christ and his brethren he laid down his life."

Today we offer this tribute of love and respect to one who for these six years has been our leader and friend.

On behalf of the executive committee J. H. A. ANDERSON, President, New Brunswick Sunday School Association, REV. WELLINGTON CAMP.

LETETE RAISED \$53.75 FOR PATROTIC FUND

Letete, N. B., Oct. 20.—A pie social was held at Letete on Oct. 16 for the benefit of the patriotic fund. The pies, which were decorated beautifully and looked very inviting, brought \$37.75.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—A cablegram has been received at Government House announcing that Major E. Rivers-Bulkeley, controller of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's household, has been killed in action at the front.

Charming little hats for the small girl are made of mullin, trimmed with bands of colored beads.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County.

W. A. Christie to James Christie, et al. property corner of Waterloo and Paddock streets.

Eastern Terminal Realty Co., Ltd. to Lloyd Sharp, property in St. John's.

Samuelson to Mark E. wife of E. M. Smith, property in Lancaster.

Henry Ham to James Mehan, property in Westfield.

C. E. Jones to Emily Reece, \$1,500, property in Kern.

N. Mitchell to Frederick C. Mitchell, property in Upham.

BATHURST WOULD LIKE TO SEE DREDGING CONTINUED

The citizens of Bathurst are much agitated over the announcement that the appropriation for the dredging of Bathurst harbor this year having been expended, the work will cease.

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HAVELOCK STORE BURGLARIZED

Moncton, Oct. 24.—Chief of Police Ridout has been informed of a burglary at Havelock, Kings county, on Thursday night. The robbers broke into the general store of Heple Saunders and stole a quantity of watches, knives and other articles.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT CATALOGS FREE. We sell Boston Band Instruments and other makes. Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, etc. The largest catalogue house in North America. Catalogue free. Which do you want?

C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED 189 SPARKS ST. OTTAWA, CANADA

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days Free—Send No Money. We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern lamp in your home for ten days. Then you may return it to us if you wish.

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon. \$1,000.00 Reward. In the province where an oil lamp is used, it is a perfect substitute for electricity. It is a perfect substitute for electricity.

Free Advice About Your Manly Strength. TO MY READER: Whether or not you lack an abundant vigor here is a free offer which you may easily profit from.

IT'S THE MAN, NOT THE CLOTHES THAT COUNT. self. Of course I do not include the man of extreme old age, or the one who is incurably diseased.

Let Me Send You This Book FREE. If you live too far to call, or if you cannot call, please fill in the coupon below and send it to me.

DR. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed.

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