

OWETS TAKEN BUT LOSS OF RIGA BATTLE WILL HAMPER GERMANS

(Continued from page 1.)
esses. It is situated about twenty miles inside the Russian frontier, opposite the East Prussian border and the Baltic coast. Its fall was not expected, inasmuch as the retreat eastward of the great bulk of the Russian forces almost insisted upon.

All the Russian fortresses which have been captured by the Austrians and Germans, in such rapid succession during the last three weeks, Oswowetz made the most resistance. During the winter of 1914-15, the water was spring several futile attacks were made by the Germans on this position, but they were repulsed.

After the Germans had swept up Poland and the Baltic provinces, Oswowetz still held out. Its superior position of resistance lay in the marshy nature of the surrounding country, which made it difficult for the Germans to bring up their heavy field pieces.

Its capture, a first-class success, derives its importance from the fact that it opens the railway approach to Bialystok and the great Petrograd-Warsaw line.

The Russian army in possession of the whole line of railway from Choin to Bialystok. The Russians having already evacuated the latter city, the lesser fortresses of Grodno and Orla are now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians.

The Germans now are in possession of the whole line of railway from Choin to Bialystok. The Russians having already evacuated the latter city, the lesser fortresses of Grodno and Orla are now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians.

The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bielovizh forest, which runs thirty miles north and south and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915

NO. 98.

RUSSIANS YIELD BREST-LITOVSK, RETIRING INTO FOREST; LOSING MANY SUBMARINES, GERMANY OFFERS NEW POLICY

BREST-LITOVSK GONE BUT RUSSIAN RETREAT NOT YET ENDANGERED

London, Aug. 26, 10.10 p. m.—Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration centre for the Bug line of defences, was occupied by the Austro-Germans today. While the Russians offered stout resistance to the invaders during their approach to the fortress, it is apparent that they did not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself, but evacuated it as they did Oswowetz, in conformity with their intention, indicated in the despatches from Petrograd yesterday, to take up new positions farther east.

The Germans now are in possession of the whole line of railway from Choin to Bialystok. The Russians having already evacuated the latter city, the lesser fortresses of Grodno and Orla are now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians.

The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bielovizh forest, which runs thirty miles north and south and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

Colonial Officers Suffer Heavily At Dardanelles

London, Aug. 27, 8 a. m.—The severity of the recent fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula is shown by the fact that in the past eight days there have been nearly 800 casualties among the officers of the British forces, the Australians and New Zealanders bearing the brunt of the losses.

The casualty list issued yesterday contained the names of 122 officers and 1,350 men.

SCORES ONTARIO MILITARY SERVICES

Speaker at Recruiting Meeting Says Only Ten Out of 300 Enlisted, Although Offered Full Pay During Absence.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Two noteworthy incidents at a recruiting meeting held tonight at Dundas Heights. A big windfall, on which some 150 men and women were congregated, collapsed.

A severe attack was made on the patriotism of the Ontario civil servants by John Berkeley Robinson, who declared that although three hundred in the parliament buildings had been promised full pay during absence if they enlisted for overseas service, only ten had answered the call.

Upper Canadian Bank Clearings

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$1,841,583, as compared with \$1,798,380 for the corresponding week last year, and \$21,422,948 for the same week of 1913.

German Operator Employed at Toronto Wireless Station

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Soldiers of the island military guard have made formal complaint to the military authorities that a son of Rev. P. W. Mueller, formerly professor of German at Toronto University, is one of the three operators in charge of the wireless plant at the island.

Kaiser Honors His Generals in West

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 26, 10.30 p. m.—The text of letters of congratulation sent by Emperor William to all generals on the western front whom he conferred the order of Pour Le Merite, is printed by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

GERMAN MEETS AMERICAN VIEWS ON SEA WARFARE

No More Attacks on Passenger Ships and Warning to Merchantmen is Offer

No Longer Danger of Early Rupture

Note Coming in Reply to Wils' Last One to Outline New Submarine Policy, Which Germany Believes Acceptable to U. S.—Armed British Ship Held Up at Newport News—German Spy Arrested With Plan of American Forts.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Two important developments today in the relations between the United States and Germany further reduced the tenacity of the situation and were taken to foreshadow a decision favoring the United States on the subject of submarine warfare.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called upon Secretary Lansing and informed him that the statement presented Tuesday, by direction of the Berlin foreign office, saying there was no intent to cause loss of American lives when the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, was not intended to mislead.

One fact was outstanding in the whole situation. It was that a further communication is coming from Germany outlining a policy, which it is said, is expected to be satisfactory to the United States.

The Walmana had put into Newport News for fuel coal. Captain Holmes, her skipper, explained that the gun had been mounted as a protection against attacks of enemy submarines.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Whether the British steamer Walmana shall be allowed to clear from Newport News with a four-inch gun mounted on her after deck will be decided tomorrow at a conference between officials of the treasury and state departments.

Under an informal agreement between the American and British governments entered into soon after the European war began, British vessels leaving ports of the United States are not permitted to carry mounted guns.

Officials are not sure, however, that it applies to such a case as that of the Walmana, which is bound from France to South America, and merely put in at Newport News for bunker coal.

New York, Aug. 26.—A Washington dispatch says: "With photographs and topographical maps of Fort Monroe and the new fortifications under construction at Cape Henry on his person, Gustave Knoch, a German reservist, was arrested by the department of justice secret service last night.

More Authority For Lloyd George

London, Aug. 26, 8.15 p. m.—An official statement issued tonight says: "Arrangements have been made between the council of the army and the ministry of munitions for the transfer to the latter of the control of the royal ordnance factories during the war."

AVIATOR DESTROYS GERMAN SUBMARINE

Bomb Dropped from British Air-Craft Sinks Underwater Craft Near Ostend

Official Report Intimates That There is Truth in Persistent Rumors of Destruction of Many German Pirate Boats—In Speech, Foreshadowing Conscription, Cabinet Member Says Submarine Menace Has Been Dealt With.

London, Aug. 26.—A German submarine has been destroyed near Ostend, Belgium, by a bomb dropped by an aeroplane. Official announcement to this effect was made here this evening.

The text of the statement follows: "The secretary of the admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Arthur W. Biggs, R. N., destroyed single-handed a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked and sank off Ostend.

It is not the practice of the admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred.

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Biggs was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26, via London, 7.02 p. m.—Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, the Tifd says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, and that ninety severely wounded men were brought to Ghent.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—According to the Helvold, a Zeppelin passed this morning over the Dutch island of Vlieland, flying from the east to the northwest in the direction of the English coast.

London, Aug. 26.—Something in the nature of conscription though the term was not employed, was foreshadowed by the Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, in an address this afternoon to a deputation of agricultural land owners which visited him in London.

London, Aug. 26.—Serbia's reply to the allied note, representing the joint views of Great Britain, France and Russia, asked Serbia to grant Bulgaria that part of Macedonia covered by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1913.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Two officers of the Greek regular army, Captain Costovos and Captain Christ Hungis, both of Athens, are in the capital preparing the 800 Greek reservists here for a call to the colors.

London, Aug. 26.—A party of Canadian officers, on leave of absence, called aboard the Missanibic last Friday in the presence of Captain Duncan.

London, Aug. 26.—A party of Canadian officers, on leave of absence, called aboard the Missanibic last Friday in the presence of Captain Duncan.

GREECE LEANS TO CAUSE OF ALLIES; SERBIA ACCEDES

Premier Venizelos Refrains from Announcement in Parliament, But Note Likely to Go to Turkey This Week.

SOME SKIRMISHES ON THE FRONTIER

Greek Officers in Canada, Preparing Reservists for Call, Say Hellenic Soldiers Can Scarcely Be Restrained—Serbia Willing to Yield Macedonia.

London, Aug. 26, 9 p. m.—Today's sitting of the Greek parliament was devoted to the election of a vice-president and clerks, according to a despatch to Reuters Telegram Company, from Athens.

There were no interpellations, the opposition and independent deputies that a yield be inadvisable to press Premier Venizelos to make a statement regarding the foreign policy, while negotiations of vital importance were in progress.

Parliament adjourned until Aug. 30. The attempt to prevent the Venizelos cabinet has produced a remarkably reassuring effect as regards the attitude of the Hellenic power toward Greece. It is known that Premier Venizelos has received from representatives of the Entente a very favorable reception.

There is reason to believe one of the first questions which the new government will have to deal with is that of the persecution of Greeks in Turkey. It is expected the Turkish minister will receive a communication on this subject within a week.

London, Aug. 27, 3.10 a. m.—The Times Mytilene correspondent says there has been a split in the Turkish cabinet owing to the alleged persecution of Greeks and Armenians in Turkey.

The Grand Vizier, according to the correspondent, has threatened to resign unless the reported treatment of the Greeks and Armenians in Turkey, the war minister, offered the Grand Vizier to Rifat Pasha, president of the senate but Rifat declined the office and is now trying to bring about peace in the cabinet.

London, Aug. 27.—Serbia's reply to the allied note, representing the joint views of Great Britain, France and Russia, asked Serbia to grant Bulgaria that part of Macedonia covered by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1913.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Two officers of the Greek regular army, Captain Costovos and Captain Christ Hungis, both of Athens, are in the capital preparing the 800 Greek reservists here for a call to the colors.

London, Aug. 26.—A party of Canadian officers, on leave of absence, called aboard the Missanibic last Friday in the presence of Captain Duncan.

London, Aug. 26.—A party of Canadian officers, on leave of absence, called aboard the Missanibic last Friday in the presence of Captain Duncan.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

NORTON

Norton, N. B., Aug. 25.—On Friday evening, August 25, about 85 of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Howe met at their home to celebrate the 45th anniversary of their marriage. Their three children were present, W. C. Howe, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wiles and three children, of St. John; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howe and family, of Avonmore, Kings county. A very pleasant evening was spent by all, and Mr. and Mrs. Howe were the recipients of many beautiful and useful gifts. An interesting part of the celebration was that it was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Howe that they knew nothing of it until the guests began to arrive. Miss Annie McGee, of St. John, spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. James Byron. W. C. Howe, of Chicago, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Howe. Mrs. N. W. Barnes and two children returned yesterday to their home in Macaan (N. S.), after spending a few weeks with Miss E. J. Stark. The Norton Union Sabbath school will hold its annual picnic tomorrow, the 24th, at Rockwood Park, St. John, leaving Norton on the Sussex train, and returning by the same in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Keirstead, of Dorchester (Mass.), are visiting friends and relatives in Norton and Belisle. Harry Campbell, who has been spending his vacation at his home here, leaves today for Hartford (Conn.). Mrs. Flood, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. G. McFarlane. Mrs. George Robertson and daughter, Mrs. William Ashton, leave today for their homes in Methuen (Mass.). They will be accompanied by Miss Ruth Harmer, who will spend some weeks there. John Allison, of St. John, is spending his vacation with his family in Norton. Miss Sarah Brand, of St. John, is spending a few days here with Miss E. J. Stark.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Aug. 19.—On Tuesday evening Mrs. T. Sherman Peters entertained very pleasantly and informally in honor of Miss McConnell, head of the Deaconess House, Toronto, who, with Miss Ruby Peters, of the Toronto General Hospital, and Miss M. G. McFarlane, was in evidence and during the evening the guests were privileged to hear a talk by Miss McConnell on the work of the deaconess order, an address which was listened to with deep interest and appreciation. Boarder Merritt Edwards, who is in with an English heavy artillery brigade, in writing to his mother, Mrs. Sadie Edwards, tells in a most interesting way of his life at the front. He has now been for eight months in the trenches near the enemy and is feeling in perfect health from life in the open "sleeping in bars and under trees." He tells of having seen the men of Kitchener's army and was much impressed by their physique and the wonderful organization of which they are a part. When writing it was just growing dark, and the German trenches in the distance were sending up star shells and the artillery was roaring steadily. The departure of the No. 1 heavy artillery battery on Wednesday afternoon takes with it another of Gagetown's volunteers, Sergt. E. A. Dickie. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dunn have just received two interesting souvenirs from their son, Gunner B. R. Dunn, of the ammunition column, which has been at the front for several months. These souvenirs, which are at present in the window of one of the local stores, where they are viewed with interest by his friends, are a 75 mm. shell cap made in a plant and the shell clip from a German rifle, used in the battle of the Somme together when the put into the shell chamber. Ple. Frank D. Dunn, of the 56th Battalion, Valcartier, at the sports day recently held there, was awarded the prize for leading in the greatest number of athletic events for three weeks. Ple. Dunn is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dunn. Mrs. Johnston has returned home after spending a month with friends and relatives in Charlottetown (P. E. I.). Mrs. Crowe C. Keith, accompanied by Masters Gerry and Ronald Keith, left on Wednesday for a visit in Hillsboro. Miss Harrison went to St. John on Wednesday to spend the week, and was accompanied by her niece, Miss Mary Harrison. Miss Margaret Belyea, who has been the guest of the Misses Dickie, left on Wednesday for her home in Glenwood, where she will spend the remainder of her vacation before returning to her work in Belisle (W.I.). Mrs. William Neales, of St. John, is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scott, Meadowslands. Miss Eldred Bridges has returned from spending a week with friends in St. John.

A party of engineers, including D. F. Maxwell, Crowe C. Keith and others, left on Wednesday for work on the Belisle take in connection with the Valley Railway. English sparrows are becoming an increasing nuisance around Gagetown and vicinity. In some instances they have not only eaten the food put out for half-grown chickens, but have attacked the chickens themselves and after a brisk fight have succeeded in killing them. The cold weather of Wednesday has recalled to the minds of older residents now forty years ago on the 20th of August similar weather resulted in a heavy frost which froze ice in the brooks along the roadsides and did great damage to the crops. Gagetown, N. B., August 20.—The fortnightly meeting of the Red Cross Society, held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Dickie, was most pleasant, and was marked by a large attendance. The guests gathered on the pretty vine-shaded veranda, and worked at their knitting, and rolled up bandages. A good supply of work is now on hand and will be sent away as soon as possible. All those who are doing work at home are asked to have it sent in by August 28. Afternoon tea was served as usual, the Misses Dickie being assisted by Mrs. H. H. City, Miss Louie Law, and Miss Windford Babbitt. \$9.75 was added to the funds, including a gift of \$3 from Mrs. Gabriel DeVeber. A number of visitors were present from out of town, also three little girls who were busily engaged in making holders for a sale which they hope to hold soon for Red Cross work. Everyone was interested in seeing the

NEW JERUSALEM

New Jerusalem, Aug. 23.—The death of Cedric F. son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Short, occurred on Friday, the 20th inst. The child was four years of age. The funeral took place on Sunday, burial being made in the family burying ground of Samuel Beckett. Rev. D. Patterson conducted the service. Mrs. S. Hunton and Thomas Hunton, of Sackville (N. B.), and Mrs. Robinson, of Grand Bay (N. B.), visited friends here on Sunday. They came in E. R. Machum's car. Mrs. S. Hunton, of Campbellton (N. B.), came by auto on Saturday. He will be accompanied home by Mrs. Hanson and children who have been visiting her father, M. T. Short. Mrs. Walden, of St. John, came in his car on Sunday. Mrs. William Livingston, with him to visit her son in St. John.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Aug. 25.—It was thought the recent heavy rains would mean practically the loss of the oat crop, but reports from all parts of the county say that the crop has recovered splendidly and is growing well. On a field on a farm owned by G. P. Walhaeuser a field of oats shows an average height of six feet. Reports from potatoes are not so encouraging and rot is among the crops growing on clay land. The average condition, however, is fair. Quotations on hay at present are \$13 to \$14 a ton, these being higher than usual at this time of the year and the price is likely to go higher as the crop in some sections is light but in other sections some farmers report the heaviest crop in years. In a game of baseball Saturday between the C. P. R. team and the Bankers the former were the victors by a score of 10 to 6. A. B. Connolly, of Benton, who is at the front, in a recent letter to his mother says: "The Red Field Company are going out of this war with the proud knowledge of work as well done as that of any engineering corps on the continent. Our good work is due, not only to the individual effort of every man in the company, but to the fact that the company, as every trade is represented among us, and the peculiar nature of our work calls on every trade without exception in the performance of that work. The boys are no longer gun shy and work under all sorts of difficulties. I have seen Kelly, Frank Ryder and Arthur Saunders since coming to this billet, all of whom came to see me. They are fine and falling well. The talk over here now is all about the expected drive of the Germans on our front, and the opinion of everyone seems to be that the drive, no matter how big, must certainly fail. We have big forces in reserve. If the Germans follow up their old tactics of mass formation I think the 'Tommys' can be trusted to send enough to them to where they belong, to break their offensive and 'decide the war.' Private Connolly also writes that an early termination of the war is expected."

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Aug. 24.—The death occurred at his home at South Branch Friday morning of Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Cochrane, at the age of 16 years, after a lingering illness of consumption. He leaves to mourn his parents and one sister, who is the sole survivor of a large family, the others all having fallen prey to the dread disease. The funeral took place at West Branch. An ice cream social will be held Friday evening on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Clark, the proceeds to go toward the machine gun fund. The concert which was given at Buctouche Saturday evening, will be Thursday evening for the machine gun fund. The farmers have about completed having and report a bumper crop. Miss Mary A. Waller, of New York, is visiting friends here. Mrs. David Palmer is visiting Campbellton friends. Mr. and Mrs. John Curwin, of Bathurst, \$9.75 was added to the funds, including a gift of \$3 from Mrs. Gabriel DeVeber. A number of visitors were present from out of town, also three little girls who were busily engaged in making holders for a sale which they hope to hold soon for Red Cross work. Everyone was interested in seeing the

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth (N. S.), Aug. 21.—Yarmouth has been called on to lose one of her foremost sons, during the past week, in the passing away of Captain Francis G. Cook, at his home in Central Chateau, at the age of 88 years, after a short illness. Deceased who leaves a widow and two sons, was for years one of Yarmouth's most successful master mariners. His will was presented for probate on Thursday, the value of his estate being placed at \$10,000. Mr. and Mrs. A. Burns Rogers are being congratulated upon the arrival of a son on Monday morning—Thomas Burns. A letter was received this week by James Purdy, of Plymouth, from his

brother, Captain George H. Purdy, an interred Yarmouth shipmaster in Germany, in which he says he received a parcel from the Red Cross at New Glasgow, as did also other of the Nova Scotians there. He is tired of his position there, and does not know how much longer it will last. The letter is dated England—Lager, Rubbleben, July 18, which is about 30 miles from Berlin. There will be a number of volunteers go forward by Monday morning's train to join the recruits at Valcartier. Alexander Magee, St. John, arrived in Yarmouth Saturday evening, and left to join Mrs. Magee, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Farnham Doty, Albert street. They returned home on Tuesday morning. Mrs. James Gordon and her sister, Miss Louise Lewis, of Halifax, are visiting relatives in Yarmouth and Pleasant Lake, returned home on Saturday evening last. Dr. and Mrs. Charles K. Kelley and son, of Boston, who have been in the house in Westfield (Mass.). Hugh Jardine, of Moncton, is spending a vacation with his family at The Cedars. Mrs. Frowse and her son Joseph, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Girvan, at East Galloway. Rev. Mr. McArthur, of Newcastle, moderator of the Presbytery of Miramichi, preached at a meeting in the Presbyterian church here Friday evening. A call was extended to Rev. Mr. Gardner of Glace Bay (N. S.). Mrs. John Sutton and son Raymond, of Moncton, are visiting friends here. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Royce Bannister, staff at Bathurst, is spending his vacation at his home here. Miss Chrystal is visiting friends in Richibucto. Miss Mary Wright went to Harvey Station to spend a few days, before going to Sackville to resume her duties as teacher. The ladies of Upper Rexton will hold a basket social in the hall at that place on Wednesday evening in aid of the machine gun fund. Mrs. A. C. Wood, of Moncton, is spending a vacation with friends here. They and a number of friends enjoyed a picnic at Richibucto Cape, Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Pratt, of Harvey Station (Mass.), are visiting friends in town. Mrs. Abram Thompson, who has spent some years in Lawrence (Mass.), returned with Mr. and Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. R. W. Mitchell and daughter, Mrs. J. T. Marks, are spending some time at Shediac. Mrs. J. T. LeBlanc and two children spent last week in Moncton.

Harvey Station, Aug. 24.—The body of Miss Honora O'Leary, who died at the residence of her nephew, Joseph O'Leary, at Acton, on Sunday morning, was taken to Fredericton last evening for interment. Deceased was well advanced in years and has been an invalid for a considerable length of time. She formerly resided at Fredericton. Mrs. Lilla Frost, wife of Dr. Frost, of Ladysmith (B. C.), who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. W. E. Smith, and other relatives and friends here, left again for the west on Saturday evening. Her husband, Dr. Frost, has gone to Europe as a surgeon in one of the western battalions. Mrs. H. B. Macdougall, of Kenilville (N. S.), is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Robinson, at Robinson's hotel here. Angela H. Little left this morning for St. John, where she will have charge of the school for the ensuing term. Her brother, Odour Little, who has been very ill at the Victoria Hospital in Fredericton, for some weeks, returned home on Saturday, much improved in health. There does not seem to be much interest taken in the approaching municipal elections in this parish, and no opposition has yet appeared to Councillors Thompson and Hunter, who are candidates for re-election.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Aug. 24.—The body of Miss Honora O'Leary, who died at the residence of her nephew, Joseph O'Leary, at Acton, on Sunday morning, was taken to Fredericton last evening for interment. Deceased was well advanced in years and has been an invalid for a considerable length of time. She formerly resided at Fredericton. Mrs. Lilla Frost, wife of Dr. Frost, of Ladysmith (B. C.), who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. W. E. Smith, and other relatives and friends here, left again for the west on Saturday evening. Her husband, Dr. Frost, has gone to Europe as a surgeon in one of the western battalions. Mrs. H. B. Macdougall, of Kenilville (N. S.), is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Robinson, at Robinson's hotel here. Angela H. Little left this morning for St. John, where she will have charge of the school for the ensuing term. Her brother, Odour Little, who has been very ill at the Victoria Hospital in Fredericton, for some weeks, returned home on Saturday, much improved in health. There does not seem to be much interest taken in the approaching municipal elections in this parish, and no opposition has yet appeared to Councillors Thompson and Hunter, who are candidates for re-election.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 23.—Mrs. J. T. Murphy, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. W. E. Smith, and other relatives and friends here, left again for the west on Saturday evening. Her husband, Dr. Frost, has gone to Europe as a surgeon in one of the western battalions. Mrs. H. B. Macdougall, of Kenilville (N. S.), is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Robinson, at Robinson's hotel here. Angela H. Little left this morning for St. John, where she will have charge of the school for the ensuing term. Her brother, Odour Little, who has been very ill at the Victoria Hospital in Fredericton, for some weeks, returned home on Saturday, much improved in health. There does not seem to be much interest taken in the approaching municipal elections in this parish, and no opposition has yet appeared to Councillors Thompson and Hunter, who are candidates for re-election.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., Aug. 23.—Mrs. T. J. Carter returned from Woodstock on Friday, where she spent several days with Miss Clark. Mrs. Thelma of St. John, is spending her vacation in the village, the guest of Sheriff and Mrs. Tibbitts. Mrs. Albert Edgecombe and granddaughter, little Miss Mary Baird, came from Fredericton last Monday and are the guests of Mrs. Fred Baird. Mrs. D. R. Bedell entertained a few friends at tea party on Monday last in honor of Mrs. Thomas Bedell, of St. John. Mrs. Lambert Williams, who has been spending the past few weeks with her niece, the Misses Baxter, went to Bristol last week to visit relatives. She was accompanied by Miss Iva Baxter. Miss Zilla Edgecombe, of Fredericton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Baird. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Bedell left last Tuesday for a trip to Quebec. Before returning they will visit Valcartier and Montreal. Miss Amelia Baxter, who has been visiting her niece, the Misses Baxter, left for her home in Haverhill (Mass.) last week. Mrs. Richmond, of Baltimore, Maryland, is visiting her son, Mr. Richmond, Presbyterian student, at Mrs. William Curry's. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few days to spend a month at her old home in the Southern States. Wilfrid Simms, of the Quebec S. S. Co., liner Berendina, arrived yesterday to visit his parents, Captain and Mrs. Dr. W. S. Phinney, with his wife and family arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and are guests of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Horne, Salem. Miss Mattie Phillips, who has been spending the past four years in Oakland (Cal.), has returned to spend a few months at her former home in Lake George. Mr. Edgar Elphinstone left on Wednesday evening on a business trip to Albany (N. Y.). He was accompanied by Mrs. Elphinstone, and a visit will also be made at Saratoga Springs. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Trask and son, Keith, have returned to Massachusetts, after spending the past four months with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Trask, Dayton. Mrs. H. H. Balch will leave in a few

FOR YOUR MANHOOD'S SAKE, COME AND DO YOUR DUTY, IS CALL FROM FRONT

Rev. E. B. Hooper Sends Striking Appeal to the Young and Strong—Hesitate No Longer, He Says, for This is Serious Business—Praise for 26th Battalion—Men Well and Happy and Eager to Get to the Trenches.

And well I know, as I have so often said before, that when in trench and on battlefield, these lads of ours are called to face the enemy, right nobly will they do their duty. It is for the waiting women that I write this little story to cheer them and assure them, and perhaps to comfort them. I would have them know that their men are behaving well and shaping well, and that the day will come when in spite of the bitter trial of separation, and possibly sorrow, they will say, "Thank God that when the call came I did not hold my loved one back from the imperative duty of serving the King and the Empire!"

One more word, and that to those men who are young and strong. For your manhood's sake, for your Empire's sake, for God's sake, hesitate no longer, but come, follow on where so many have led the way. More men, more men, men, is still the cry. THE NEED IS TERRIBLY GREAT. THE MAN WHO CAN COME AND WILL NOT COME IS A MAN TO BE SHUNNED AND DESPISED FOREVER. Afraid of hardship? Afraid of death? When the cause of civilization is at stake? When British honor, justice and liberty are in jeopardy?

I am an old man, a timid man, a man to whom home and peace mean everything desirable in life, yet I am here to "do my bit." I am proud to be here. I glory in my aching heart. I do not say this to blow my trumpet, but to remind you young men that I have already won the right to speak to you strongly on the "duty of the hour," to every man who calls himself a man and a British subject.—From letter by Rev. E. B. Hooper, chaplain 26th Battalion.

Rev. E. B. Hooper, writing to a friend on the staff of The Telegraph and Times, gives a fine account of the daily activities of the 26th Battalion at East Sandling Camp, and adds a most stirring personal message to the young men of New Brunswick who have not yet enlisted. The letter is dated August 8 at East Sandling Camp and is as follows:

It is a month or more since I ventured to write something which I had hoped might interest your readers. For all of them undoubtedly are interested in the 26th Battalion from New Brunswick, while a great number of them have an interest in the battalion greater than that which occupies mind and heart about anything else. To these last it will be of special comfort and satisfaction to know that the general health and conduct of the men from New Brunswick are all that could be expected and very nearly all that could be wished. My work is very largely hospital work, and while we have some twenty-five men at present in the various hospitals, they are all doing well, and at the moment of writing there is not one case of sickness about which there is reason for anything like grave anxiety. The hospitals are six in number, among which our men are scattered: "Moore's Barracks," "The R. M. C. A.," "Bevan's Home," "Monks Horton," "Helena" and "The Manor House." There are a few others too distant for me to visit.

This hospital work is one which I like exceedingly, and one meets with so many men from our Canadian battalions, besides those who are back from the front wounded. The cheerful countenance of the last is striking. I remember one poor fellow whose one leg, and one arm, and one eye, with his other arm in a sling, enjoying a pipe which someone had lighted for him. He gave me the heartiest possible "Good day, sir," and chattered as cheerfully and brightly as any man could with body intact. I looked at him with admiration for his spirit and splendid fortitude.

GOOD WORK DONE BY Y. M. C. A. The men of the brigade are well looked after when off duty. Food is excellent and the huts are comfortable. Within the lines of the brigade, the Y. M. C. A., with three tents, is carrying on their usual splendid work. Entertainments of one sort or another are held in the tent nearest to us, almost every evening, and Captain Hill from St. John, who is in charge, is working with energy and success.

TRAINING CONSTANTLY. The work of training goes on steadily, and our men are gradually developing into the kind of soldiers needed when the command is given to cross over into France or to proceed to the Dardanelles. When we are going, or where, is unknown to any of us. There are many rumors afloat on these subjects, as there were in St. John—and that is saying a good deal.

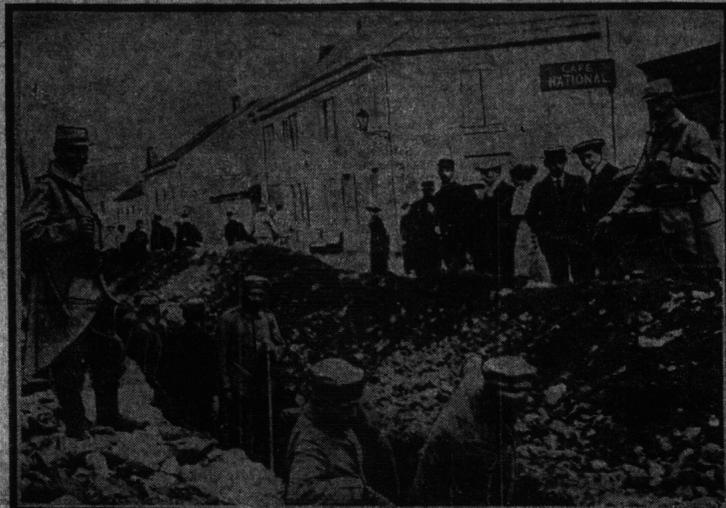
REVIEW BY BONAR LAW. Before I close I must tell you of the great event of last week, when the whole second Canadian division was reviewed by the Right Honorable Bonar Law, who was accompanied by Major-General Sam Hughes. I marched down with the battalion to the reviewing grounds, but, with other non-combatant officers, fell out and took up a position immediately beside the saluting base, so that I had a fine view of all that took place. It was a stirring spectacle, one which was impressive, too, in its solemnity. The thousands of men, drawn up in battalions, were so neatly and magnificently to look upon. A thunder storm came up just before the march past began and added to the grandeur of the same. When Bonar Law appeared the bands played and the troops presented arms, and to look over that forest of bayonets in the storm darkened atmosphere with the flashing of lightning and the rolling of thunder was something to be remembered forever, especially by a peace-loving parson like myself.

THE SPLENDID 26TH. When the New Brunswick 26th approached there was a great outburst of applause from the spectators. They did look splendid; they marched magnificently, and I said to myself: "These lads of mine and of New Brunswick are equal to the very best." I wish that you could have seen them. You would have been proud, as I was proud, that they represented our province by the sea. But I found my eyes dimmed with tears as I gazed so earnestly upon these sons of Canada and especially upon those from New Brunswick. For I thought how every one of these lads was represented as a father, mother, wife, sister or sweetheart, and I thought of the dear women at home praying and waiting with longing hearts for their gallant men. "God keep ye safe for me," is the prayer which goes up to God by day and by night for our soldier sons.

Re-Constructed Balkan League Powerful Unit. London, Aug. 25.—A despatch from Rome to the Daily Telegraph says the Balkan League is to be re-constructed with a provision for putting a combined army of 1,000,000 men in the field.

Wake Up, England! By ROBERT BRIDGES, Poet Laureate. Thou careless, awake! Thou peacemaker, fight! Stand, England, for honor, And God guard the Right! Thy mirth lay aside, Thy cavil and play, The foe is upon thee, And grave is the day. The monarch's ambition Hath harnessed his slaves, But the folk of the Ocean Are free as the waves. For Peace thou art armed, Thy Freedom to hold, Thy Courage as iron, Thy Good-faith as gold. Through Fire, Air, and Water, Thy trial must be, But they that love life best Die gladly for thee. The Love of their mothers Shall win to Salvation, The fame of their fathers Is might to their hand, Much suffering shall cleanse thee, But thou through the blood Of Christ, through blood, To Beauty, through blood, Up, careless, awake! Ye peacemakers, fight! England stands for Honor, God defend the Right!

GERMAN PRISONERS EARNING THEIR BOARD AND KEEP



Employing German prisoners to do trench work of a constructive character. These prisoners of war are digging a trench for the laying of gas pipes under the direction of French army officers who are engineering the job.

GERMAN STRENGTH IS 3,200,000 MEN

Total German Casualties Placed at 1,672,444, of whom 306,123 Were Killed Outright and 540,723 Are Hors de Combat—New Movement to Alsace.

London, Aug. 24.—A statement from an authoritative "British source" on Germany's strength in men and her losses was made public here today. The statement asserts that about July 31 the Germans had 3,200,000 men on the western battlefields and 1,400,000 on the eastern front—a total of 4,600,000 men on the actual fighting line—while there also were 1,100,000 Austrians opposed to the Russians. There were besides a large number of German troops of various classes in garrisons, fortifications and on lines of communication in addition to convalescents, invalids and others.

"It is impossible to say," the statement declares, "how far the reserve troops have been armed and equipped, but the fact that the total number of men on the two fronts is only 3,200,000 appears to show that this is about the largest number the Germans are able to put fully equipped into the field."

ST. JOHN GIRL LEADS PROVINCE. Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 25.—Miss Marjorie Fitzpatrick, of St. John, had the honor of leading the province in the recent examinations for high school entrance, and won the lieutenant-governor's medal. Miss Isabel McNichol, of Campbellton was second, and George C. Harrison of Chatham third. Following is the list of medal winners: Albert—Jack Crocker, Riverside. Carleton—Edward Green, Woodstock. Charlotte—Alma Douglas, St. Stephen. Gloucester—Claude Buraglia, Bathurst. Kent—Lottie Lagoff, Richibucto. Kings—Bertha Jonah, Sussex. Northumberland—George G. Harrison, Chatham. Queens—Don Richardson, Chipman. Restigouche—Isabel McNichol, Campbellton. St. John—Marjorie Fitzpatrick, St. John. Sunbury—Gilbert Eisforth, Fredericton. Victoria and Madawaska—Morda Mulhern, Grand Falls. Westmorland—Marion White, Moncton. York—Beatrice Phillips, Fredericton.

THE HONOR ROLL. Kingston, Aug. 24.—The following is a list of those who have enlisted from the parish of Kingston, Kings county: Adjutant Stanley Scovell Wetmore. Lieutenant John Murray Lamb. Sergeant Charles Wilbur Carvell. Sergeant Edith Hamilton Flewelling. Sergeant Robert Gray Miller. Sergeant Albert Henry Sturmy. Sergeant Hedley Hastings White. Corporal Edgar Shampier. Lance Corporal Harold Baisley. Privates: William Caribach, Private Garnet Carmichael. Private William Henry Chetty. Private Lewis Hamilton Cochrane. Private John Henry Day. Private Alder Evans. Private Walter Allen Egan. Private James Logan Hughes. Private Irvine Wilson Long. Private Edward Gilbert Long. Private Roy Palmer. Private Fred Knight Porter. Private David Lee Wetmore. Private William Elias White. Private John Dorset Williams.

THE BERLIN REPORT. Berlin, Aug. 23.—As a result of increasingly serious reports concerning the treatment of German civilian prisoners in Amherst, N.S., according to which men housed in an unventilated and unsanitary factory building, had been punished for attempted escape and less serious infractions of the rules by confinement in a brick oven, the German authorities are now contemplating retaliatory measures against Canadians, both soldiers and civilians, imprisoned here. Approximately 700 Germans are interned at Amherst.

OTTAWA DENIES IT. Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The report that German prisoners at Amherst have been persecuted is emphatically denied by Col. Macpherson, assistant to General Otter, who is in charge of all interned aliens.

NO COMPLAINT FROM PRISONERS. Amherst, N. S., Aug. 23.—Major G. R. Oulton, in command of the detention camp here, said tonight that he had never received a complaint from one of the 700 German civilian prisoners confined there, but that on the contrary scores had expressed to him their satisfaction with the conditions. Major Oulton also said that he had had several visits from the American consul, C. Forman of Moncton (N. B.), who, according to the commandant, had always expressed himself as pleased with the conditions found.

GREAT BRITAIN PAYING \$200,000 A YEAR TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES. London, Aug. 25, 6:12 p.m.—In sentencing a soldier for fraud in connection with separation allowances, Magistrate Sir William Treloar today remarked that he understood the nation was now paying something like \$200,000,000 a year in these allowances to families of soldiers, absent at the front.

WAKE UP, ENGLAND!

Thou careless, awake! Thou peacemaker, fight! Stand, England, for honor, And God guard the Right! Thy mirth lay aside, Thy cavil and play, The foe is upon thee, And grave is the day. The monarch's ambition Hath harnessed his slaves, But the folk of the Ocean Are free as the waves. For Peace thou art armed, Thy Freedom to hold, Thy Courage as iron, Thy Good-faith as gold. Through Fire, Air, and Water, Thy trial must be, But they that love life best Die gladly for thee. The Love of their mothers Shall win to Salvation, The fame of their fathers Is might to their hand, Much suffering shall cleanse thee, But thou through the blood Of Christ, through blood, To Beauty, through blood, Up, careless, awake! Ye peacemakers, fight! England stands for Honor, God defend the Right!

ST. JOHN GIRL LEADS PROVINCE

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 25.—Miss Marjorie Fitzpatrick, of St. John, had the honor of leading the province in the recent examinations for high school entrance, and won the lieutenant-governor's medal. Miss Isabel McNichol, of Campbellton was second, and George C. Harrison of Chatham third. Following is the list of medal winners: Albert—Jack Crocker, Riverside. Carleton—Edward Green, Woodstock. Charlotte—Alma Douglas, St. Stephen. Gloucester—Claude Buraglia, Bathurst. Kent—Lottie Lagoff, Richibucto. Kings—Bertha Jonah, Sussex. Northumberland—George G. Harrison, Chatham. Queens—Don Richardson, Chipman. Restigouche—Isabel McNichol, Campbellton. St. John—Marjorie Fitzpatrick, St. John. Sunbury—Gilbert Eisforth, Fredericton. Victoria and Madawaska—Morda Mulhern, Grand Falls. Westmorland—Marion White, Moncton. York—Beatrice Phillips, Fredericton.

THE HONOR ROLL

Kingston, Aug. 24.—The following is a list of those who have enlisted from the parish of Kingston, Kings county: Adjutant Stanley Scovell Wetmore. Lieutenant John Murray Lamb. Sergeant Charles Wilbur Carvell. Sergeant Edith Hamilton Flewelling. Sergeant Robert Gray Miller. Sergeant Albert Henry Sturmy. Sergeant Hedley Hastings White. Corporal Edgar Shampier. Lance Corporal Harold Baisley. Privates: William Caribach, Private Garnet Carmichael. Private William Henry Chetty. Private Lewis Hamilton Cochrane. Private John Henry Day. Private Alder Evans. Private Walter Allen Egan. Private James Logan Hughes. Private Irvine Wilson Long. Private Edward Gilbert Long. Private Roy Palmer. Private Fred Knight Porter. Private David Lee Wetmore. Private William Elias White. Private John Dorset Williams.

GREAT BRITAIN PAYING \$200,000 A YEAR TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

London, Aug. 25, 6:12 p.m.—In sentencing a soldier for fraud in connection with separation allowances, Magistrate Sir William Treloar today remarked that he understood the nation was now paying something like \$200,000,000 a year in these allowances to families of soldiers, absent at the front.

BRITISH LOSSES DURING JULY

Details Given for Casualties on All Fronts and at Sea.

London, Aug. 9.—(Correspondence)—Below are given details of the losses reported under the principal headings in the casualty lists issued by the war office. The periods covered by the lists are from June 24 to July 24 in the case of non-commissioned officers and men. The lists included casualties reported from all points at which our armies are engaged among our expeditionary forces, and the Canadian, Indian, Australian, and New Zealand contingents.

Table with columns for Officers and Men, and rows for Killed, Died of wounds, Died of gas poisoning, Died, Accidentally killed, D dangerously wounded, Wounded, Suffering from gas poisoning, Wounded and prisoners, Prisoners, Wounded and missing, Missing, believed killed, Missing.

From these must be deducted the following: Previously reported to be killed, wounded, or missing, afterwards reported not killed, wounded, or missing; Officers, 9 men, 271. This leaves the total: Officers, 1,202; men, 29,947. The figures for May and June respectively were: Officers, 8,600; Men, 26,846. Officers, 2,198; Men, 62,710.

Table with columns for Officers and Men, and rows for Killed, Died of wounds, Accidentally killed, Died, D dangerously wounded, Severely wounded, Wounded, Slightly wounded, Wounded and missing, Missing.

THE BERLIN REPORT

Berlin, Aug. 23.—As a result of increasingly serious reports concerning the treatment of German civilian prisoners in Amherst, N.S., according to which men housed in an unventilated and unsanitary factory building, had been punished for attempted escape and less serious infractions of the rules by confinement in a brick oven, the German authorities are now contemplating retaliatory measures against Canadians, both soldiers and civilians, imprisoned here. Approximately 700 Germans are interned at Amherst.

OTTAWA DENIES IT

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The report that German prisoners at Amherst have been persecuted is emphatically denied by Col. Macpherson, assistant to General Otter, who is in charge of all interned aliens.

NO COMPLAINT FROM PRISONERS

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 23.—Major G. R. Oulton, in command of the detention camp here, said tonight that he had never received a complaint from one of the 700 German civilian prisoners confined there, but that on the contrary scores had expressed to him their satisfaction with the conditions. Major Oulton also said that he had had several visits from the American consul, C. Forman of Moncton (N. B.), who, according to the commandant, had always expressed himself as pleased with the conditions found.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE RISES LIKE GHOST AFTER 70 HOURS SPENT AT BOTTOM OF ADRIATIC

Heroic Crew Worked Blindly to Repair Engine Trouble and Finally Brought Craft to Port—Ancient Russian Battleship More Than Match for Modern German Cruisers in Riga Battle.

Milan, via Chiasso, Aug. 24.—Without food, without light, their supply of oxygen rapidly diminishing, their commander and two of their comrades dead, the crew of an Italian submarine labored for seventy hours on the bed of the Adriatic to repair the machinery of their craft, set the engines in motion and in the end reached their base.

This is the tale of heroism that has sent a wave of enthusiasm over the country.

A week ago an official statement from Vienna said an Austrian submarine had torpedoed and sunk the Nerelde, one of Italy's newer submarines. The Nerelde failed to return to her base and the ministry of marine was inclined to accept the Austrian statement as true and to place the craft and her crew on the navy's casualty list.

In the meantime one of the romances of the war, to which the submarine has contributed so much, was being enacted fathoms deep on the bottom of the sea.

The Nerelde was attacked by an Austrian craft, as Vienna told. The Nerelde's commander, however, had distinguished the wake of the torpedo speeding toward him and swung the diving lever hard. The Nerelde responded to the action of her rudders so quickly that the torpedo passed just above her, but the strain on her mechanism was so great that when she was brought again to the horizontal it was found her motors were out of commission.

Feverishly the crew sought to repair the damage. The failure of the motors threw the weight of the current used by the electric bulbs on the storage batteries and these soon became exhausted. The men redoubled their efforts in the dark. With the exhaustion of the reserve store of electricity the ventilating apparatus failed. Thirty men were trapped, but despite their apparently hopeless situation their courage never faltered and their efforts to repair their craft's driving machinery never failed.

Hour after hour, in the stifling, brain-bursting interior of the submarine, without sleep, without rest, they worked under the inspiration of their commander's faith. Then the thickening fumes took their toll of him and a subordinate directed the work. The men lost track of time. Once they obtained a few revolutions of the screw and a faint, husky cheer used up more of the precious oxygen. But their exhilaration was brief for the motors stopped again and the work had all to be done over.

Two more men collapsed and were barely kept alive when the chief engineer, exploring with blind fingers, found the seat of trouble and at length repaired it. The motors started once more. Slowly the shell began to rise from the bottom. The periscope reached the surface and found a clear sea. Out from the water came the hull, and the hatch of the conning tower was opened for the first breath of fresh air in three long days. But it was too late for the three men in collapse below. They died without regaining consciousness. Two more men died on the way to port.

Obtaining his bearings, the navigator steered his course for the base on the Adriatic coast, and yesterday, the Nerelde, running awash, appeared among her flotilla, a ghost from the sea. The news was flashed to Rome and to the naval ships afloat: "The Nerelde, sunk, is risen again."

The Slava's Great Fight. London, Aug. 24.—The naval operations in the Gulf of Riga are described in a semi-official statement issued at Petrograd and transmitted to the Reuters Telegram Company as an unequal combat between the old Russian battleship Slava and German dreadnoughts.

"The importance of this fight," the statement says, consisted in preventing the Germans, for a certain time, from forcing our position. Calm, foggy conditions favored the enemy's operations, enabling him to escape our observation and proceed more quietly with the work of mine destruction. The operations, nevertheless, cost the Germans some vessels and one cruiser, which blew up our mines.

"On the night of the 17th, the enemy sent into the gulf two of his best torpedo boat destroyers to attack the Slava, which had prevented his operations at dawn. These torpedo boats which was laid down in 1902. Three months ago the Slava was sunk in the battle of the Sea of Japan on May 27, 1905. A fourth was captured on the next day and is now the Japanese Isami.

No Complaint From Prisoners of Conditions at Amherst Camp

Washington, Aug. 23.—State department officials expressed surprise today at reports from Berlin of unsatisfactory conditions in the German prison camp at Amherst (N. S.). Latest reports to the department concerning conditions at the camp mentioned the occurrence of some minor trouble, arising from the prisoners' complaint against Canadian cooking, but that had been settled, it was stated, by the substitution of two of the prisoners as cooks.

If official complaint were received, it was stated, the department would instruct the consul at Moncton to investigate and report. The United States, as custodian of German interests in Canada, is responsible for the adjustment of differences relating to the prisoners.

OTTAWA DENIES IT. Ottawa, Aug. 23.—The report that German prisoners at Amherst have been persecuted is emphatically denied by Col. Macpherson, assistant to General Otter, who is in charge of all interned aliens.

NO COMPLAINT FROM PRISONERS. Amherst, N. S., Aug. 23.—Major G. R. Oulton, in command of the detention camp here, said tonight that he had never received a complaint from one of the 700 German civilian prisoners confined there, but that on the contrary scores had expressed to him their satisfaction with the conditions. Major Oulton also said that he had had several visits from the American consul, C. Forman of Moncton (N. B.), who, according to the commandant, had always expressed himself as pleased with the conditions found.

In connection with the despatch from Berlin today, regarding alleged ill-treatment and unsanitary conditions at the camp, Major Oulton said: "I have never received a complaint from one of the prisoners regarding their treatment. On the contrary, I have been told by scores of them that the treatment given them is all that could be asked for or expected; in fact, much better than they formerly received at Jamaica. Their food is the regular army ration, except that in place of one pound of fresh beef daily they get one-half pound five days of the week, and the other two days they get one pound. We are starting on the government farm work this week, when they will be given full rations. I have had several visits from the American consul, Mr. C. Forman, of Moncton, and he always expressed himself as well pleased with the conditions at this station."

"In explanation of the criticism of use of the oven, I would say that it is an old unused brick and iron furnace, used merely for the tempering of casts into malleable iron. It measures eight feet by twenty feet, is clean and cool, and is never used, except as a look-up for men disobeying the order of camp, and then for not more than twenty-four hours at one time, except in one case in which a man was in for two days for assaulting a fellow prisoner."

Dr. A. E. McIntosh, medical officer in charge of the prisoners of war at Amherst stated: "In every respect the sanitary conditions of the camp are satisfactory. The general health of the prisoners is excellent, and, in fact, there is less sickness among the prisoners than among the guards on charge. I have never had a complaint of ill-treatment from any of the men."

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

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

In mailing price of subscription always send money by P.O. Order or Registered Letter.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, Etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 28, 1915

AN ELECTION OR AN AGREEMENT?

Sir John Willison, the principal press agent of the Borden government, has favored this country by a liberal expression of his opinions on the political situation in the Toronto News of August 19. This pronouncement by Sir John Willison will commonly be accepted as a sort of "official feeling" put out by the Conservative administration in order to test the pulse of the country and of the Liberal party as well.

Sir John's position as the leading journalist on the Conservative side in this country is widely recognized, though it cannot be said that many other newspaper men on that side regard his tenure of office with anything like profound satisfaction. Some excuse for this feeling among other Conservative writers is certainly to be found in Sir John's article of August 19 entitled: "An election or an agreement?"

Sir John wastes considerable space in saying, somewhat ponderously, that it would be unfortunate if interest in the efficient prosecution of Canada's war plans were weakened or modified in any degree by political controversy, and just there Sir John falls into a little rut of political dishonesty. He and his leaders know, just as the whole country knows, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, long ago, made a specific offer that if the government would agree to postpone the elections until after the cause of the Allies had become triumphant, the Liberal party would instantly discontinue all partisan activities, all preparations for a campaign, and all attempts to make partisan profit in the discussion of public questions.

Sir John Willison, in proposing now that there must be an election, or an agreement to postpone the elections until after the war, not only ignores Sir Wilfrid Laurier's offer of some months ago, but also ignores Mr. Borden's conduct in declining to recognize that offer, or to give it a manly "Yes" or a manly "No."

Sir John says that undoubtedly there is feeling in Canada against a general election under existing circumstances, but he asks that if the government foregoes the right to dissolve parliament, what guarantee have the ministers "that the opposition will not profit to the utmost by the concession?" The answer to that question is already very widely known. The government of the day has quite as good a guarantee in the honor and faith of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates as the Liberal opposition has in the honor and faith of Sir Robert Borden and his associates.

Sir John Willison not only attempts to beg the whole situation, but actually has the impudence to suggest that if an agreement be arrived at whereby the elections shall be postponed until after the conclusion of the war, that such agreement shall be extended "for two or three years after peace is proclaimed." One sometimes wonders, upon reading such words from the pen of Sir John Willison, whether he was knighted for ability or merely for nerve.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been ready to make a binding agreement to interrupt and to forgo all purely partisan activities until after the war provided the government will give an official undertaking that the elections will be postponed until peace has been concluded. It is now for the government to make a straightforward answer to his proposal.

Sir John Willison's article, in addition to being a most unsatisfactory and reprehensible presentation of the case, merely gives the country to understand that the government finds itself in difficulties and is casting about for a way out. Apparently Sir John believes that the Liberal party will be willing to purchase a pig in a poke. If that is his estimate of the opposition he will be undecieved presently.

ing the last twelve months. If those activities have been unfortunate, and if the government now wants a political truce—as the country and opposition certainly do—the thing can be done for the asking. But the government must play fair, and its proposals must be much more reasonable than those unofficially outlined by Sir John Willison.

LOOKING FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE.

In a stirring speech at a great patriotic meeting in London a few days ago, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that after a year of fighting the resolve of the nation and of the Empire was not only unshaken but that the confidence of the British people in the outcome of the war was even more sure than in the early days of this great struggle against Prussian tyranny. It was a great audience which had met on the first anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities to express unbounded enthusiasm in Britain's cause and to demonstrate to the world that it shared the confidence of the admiralty, and that the nation was determined to see the war through to the end.

Mr. Balfour paid a remarkable tribute to the service of the British fleet, the heroism of the British soldiers in France and the splendid work done by Russia's army in the face of tremendous odds. He doubted that there was ever heroism greater than that which had been shown by the Russian soldier. His interesting references to the thorough manner in which Germany prepared for this war bring out more clearly the miscalculations made by the German military authorities. As Mr. Balfour said, neither on the west front nor on the east front have the carefully prepared plans of the German general staff been successful.

One and all of these plans have completely failed. Regarding the manner in which the Kaiser and his associates misjudged the resistance of Belgium and France and the strength which Britain would be able to put into the field with her Allies, Mr. Balfour said:

"Unfortunately for them, and unfortunately also for the world, they did not foresee. They wholly miscalculated, and they have plunged us and civilization in a war which for its character, for the utter destruction of life and property which it has already produced, and which before it closes it will yet produce, has no parallel in the annals of mankind. That is my first ground of confidence. An enemy which has miscalculated for a year may perhaps miscalculate until the end of the war."

Mr. Balfour went on to say that though he was primarily with the admiralty, he welcomed the opportunity of praising the heroic body of men upholding British honor in the fields of Flanders and in the Mediterranean. He spoke of the splendid assistance given to the Empire by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Newfoundland, and referring to the statements of those Britishers who have spoken slightly of the forces British were able to put into the field, he drew attention to the highly important fact that the losses by death and wounds in the British army since the war began are more than twice all the losses by death and wounds suffered by the Germans in the war against France in 1870. Here are his words with respect to the future:

"I know that what we have done has not fallen short, but has far exceeded what was expected from us, but what we have done is only part of what we are going to do. (Cheers.) We have not yet shot our bolt. We have not yet been able to put forth our full strength on land. We had to create a new army; we have created a new army; we are still creating a new army. (Cheers.) Putting aside for the moment all the important part which has played, let those who consider only the military aspect of the question wait until the end. Let them weigh what we have done and they will be in a position to judge what we shall do when we promise yet more. We see before us Germany gradually coming within sight. Do not say it is near, but coming within sight of our last resources to keep up her full numbers. We are not yet in sight of our full numbers—(Cheers)—and for my own part, as I am confident that the historians will say that this country has played its part and its full part in maritime matters, so they will say that it has not in any sense fallen short of what it could do in military matters, while it has far exceeded anything which any of its critics or any of its friends expected that it would do." (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour gives most convincing reasons for his confidence in the Allies, who have pledged themselves to carry the war to the bitter end. The resolution declaring that on the first anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of the people of London records its inflexible resolve to continue to a glorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals which are the common and the sacred cause of all the Allies," shows the spirit behind the British cause. That spirit is to be found in all parts of the Empire—in all the countries of the Allies. It is bound to carry us to victory.

A CALL FROM THE MEN WHO HAVE GONE.

The letter from Rev. E. B. Hooper, Chaplain of the 26th Battalion now in England, which will be found on another page, ought to cause every young man in New Brunswick to ask himself this question: "What am I doing to assist the Empire in its life struggle while thousands of my fellow men are dying in the trenches for that make life for me worth while?" It ought to convince every able-bodied man of military age in this province that it is shameful not to be performing some national service that in hesitating to report at once to the recruiting office if he is free to do so, he is adopting the cowardly course and leaving the brave men who have already gone to face the enemy to fight the battle alone and without the help they are entitled to expect from others of their kind.

appearance and fine spirit of the 26th Battalion fill one with pride and leave no doubt in the minds of relatives and friends back home that "these lads of New Brunswick are equal to the very best." His description of an important review of the Canadian troops, among whom the men of the 26th occupy a high and important place, is interesting and welcome news, but it is the chaplain's appeal to the strong and young who have not yet responded to the cry for help that will strike to the heart of the manhood of New Brunswick. It is a call from one who has seen and knows—from one who though past the regulation age for military service, did not hesitate. Consider well what he says:

"One more word, and that to those men who are young and strong, and your manhood's sake, for your Empire's sake, for God's sake, hesitate no longer, but come, follow on where so many have led the way. More men, More Men, MEN is still the cry. The need is terribly great. The man who can come and every not come is a man to be shunned and despised forever. Afraid of hardships? Afraid of death? When the cause of civilization is at stake? When British honor, justice, and liberty are in jeopardy? I am an old man, a timid man, a man to whom home and peace mean everything desirable in life, yet I am here to do my bit! I am proud to do my bit. I glory in my aching heart, do not say this to blow my trumpet, but to remind you young men that I have already won the right to speak to you strongly on the duty of the hour, to every man who calls himself a man and a British subject."

Where is the man physically fit and free to join the ranks of those who are actively defending the Empire, who can read these words from the chaplain of the 26th Battalion and then fail to act as his conscience dictates? The men who are now in the trenches and those who are about to take their places on the battlefield of France, or at the Dardanelles, are looking toward Canada and wondering how many of their friends and acquaintances are rallying round the colors. They are fighting a great fight, but they ought not to be left to fight it alone. They are facing an enemy that has been trained from childhood to subordinate everything to the Fatherland. Are Canadians less patriotic? We refuse to think so. Canada is a country which we can love as much as the Germans can love Germany, but we must not forget that Canada is as much at war with Germany today as Great Britain or France is, and that no man can hope to escape the stigma by which he will be forever branded unless he promptly accepts his full share of the burden.

Every man who falls in the cause of freedom and justice cries out for vengeance. Are Canadians, are New Brunswickers to ignore that call? The man who risks his life in this fight for the protection of the homes and the property of his fellow citizens is doing two men's work, his own and that of the man who stays at home. The latter perhaps is a model citizen in every other way, and yet, if he fails at this critical time how can he escape the censure of brave and honest men? The time is surely coming when one would rather not be the man who, without good and sufficient reason, stayed at home.

GERMANY'S METHODS.

It would be surprising indeed if the statement given out by Count Bernstorff in New York yesterday should receive serious consideration at Washington. The bald announcement from Berlin that the murder of United States citizens on the Arabic was contrary to the intentions of the German government adds insult to injury. The Arabic was torpedoed without warning and without any steps being taken by the submarine commander to ascertain whether or not Americans were on board. Who ordered the submarine to attack the Arabic if the German government did not? Certainly it is not to be believed that the submarine commander acted upon his own responsibility. And besides, it is highly significant that in tendering "sympathy" to the United States in the loss of two or more of its citizens no intimation is given by the German government that it intends to comply with President Wilson's demands regarding the right of neutral subjects to travel unmolested on the high seas.

It would be quite out of place for Canadians to attempt to instruct or advise the American people as to their proper course of action, but it is interesting at this stage to recall President Wilson's note to Berlin following the Lusitania massacre and the two notes that have been sent since. In those notes he declared that it was the intention of the United States to insist upon the right of American citizens to travel on the high seas at all times and in any manner they might choose, and he demanded a specific assurance from the German government that no more attacks would be made upon passenger ships without first ascertaining if Americans were on board and, if so, giving them a chance for their lives. Instead of giving this assurance Germany has consistently declared that she will not abandon any phase of her submarine warfare and that "Americans traveling on British passenger ships do so at their peril." Therefore such statements as that given out by the German ambassador are evidently intended to soften American feeling and influence or delay the decision of the American government.

It must be assumed that the President will not be influenced in this way, however. No doubt he will go on gathering the official facts with respect to this latest crime on the high seas, and, unless he is prepared to back down completely, his action is likely to be prompt and final. There is proof that the torpedoing of the Arabic was deliberate and without warning; that no attempt was made by the ship's officers

to ram the underwater craft, or to run away. In fact it is known that no one on board saw the submarine, although the torpedo itself was plainly visible. Germany stands before the world today as the "wanton and unregenerate murderer" of innocent non-combatants and peaceful American citizens. And President Wilson and his government are not likely to withdraw from the firm stand taken many weeks ago.

THE MASK OF SECRECY.

The ammunition factories filling large orders for the countries at war are finding it more or less difficult to avoid delays caused by secret tampering with machinery with supplies en route to the factories, or as a result of labor troubles inspired by hostile agents. In some cases unexpected delays have been caused by fires, explosions and other accidents. Only a few days ago one of the largest cartridge manufacturing plants in the United States was forced to shut down until its difficulties with the British war office inspectors could be straightened out, it having been feared that the manufactured articles varied from the specifications, thereby making the cartridges useless.

These factory difficulties lend interest to a rather striking article in the Saturday Evening Post by A. C. Lunt, a well known writer. The title is "Old General Red Tape" and the author endeavors to prove that secrecy, conspiracy, and intrigue have been the curses of the war from the beginning and that it is a question whether all parties to the great contest do not realize now that secrecy has been a stupid, costly blunder from the first. This writer refers at length to the manufacture of war supplies and maintains that secrecy has been everybody's worst enemy. For example cases are cited of delays caused by military inspectors sent out from Europe to pass on the munitions of war being shipped from the United States, and reference is made to the fact that hundreds of American plants are running only from forty to sixty per cent of their capacity, while more than \$30,000,000 of war orders were turned down in Pittsburgh. This is not due to workmen, but to the incompetence of many of the inspectors and the vast amount of red tape and secrecy behind their instructions. In one plant shells had been made according to specifications under a certain print. When the inspector arrived he carried another print which differed from the first by five ten thousandths of an inch. Consequently the inspector rejected the shells; and this was at a time when his country was losing thousands of men through the lack of a sufficient quantity of shells and ammunition. The author thus describes other cases:

"A certain company contracted to make bullets to measure five-hundred-thousandths, or exactly half an inch in diameter, and to weigh exactly so much. The bullets were to be tested physically and then tested as a Western apple pattern test applied by passing them through an exact aperture for size. There were two million and a half pieces of ammunition to this order, and two hundred balls to each piece—which, of course, tells what kind of ammunition it is. In a word, there were 2,500,000 of 200 little lead bullets, to be punched through the inspector's little test rings. Those that fell through passed; those that did not, did not pass. Question: If the inspector's figures were as thick as his head how many years would it take him to complete that test? A certain company accepted an order to manufacture powder. Now, that company had ample facilities to manufacture powder in quantities to supply every one of the belligerents in full quota for all possible needs. It could manufacture more powder than there are armaments to shoot it off. I suppose no one will deny that every single belligerent is desperate for powder; but this particular government must have powder made after a very particular formula—different from any formula in the United States. The government would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable quantities almost instant; but the inspectors would accept only this formula. Run over in your mind exactly what would have happened if the powder manufactured for the other nations—for the United States, for instance—that government could have had literally incalculable

YPRES LIKE MALPLAQUET, PURELY SOLDIERS BATTLE

"Canadians Fought Such a Fight as World Has Rarely Witnessed" Writes Army Chaplain

Green Brigade, Three Days Out From England, Came to Assistance of Canadian Division and Performed Prodiges of Valor—Effect of Gas Truly Awful, Beside Which "Ghastliest Wounds Were Sweet and Pleasant."

(Special Correspondence.)

London, Aug. 12.—In an interesting letter to the Methodist Recorder this week, Rev. Owen S. Watkins, in relating his experiences in the second battle of Ypres, gives some insight into the part played by Canadians on that occasion. Rev. Mr. Watkins is attached to the 14th Field Ambulance, 5th division, B. E. F., and went through the South African war, including the siege of Ladysmith. He is correspondent for the Christian Guardian, Toronto, and visited Canada a few years ago.

Following is his story in part: To describe in detail the Second Battle of Ypres is not possible, and for one who was present it is very difficult to give a general view or get things into their proper perspective. We know what took place in our own little portion of the far-flung line, but of the doings of others our knowledge is even less than that of those at home who read the newspapers diligently. Like the First Battle of Ypres, this fight lasted for three weeks—from Thursday, April 22, to Thursday, May 13. At the end of that period it "blew out" owing to the British attack at Festubert. As in the first case, too, our troops were called upon to face overwhelming odds. It was not merely that the enemy had a crushing preponderance of artillery, threw high explosive shells of the heaviest weight, descended to the use of asphyxiating gas, but their reserves of men seemed inexhaustible. Attack after attack was repulsed, whole German corps were exterminated, but ever their places were taken by fresh troops who, unlike ours, were not worn and shattered by long fighting. For days our fate hung in the balance; our reserves appeared to be exhausted; more and more, like Malplaquet, it became a soldiers' fight, dependent for victory upon dogged fighting and the invincible spirit of our men.

Heavy Guns Brought Up.
On Tuesday, April 20, whilst we were still fighting for the possession of Hill 60, the enemy began a systematic bombardment of Ypres. The city had been rent and torn by the previous bombardment, but still was habitable, and in it were living many thousands of civilians. On Sundays and holidays its streets were black with promenaders, and none seemed to heed the light shrapnel which from time to time burst high above the houses, doing little damage except to tiles and windows. Now, however, the Germans were using heavy siege guns, six-inch and eight-inch high explosive shells were the order of the day, and they had brought their guns into deadly effect, 15-inch and 17-inch guns.

The bursting of a 17-inch shell is like a volcanic eruption; the whole creation rocks, the radius of danger is nearly 1,000 yards. It has been said that the ground made by one of these projectiles which measured fifty feet across and was nearly thirty feet deep. There is nothing I have yet met so calculated to put the fear of death in a man as the German 42-cm. gun. The first of these shells which hit the city completely demolished a big three-story house—everybody in it perishing in the ruins—killed fifteen children who were playing in the street, and wounded some twenty other people, some of them very near more than a quarter of a mile away from the explosion.

By Thursday, April 22, the city had become uninhabitable, but still there were many hundred civilians who preferred to stay in the cellars of their ruined homes to running the gauntlet of the shell-swept streets—and I should judge that the greater proportion of these perished in the bombardment.

Going into the open-air for a few moments from the stifling atmosphere of the cellars, our attention was attracted by very heavy firing to the north, where the line was held by the French. Evidently a hot fight, and eagerly we scanned the country with our field-glasses, hoping to glean some knowledge of the progress of the battle. Then we saw that which almost caused our hearts to stop beating—figures running wildly and in confusion over the fields. "The French have broken," we exclaimed. We hardly believed our words. It seemed so impossible, so inconceivable. For a while we almost thought that the whole French army was in retreat. Gun limbers passed at the gallop, fugitive zouaves and Turcos clinging to them. In a few minutes the road in front of the Asylum was choked with fugitives—soldiers and panic-stricken peasantry from the farms and villages round. The story they told we could not believe, we put it down to their terror-stricken imaginations—"A greenish grey cloud had swept down upon them, turning yellow as it travelled over the country, blasting everything it touched, shrivelling up the vegetation. No human courage could face such a peril. "We can fight, but the good God would not have us stay and be poisoned like rats in a sewer." Then there staggered into our midst French soldiers, blinded, coughing, chests heaving, faces an ugly purple color—like greenless willow, and behind them, in the gas-choked trenches, we learned they had left hundreds of dead and dying comrades. The impossible was only too true; the enemy, in violation of every law of war, of civilization and of Christianity, had descended to the use of asphyxiating gases.

GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE ACCUSED

The immediate result was a four-mile breach in our line, and through this the Germans were pouring in their thousands. A wilder battle has seldom been fought, and the prodigies of valor displayed are almost without parallel. The story of how the Canadian Division lunged themselves into the gap has already been told by able pen than mine. Overwhelmed by superior numbers, both of men and guns, sick to death with the poison-gas fumes they fought such a fight as the world has rarely, if ever, witnessed before. In the small hours of the Friday morning reinforcements reached them, and they began to "make good." At one critical period, the 15th Brigade, the shattered remnants of which had been drawn out from Hill 60,



Woman's Fear.
A woman isn't afraid that a burglar will steal anything. She is afraid that he will see her raggedy union suit hanging over the back of a chair in her bedroom.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Serbia Replies to Entente Note; Handed to Italian Minister

London, Aug. 26, 2:09 a.m.—Serbia's reply to the Quadruple Entente note respecting concessions to Bulgaria was handed to Baron Sonnino, Italian foreign minister, yesterday afternoon, according to a Rome despatch to the Daily Telegraph.

STRATEGIC RELATION OF BALKAN STATES TO TURKEY



In the region of the Dardanelles, A indicates the position of Sedd-el-Bahr, the original landing point for the Allies, and B that of the recent landing at Suvla Bay. C may be the approximate point on the Gulf of Saros where the Italian expeditionary force will land. There are two views as to the point at which this last force—probably of 200,000 men—will be flung against the Turkish line, the diplomatic and military. The former is that they will be conveyed to Smyrna, Jafa, and other places on the Asiatic coast in order to give protection there to Italian subjects as a natural sequel to the ultimatum. The military view is that such an operation would not materially affect the campaign at Gallipoli, which it is in the interests of the Entente powers to bring to an early conclusion as possible. In the circumstances it seems likely that a sufficient force will be sent to Smyrna and the other Asiatic towns to rescue the Italians there—the Italian press would demand it—but that the main force will be sent to aid the Franco-British expedition. Italian military men who objected to sending a force at all argued that the Franco-British force had the situation at Gallipoli well in hand. Recent advances show that although that part of the allied force which landed at Sedd-el-Bahr has advanced only about five miles, those who landed at Gaba Tepe, fifteen miles farther north on the western side of the peninsula, have been threatening the lines of communication with Constantinople, while still farther north, at Suvla Bay, a British force has actually succeeded in cutting these lines. It is, therefore, believed that the Italian landing will be made on the northern curve of the peninsula, on the Bay of Saros, forty miles from Sedd-el-Bahr. Here there is—just where the strait broadens to form the Sea of Marmora—could be easily enflanked with guns such as the Italian navy has. This isthmus has already been bombarded by the Franco-British fleet, and many of the defenses destroyed, but no force was landed there. Thus, with communications cut from Suvla Bay, their force flanked from Gaba Tepe, and attacked in front near Kritina, the Turkish army would be still further isolated were an enemy to gain possession of the isthmus. Moreover, the force of the Italians—200,000 men—is significant. It is larger than either the French or the English—possibly larger than both combined. This would seem to indicate an independent movement nearer Constantinople. Such a movement would be in keeping with the supposition that the 150,000 Bulgarian troops reported to be massed on the Turkish frontier, north of Adrianople, would soon be used with the same objective in view. Advances have recently come from the chancellors of the Entente powers, as well as from the Balkan capital, to the effect that the Gallipoli business must be concluded as soon as possible before Germany has a chance to release any of her troops in Poland to form a junction with the Turks via Serbia. Just before the fall of Warsaw Enver Pasha, the Turkish war minister and commander-in-chief, expressed the hope that Germany would fulfill her promise and come to his rescue. This morning's news may mean that the Italian force has already landed and the downfall of the Turks is assured.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

- Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The midnight list of casualties follows:
- FIRST BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Herbert Gater, (formerly 84th Battalion), England; Sergeant Albert Bates, England.
Killed in Action June 15.
John D. Anderson, (formerly 9th Battalion), Windsor (Ont.); Corporal Harry B. McKnight, Lochlin (Ont.).
Wounded and Missing.
Lance Sergeant Thomas Wakelin, England; Wesley Milton Goodall, St. Thomas (Ont.).
SECOND BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
John W. Tidman, England.
Dangerously Ill.
Daniel Cross, England.
THIRD BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Sergeant William J. Young, England.
FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Frank E. Williams, England.
Wounded and Missing.
A. L. Paterson, Scotland.
Corporal Harold Kiff, England; Richard Williams, England; Daniel J. Lamey, Scotland.
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Thomas A. Worsey, England; James McDonald, England; William Thomas Murray, England.
Missing.
John Bewsher, England.
Prisoners of War.
David Robertson, Scotland.
TENTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock.
James Leverton, Middle Church (Man.).
THIRTIETH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
David Campbell, Norval (Que.).
FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Died, While Prisoner of War.
Joseph Flanagan, East Toronto.
TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill.
George Gibson, Winnipeg.
ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.
Wounded.
William Cook, England.
LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Wounded.
George Camden, England.
NO. 3 COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Died of Wounds.
Company Sergeant Major Walter Main, England.
Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The midnight list of casualties follows:
FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded and Missing.
Alexander W. Mathieson, Braebridge (Ont.); James McIntosh, Scotland.
- Wounded.**
Lance Corporal Wilburn S. Johnston, Chesterville (Ont.).
SECOND BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing Now, According to German List, Prisoner of War.
Peter McKenzie, St. Peter's Bay (P. E. I.).
THIRD BATTALION.
Killed in Action August 12.
Rudolph Keyser, Montreal; Frank Dolhenty, Cambridge (Mass.).
FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded and Missing.
Herbert J. Blatchford, Adanac (Sask.).
SEVENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action August 8.
Edmund D. Patrick Corridan, Ottawa; Sergt. Frank Whittaker, Vancouver.
Wounded and Missing Since May 23.
Nelson Alexander Brown, Creston (B. C.).
EIGHTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action August 12.
Stanley C. Henderson, Minotona (Man.).
Wounded.
Sergt. G. C. Edeson, Fort William.
TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded Aug. 2, Rejoined Unit Aug. 6.
C. A. Hood, Demaine (Sask.).
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
Albert E. Hollamby, England.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Prisoners of War.
George Eastace, England.
SIXTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds.
Chas. J. Adams, England.
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE.
SIR SAM HUGHES, K. C. B.
London, Aug. 24.—Major-General Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, was knighted this afternoon during an audience with King George in Buckingham Palace.
General Hughes was created a Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ottawa, Aug. 24.—(Special)—It will be "Sir Sam" not "Sir Samuel" Hughes, Canada's minister of militia, who was honored by the king today, was christened just "Sam" and the abrupt monosyllabic and common name has always been preferred by him to the more dignified tri-syllable name of the Biblical character.
The major-general will stick to the characteristic explosive front name with the amightly appellation in front of it and eschew any frills.
The title of the new knight "K. C. B." gives both civil and military honors and gives higher rank than the "K. C. M. G." of Sir George Foster or Sir George Prendergast.
Sir Robert Borden is now the only member of the dominion cabinet holding a higher knighthood than the one bestowed by his majesty on Major-General Hughes, while Sir William Otter is the only other Canadian officer holding a K. C. B.
Further Honors for Canadians.
London, Aug. 24.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes was the recipient today of many congratulations regarding his new honor. Going down to Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock, accompanied by the colonial secretary, the minister of militia received the investiture of K. C. B. at the hands of the king.
Further honors for Canadians may be expected this week.
It was announced Thursday that \$170 had been realized at the East St. John patriotic fair, which was held last Saturday at Courtenay Bay Heights.
The committee in charge of the fair has decided to apply the proceeds as follows: \$100 to the Red Cross, \$100 to the Soldiers' Comfort Association, \$100 to the tobacco fund, \$100 to Miss McKel, nurse in France, for the benefit of her patients, and the remainder to provide a bed in a hospital at the front.
The ladies of East St. John have arranged to give a supper at the garden party to be conducted by the Sons of Labor Band at Courtenay Bay on Labor Day.

JAPAN SUPPORTS RUSSIA BY MAKING MUNITIONS

New Foreign Minister Says the Bonds Uniting Japan and Triple Entente Will Be Drawn Closer

Premier Promises Support by Forwarding Large Supplies of Ammunition—Russia Overcoming Natural Difficulties—Archangel Busiest Port in the World.



COUNT OKUMA, PREMIER OF JAPAN.

Paris, Aug. 25.—"My first care will be to draw still closer the bonds uniting Japan and the powers of the Triple Entente," said Baron Kikujiro Ishii, former Japanese ambassador to France, who recently became minister of foreign affairs in the Okuma cabinet, to a representative of the Petit Journal.
"Is not the fate of Japan," asked Baron Ishii, "entirely bound up with that of her allies? Nay, I go further, after the war the relations of Japan and the Triple Entente must remain not a whit less close, not only in the interest of each but still more in that of the world's peace?"
To an inquiry as to what aid Japan intended to give Russia, the baron said:
"Since the beginning of the war Japan has been sending arms and ammunition to Russia. In the presence of the grave difficulties through which Russia is now going, it is an imperative duty for us to consider what more can be done in order to give her the maximum of help."

Premier Okuma Affirms Support.
Tokio, Aug. 24.—The Kokumin Shimbun says: "Premier Okuma states that Japan has decided to give greater assistance to Russia to prosecute the war. He could not discuss details, but allowed it to be understood that this assistance would take the form of forwarding greater supplies of munitions."

The Associated Press learns that Japan has decided to employ all available governmental and private resources for increasing the output of munitions for the Allies, particularly Russia. The Japanese government says the time has arrived for more concerted action against the enemies of Japan and her allies.

Count Okuma emphasizes the impracticability and impossibility of dispatching troops to Europe, but points out that the great advance in the capacity of the Japanese to manufacture munitions will prove of great help to the Allies.
The premier said Japan plans to send delegates to the peace conference although it is not expected to extend her sphere of influence to Europe.
"Japan wants Europe to recognize Japan's supremacy in the Orient," he said.

The position of Russia in regard to obtaining war supplies has been one of unusual difficulty. The Russians as a people are not given to industrial pursuits, and their manufacturing plants utilized by adaptably to the production of guns and ammunition were designed and directed largely by Germans at the time the war began. The dispossession of the powerful German element in Russia which occurred in the early period of the war left the nation unprepared to operate effectively even the limited number of establishments as they existed.
A bureau of munitions was established and every effort was made not only to increase the number of plants but to train Russians in this work. It proved to be almost a hopeless task, however, to create in a nation of Russia's proclivities, without the assistance of the German technical genius, such a great industrial machine as was required.

To obtain guns and shells from the outside world Russia was dependent upon two routes, of communication—from the north through the port of Archangel, and from the east over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The harbor of Archangel is blocked by ice a large part of the year, and when it was opened late in the spring the great Austro-German offensive movement was already under way. Russia obtained a considerable amount of supplies from Japan by rail-road, but this course was cut off suddenly for some time in the spring. The crisis in the relations between Japan and China became so serious that Japan, foreseeing the possibility of hostilities, devoted her energies to the accumulation of war supplies for herself. In consequence of these conditions Russia was unable to procure the required guns and shells from within or without.

Although Russia has placed extensive war orders in America and Canada, she has received from North America little in the way of guns or shells. The shipments to Russia from Pacific ports have consisted principally of supplies such as motor trucks and other heavy equipment.

France and England have found that the unexpected demand for ammunition during the war has strained their resources to the utmost, so that they have been able to lend Russia little assistance in this respect. The inauguration of the great Austro-German movement found Russia unable to meet the emergency with any such array of guns and shells as was possessed by her opponents. Russian military officers attribute to this fact the rapidity of the Austro-German advance, stating that the fall of Warsaw, as well as the events which preceded it, were brought on largely by this state of affairs.

Archangel Ranks With New York.
Washington, Aug. 23.—The port of Archangel, Russia, from being little heard of, has become most important in the volume of its commerce. A report received by the department of commerce, by cable today, from Henry C. Baker, the United States commercial attaché at Petrograd, who has just visited Archangel, says that the place now ranks with New York in the amount of its shipping and clear bills as at New York.
In the present open season more than one hundred warehouses have been built and thirty piers have been constructed. Four floating cranes of the largest size have been imported and the port is now handling the bulk of the cargoes arriving for the government with reasonable promptness. Private freight, however, still suffers.

The Red Cross has an immense stock of supplies hoisted there which arrived early last fall, and it is now impossible to say when any part of it will be removed to the interior. Mr. Baker says that a half of the American cotton accumulated at Archangel has been transported to the mills in the interior.
Petrograd and Moscow are so almost easily reached from Archangel with bulky freight, as it can proceed on barges on the River Dvina and connecting canals and rivers into the heart of the country.
Preference has been given all through the season to wheat over all other export commodities and more than 20,000,000 pounds have been shipped out of Archangel in the last summer. Mr. Baker attributes much of the confusion and delay at Archangel to the fact that there are few brokers and shipping agencies and these have been overworked. A narrow gauge railway to Archangel will be paralleled by November with a broad gauge road and a narrow gauge is to be widened next year.
Private Charles Biddiscombe, of the Divisional Ammunition Column, writes of the recreation of the column. In the last three weeks we have had two field days with running and sports and had a real good time at both. Of course they were made up entirely from the ammunition column, but the Canadian contingent, or at least part of it, has formed a baseball league. Besides that we kick up a football game once in a while. So you can see that this war game is not all blood and thunder.

AGENTS WANTED
RELIABLE representative to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure good men to represent us in general agents. The special taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for county, especially a permanent position offer to the right men. Stone & Son, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED
WANTED—Second or third teacher for coming term. Apply stating salary to Clarence Ricketts, Weldon Kelstead, Canada Queens county.

WANTED—A teacher, second class for school district No. 1, Westmorland county. Apply salary to Clarence Ricketts, Weldon Kelstead, Canada Queens county.

WANTED—Second class teacher for school district No. 1, Westmorland county. Apply salary to Clarence Ricketts, Weldon Kelstead, Canada Queens county.

WANTED—Second class teacher for school district No. 1, Westmorland county. Apply salary to Clarence Ricketts, Weldon Kelstead, Canada Queens county.

TEACHER wanted for N. B. school, six miles from P. B. station, second class female teacher. State salary expected. E. Gough, North View, N. B.

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—Attention! Immigration to this country. We are in communication with hundreds who intend to buy this is the opportune time. Farm for our 7th annual Free advertising. Correspondence. Alfred Burley & Co., 100 street, New Brunswick Falls.

GUNSMITHS
GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers sold, repaired, or for heart and lancewood for rod & Ogden Smith, Taxidermist, square, St. John.

Hand-Made Water Solid Leather
For All Workers—the Workshop, Foundry or the Drive. Ever Guaranteed.
BRINDLE'S BOOT- and REPAIRING PA
Phone 161-21. 227 Union

The First W In September
Is the beginning of our year, but you had better not wait. Our classes have been a number, and you can enter Catalogue containing text and courses of study mailed dress.
THE JUNIOR S. K.

BIRTHS
CORBETT—At Welsford 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred 28 Adelaide street, St. John. **McLEAN**—On August 2, residence, 8 Chubb street, Mrs. F. C. McLean, a son.

MARRIAGES
RYAN-MacCREADY—Of Miles H. MacCreedy, August 20, by the Rev. J. P. Corbett, to Miss Laura Creedy, (Boston and St. please copy).

DEATHS
PAUL—At Hampton, N. B. on the 22nd inst., James A. Paul, 78th year of his age, leaving two brothers to mourn.
STEVENS—At the G. Hospital on Sunday morning Stevens, aged 16 years, son of Mrs. Stevens, 16 Main street, **PETERS**—At his parents' residence, on the 23rd inst., aged twenty-one years; his mother, three sisters and two brothers.
McNICOLL—Entered 74 Elliott row, Mary Lou James McNicholl.
SCAMMELL—At Puel on August 24, in the 3rd of her age, Katherine, be of F. Allison Scammell, and Walter Ambrose, of this city.
Literary Life
"As nearly as I can manage the supercilious person," they call a literary hack."
"No," replied Mr. Fenwick, "I'm not even a hack; I'm Washington Star."

RUSSIA
G MUNITIONS

Says the Bonds
Triple Entente
vn Closer

by Forwarding Large
Russia Overcoming
changel Busiest Port



draw still closer the bonds uniting
said Baron Kikufuro Ishii, formerly
been Minister of foreign affairs
Ishii, "entirely bound up with that
the relations of Japan and the
sue, not only in the interest of each
to give Russia, the baron
has been sending arms and am-
gave difficulties through which
y for us to consider what more can
of help."

ER OF JAPAN.
to draw still closer the bonds uniting
said Baron Kikufuro Ishii, formerly
been Minister of foreign affairs
Ishii, "entirely bound up with that
the relations of Japan and the
sue, not only in the interest of each
to give Russia, the baron
has been sending arms and am-
gave difficulties through which
y for us to consider what more can
of help."

Hand-Made Waterproof
Solid Leather Boots

For All Workers—the Mill,
Workshop, Foundry, Farm
or the Drive. Every pair
Guaranteed.

BRINDLE'S BOOT-MAKING
AND REPAIRING FACTORY

'Phone 161-21, 227 Union St., City

The First Week
In September

Is the beginning of our busy season,
but you had better not wait till then.
Our classes have been continued all
summer, and you can enter at any time.

Course containing tuition rates
and catalogue of study mailed to any ad-
dress.

S. KERR,
Principal

BIRTHS

CORBETT—At Welsford on August
14, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Corbett, of
23 Adelaide street, St. John, a daughter,
McLEAN—On August 23, at their
residence, 3 Church street, to Mr. and
Mrs. F. C. McLean, a son.

MARRIAGES

RYAN-MacCREADY—At the home
of Mrs. H. MacCreedy, Hampton, on
August 20, by the Rev. Mr. Rowley,
Corporal John J. Ryan, Jr., of the 55th
Battalion, to Miss Laura Isabel Mac-
Creedy. (Boston and St. Louis papers
please copy.)

DEATHS

PAUL—At Hampton, Kings county,
on the 22nd inst., James A. Paul, in the
78th year of his age, leaving a wife and
two brothers to mourn his loss.

STEVENS—At the General Public
Hospital on Sunday morning, Clifford
Stevens, aged 16 years, son of Mrs. Wil-
liam Stevens, Main street, Fairville.

PETERS—At his parents' residence,
Sussex, on the 23rd inst., Hazen Peters,
aged twenty-one years; leaving father,
mother, three sisters and three brothers.

McNICHOIL—Entered into rest at
74 Elliott row, Mary Louise, widow of
James McNichol.

SCAMMELL—At Pueblo, Colorado,
on August 23, in the thirty-fourth year
of her age, Katherine, beloved wife of
F. Nelson Scammell, and sister of Mrs.
Walter Ambrose, of this city.

Literary Life.

"As nearly as I can make out," said
the supercilious person, "you are what
they call a literary hack."

"No," replied Mr. Fenwick, warmly.
"I'm not even a hack; I'm a jiltsey,"

Washington Star.

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 agents to represent us as local
and general agents. The special interest
in New Brunswick offers exceptional op-
portunities for men of enterprise. We
offer permanent position and liberal
offer to the right man. Stone & Well-
ington, Toronto, Ont. sw-12

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees
in New Brunswick. We want re-
liable agents now in every unrepresent-
ed district. Pay weekly; liberal terms.
Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. ft.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or third class
teacher for coming term. District
rated poor. Apply stating salary to
Weldon Keirstead, Canadian Forks,
Queens county. 30086-9-24.

WANTED—A teacher, second or third
class for School District No. 15,
Westmorland county. Apply stating
salary to Clarence Ricketson, Upper
Sackville (N. B.). 80111-9-24.

WANTED—Second class female teach-
er for school district No. 14. Apply
to John W. Steves, Secretary, 40
State street, Sherbrooke, Albert Co., N. B.
24664-9-25

WANTED—Second class female teach-
er for school district No. 4, parishes
of Hampstead and Gasquet, Queens
county. Apply, stating salary, to R. S.
Hawshaw, Secretary to Trustees, Sum-
mer Hill, N. B. 24664-9-25

TEACHER wanted for North View
school, six miles from Plaster Rock
station, second class female protestant
teacher. State salary expected. George
E. Gough, North View, Victoria Co., N. B.
24319-9-27

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—After the war
immigration to this country will be
heavy. We are in communication with
hundreds who intend buying farms.
This is the opportune time to list your
farm for our 7th annual catalogue.
Free advertising. Correspondence in-
vited. Alfred Burley & Co., 46 Francis
street, New Brunswick Farm Special-
ists. 23474-9-28

GUNSMITHS

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

Be a Salesman or Saleswoman. No
experience needed. We teach you
aboutly FREE of charge and you
may earn while you learn.
Home Dominion Sales Association,
Box 207, Halifax, N. S.

Hand-Made Waterproof
Solid Leather Boots

For All Workers—the Mill,
Workshop, Foundry, Farm
or the Drive. Every pair
Guaranteed.

BRINDLE'S BOOT-MAKING
AND REPAIRING FACTORY

'Phone 161-21, 227 Union St., City

The First Week
In September

Is the beginning of our busy season,
but you had better not wait till then.
Our classes have been continued all
summer, and you can enter at any time.

Course containing tuition rates
and catalogue of study mailed to any ad-
dress.

S. KERR,
Principal

BIRTHS

CORBETT—At Welsford on August
14, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Corbett, of
23 Adelaide street, St. John, a daughter,
McLEAN—On August 23, at their
residence, 3 Church street, to Mr. and
Mrs. F. C. McLean, a son.

MARRIAGES

RYAN-MacCREADY—At the home
of Mrs. H. MacCreedy, Hampton, on
August 20, by the Rev. Mr. Rowley,
Corporal John J. Ryan, Jr., of the 55th
Battalion, to Miss Laura Isabel Mac-
Creedy. (Boston and St. Louis papers
please copy.)

DEATHS

PAUL—At Hampton, Kings county,
on the 22nd inst., James A. Paul, in the
78th year of his age, leaving a wife and
two brothers to mourn his loss.

STEVENS—At the General Public
Hospital on Sunday morning, Clifford
Stevens, aged 16 years, son of Mrs. Wil-
liam Stevens, Main street, Fairville.

PETERS—At his parents' residence,
Sussex, on the 23rd inst., Hazen Peters,
aged twenty-one years; leaving father,
mother, three sisters and three brothers.

McNICHOIL—Entered into rest at
74 Elliott row, Mary Louise, widow of
James McNichol.

SCAMMELL—At Pueblo, Colorado,
on August 23, in the thirty-fourth year
of her age, Katherine, beloved wife of
F. Nelson Scammell, and sister of Mrs.
Walter Ambrose, of this city.

Literary Life.

"As nearly as I can make out," said
the supercilious person, "you are what
they call a literary hack."

"No," replied Mr. Fenwick, warmly.
"I'm not even a hack; I'm a jiltsey,"

Washington Star.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN.
Arrived.
Monday, August 23.
S S Killerran, 2,416, Wilson, Halifax.
C P R. bal.
S S Nevada, 767, Willett, Parraboro,
Starr, coal.
S S Governor Dingley, 2,886, Ingalls,
Boston via Maine ports, A C Currie,
pass and mds.
Tern sch Daisy Farlin, 885, Plummer,
Philadelphia, coal.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.
Str Governor Cobb, 1,556, Wentworth,
Boston, A C Currie, pass and mds.
Str Calvia Austin, 2,858, Mitchell, Bos-
ton via Maine ports, A C Currie, pass
and mds.

Wednesday, August 25.
Str Chateau, 2,880, Hill, Bermuda, Wm
Thomson Co, pass and mds.

Coastwise.
Strs Bear River, Grand Manan, Mar-
garetville, York, Pass and mds; schs De-
villy, Shamrock, Bessie Morse, Packet.
Sackville (N. B.).

Sailed.
Monday, August 23.
S S Governor Dingley, Ingalls, Boston
via Maine ports.
S S Empress of Port William, Louis-
bourg.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.
Str Governor Cobb, Wentworth, Bos-
ton.

Wednesday, August 25.
Str Calvia Austin, Mitchell, Boston
via Maine ports.

CANADIAN PORTS

Newcastle, Aug 23—Cld, bkn Martin
Nison, Jensen, Limerick.

Bathurst, Aug 24—Cld, sch Harry
Miller, Grandville from Halifax.

Bathurst, Aug 24—Ard, str Sagar
(Nor), Liverpool (Eng.).

Sid Aug 24—Str Blanford, New
York.

Dalhousie, Aug 24—Ard Aug 18, sch
Salus (Dan), Kialsvik; 23rd, Rasmus-
sen (Dan), Iceland; bark Atlanta (Nor),
Norway; ship Gantock Rock (Nor),
London; 24th, str Lena, Rouen.

BRITISH PORTS

Glasgow, Aug 24—Ard, str Ocean
Monarch, Boston.

Belfast, Aug 24—Ard, str Scottish
Hero, Montreal.

Avonmouth, Aug 24—Ard, str Cambrian,
Boston.

London, Aug 24—Ard, str Colonial,
Boston.

Hopewell Hill, N. B., Aug 23—At a
special session of the Albert county
council at the Shiretown today, the sum
of \$8,000 was voted to be forwarded to
the minister of militia for the purchase
of three machine guns for use of the
Canadian troops at the front. Warden
Ryan and all the councillors, except
Councillor Lunn, who was absent from
some, were present, also Secretary C. E.
Peck and A. W. Bray, the council's legal
adviser.

At the close of the business a resolu-
tion was passed expressing loyalty to
King George V. and the British flag, and
voting thanks to the speaker for the
interest he has taken in the present pa-
triotic contribution the council adjourned
with the singing of the national anthem.

The following amounts were collected
by W. B. Simpson in Wawig, towards
the machine gun to be given by the pa-
rishes of Dumbarton and St. Croix, Char-
lotte county:

W. B. Simpson, \$5; Allen Armstrong,
\$5; G. C. Nixon, \$5; Warren J. Bartlett,
\$5; W. E. Armstrong, \$10; R. C. Mc-
Lennan, \$5; James McAllister, \$3; Dan
Thomas, \$5; Mell Orr, \$3; H. C. Fe-
lton, \$5; Joseph G. Bryant, \$60; W.
Little, \$2; Falconer, \$2; J. A. Ar-
strong, \$5; A. E. Hawthorn, \$2; Lewis
H. Gowdy, \$2; Norman Gowdy, \$1;
Andrew Orr, \$2; David Orr, \$5; Bert
Nixon, \$5; George Simpson, \$3; C. C.
Simpson, \$5; George E. Corning, \$1;
Howard Emery, \$1; Howard Emery, \$1;
Oasis Nixon, \$2; Joseph C. Trundle,
\$1; Ernest Orr, \$3; William E. Ar-
strong, \$5; Raymond Cunningham, \$1;
Nelson McCready, \$3.

Kingston, N. B., Aug 23—The follow-
ing contributions have been received by
the treasurer of the teachers' gun fund:

Previously acknowledged, \$147.05; In-
spector T. A. Dixon, Sussex, \$10; F. A.
Good, Fredericton, \$10; J. W. G. Barry,
Newcastle, \$1; Miss Bessie Gilles,
Blissfield, \$2; Miss Treva M. Bates, Long
Point, \$2; Miss Alice M. Wishart, St.
Martina, \$1; Miss Jessie T. Gilliland,
Westfield, Centre, \$1; Miss Gertrude Rob-
inson, Jeffries Corner, \$1; Miss Olive Rob-
inson, Jeffries Corner, \$1; Miss Margaret
Russell, Summer Hill, \$1; A. N. B. Teach-
er, Chatham, \$1; B. F. Mundle, West
Branch, \$1; Miss Jessie M. Williams,
Fredericton, \$1; Charles F. Boyd, Frederic-
ton, \$1; Miss Alice F. Patterson,
Fairfield, \$1; Miss Gertrude M. Fletcher,
Forest Glen, \$1; Miss Martha H. Col-
lipsis, Forest Glen, \$1; Miss Ella Smith,
Hampstead, \$1; Miss Margaret F. Bur-
gess, Hampstead, \$1; Ralph J. McKen-
zie, Fredericton, \$1; Miss Margaret E.
Gaynor, Salisbury, \$1; Miss Muriel B.
Barbour, Harvey, \$1; Miss Annie M. De-
Loraine, St. Martins, \$1; Harold Lawlor,
Chipman, \$1; Miss Mary L. Frost, no ad-
dress, \$1; eGorge S. Bacon, Central
Greenwich, \$1; Miss Ejan Adams, Strat-
lyadan, \$1; Miss Mary Adams, Stratly-
adan, \$1; Miss Jessie Lutes, Berry's
Mills, \$1; Miss Emma T. Lanigan, Res-
ton, \$1.

The following sums were given by the
teachers attending the Rural Science
School at Woodstock and forwarded by
T. C. Pickett. No addresses were given.

Inspector F. R. Meagher, \$3; George
A. Wathen, \$3; Miss Susie M. Ray, \$3;
Wilfred Rideout, \$1; H. H. Stuart, \$1;
W. C. Harris, \$1; J. E. McLarty, \$1;
Dr. Bligden, \$1; Miss Frances A. Whyte,
\$1; Miss Christine M. Tilly, \$1; Miss
Eva Trafford, \$1; Miss Katherine Flew-
elling, \$1; Miss Mollie Sutton, \$1; Miss
Mable McDonald, \$1; Miss Hulday
Mountain, \$1; Miss Ella Purvis, \$1; Miss
Daisy B., \$1; Harold Lawlor, \$1; Miss
H. R. Hovey, \$1; R. J. Murray, \$1;
T. C. Pickett, \$1.

Total to date, \$218.65.

H. C. RICKER, Treasurer.
Kingston (N. B.), Aug. 23, 1915.

Moncton Man Wounded.
Moncton, Aug. 25—A. V. H. Lutes,
I. C. R. conductor, has received a tele-
gram from Ottawa stating that his son,
Bombardier Edwin Presley Lutes, is of-
ficially reported wounded on Aug. 14,
1915, in being serving with the 6th Field
Battery (Major Anderson) in Belgium.

"You went and fed that cake I made
for the dog, you mean thing!" I know
I did; but, honest, I didn't know you
were so stuck on that dog.—Houston
Post.

QUEENS COUNTY

MACHINE GUN FUND
NOW OVER \$3,000

More Than Double of the Sum
Asked For Subscribed—King
Lumber Co. Gave \$500.

Gagetown, Aug. 23—The following
additional subscriptions to the Queens
County Machine Gun Fund have been
collected:

Collections in Bald Hill district, pa-
rish of Wickham, by B. C. Parks, \$25.50,
as follows: B. C. Parks, \$9; B. D.
Reicker, \$2; G. W. Rice, \$1; R. G. Cole-
man, \$1; Cathrine Monteth, \$1; Isaac
Foster, \$1; Will Foster, \$1; John Mc-
Crea, \$2; Matilda McCrea, \$1; H. H.
Logue, \$1; Mrs. H. H. Logue, \$1; Den-
nis Kenely, \$3; William Smith, \$2;
David L. Jones, \$1; Edw. Monteth, \$1;
William Bowker, \$1; George Insall, 50
cents.

Collections made by F. T. Mahoney,
in Gagetown district, \$46, as follows:
Frank T. Mahoney, \$10; J. J. Mahoney,
\$10; Mrs. Michael Mahoney, \$10;
Michael Mahoney, \$1; Miss Mary Ma-
honey, \$1; W. S. Wilkinson, \$2; R. A.
Harrison, \$1; William Norwood, 25c;
D. A. Adams, \$1; Judson, \$1; G. C. Eb-
bett, \$3; Jno. Melliche, \$3; E. E. Eyles,
\$1; G. Simpson, \$1; James Gil-
lanes, 50c; James Armstrong, \$5; Wm.
Gannon, \$1; Frank Hayden, \$2; H. Mc-
Kinney, \$1; Joseph M. Mahoney, \$3;
L. Bickins, \$1; Walter McAllister, \$2;
George Owens, \$2.

Collections in Gagetown district per
T. S. Peters, \$190.50.

Collections in Armstrong's Corner
district, by Henry MacLean, \$100.

Collections by Fred Jeffrey, in parish
of Waterboro, \$21.95.

Collections in Welsford district by
Messrs. Harold Wood and Nell Fisher,
\$68.

These sums, with the amount pre-
viously received, and deposited, bring the
total to over \$3,000. This includes the
splendid contribution by the King Lum-
ber Co., Chipman, of \$500. Altogether,
more than double the sum originally
asked for by Mr. Sillp in organizing the
campaign as a contribution by the peo-
ple of Queens, has been cheerfully sub-
scribed. It is proposed to send the
money forward during the present week.

PETITODIAC MAN
ELECTROCUTED
AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Aug. 24—Coming in contact
with a live wire charged with 2,200 volts
of electricity, caused the instantaneous
death today of Ross Wheaton, the fence-
foreman of the Cook Construction Com-
pany, employed in excavating the right
of way from Fairview to the south end
terminal.

Mr. Wheaton was a young man of
twenty-eight years of age. He was a
native of Pettitodiac (N. B.).

He was tried and found true; he stood
the test.

Neath whirlwinds of doubt, when all
Howard Emery, \$1; Howard Emery, \$1;
Oasis Nixon, \$2; Joseph C. Trundle,
\$1; Ernest Orr, \$3; William E. Ar-
strong, \$5; Raymond Cunningham, \$1;
Nelson McCready, \$3.

Kingston, N. B., Aug 23—The follow-
ing contributions have been received by
the treasurer of the teachers' gun fund:

Previously acknowledged, \$147.05; In-
spector T. A. Dixon, Sussex, \$10; F. A.
Good, Fredericton, \$10; J. W. G. Barry,
Newcastle, \$1; Miss Bessie Gilles,
Blissfield, \$2; Miss Treva M. Bates, Long
Point, \$2; Miss Alice M. Wishart, St.
Martina, \$1; Miss Jessie T. Gilliland,
Westfield, Centre, \$1; Miss Gertrude Rob-
inson, Jeffries Corner, \$1; Miss Olive Rob-
inson, Jeffries Corner, \$1; Miss Margaret
Russell, Summer Hill, \$1; A. N. B. Teach-
er, Chatham, \$1; B. F. Mundle, West
Branch, \$1; Miss Jessie M. Williams,
Fredericton, \$1; Charles F. Boyd, Frederic-
ton, \$1; Miss Alice F. Patterson,
Fairfield, \$1; Miss Gertrude M. Fletcher,
Forest Glen, \$1; Miss Martha H. Col-
lipsis, Forest Glen, \$1; Miss Ella Smith,
Hampstead, \$1; Miss Margaret F. Bur-
gess, Hampstead, \$1; Ralph J. McKen-
zie, Fredericton, \$1; Miss Margaret E.
Gaynor, Salisbury, \$1; Miss Muriel B.
Barbour, Harvey, \$1; Miss Annie M. De-
Loraine, St. Martins, \$1; Harold Lawlor,
Chipman, \$1; Miss Mary L. Frost, no ad-
dress, \$1; eGorge S. Bacon, Central
Greenwich, \$1; Miss Ejan Adams, Strat-
lyadan, \$1; Miss Mary Adams, Stratly-
adan, \$1; Miss Jessie Lutes, Berry's
Mills, \$1; Miss Emma T. Lanigan, Res-
ton, \$1.

The following sums were given by the
teachers attending the Rural Science
School at Woodstock and forwarded by
T. C. Pickett. No addresses were given.

Inspector F. R. Meagher, \$3; George
A. Wathen, \$3; Miss Susie M. Ray, \$3;
Wilfred Rideout, \$1; H. H. Stuart, \$1;
W. C. Harris, \$1; J. E. McLarty, \$1;
Dr. Bligden, \$1; Miss Frances A. Whyte,
\$1; Miss Christine M. Tilly, \$1; Miss
Eva Trafford, \$1; Miss Katherine Flew-
elling, \$1; Miss Mollie Sutton, \$1; Miss
Mable McDonald, \$1; Miss Hulday
Mountain, \$1; Miss Ella Purvis, \$1; Miss
Daisy B., \$1; Harold Lawlor, \$1; Miss
H. R. Hovey, \$1; R. J. Murray, \$1;
T. C. Pickett, \$1.

Total to date, \$218.65.

H. C. RICKER, Treasurer.
Kingston (N. B.), Aug. 23, 1915.

Moncton Man Wounded.
Moncton, Aug. 25—A. V. H. Lutes,
I. C. R. conductor, has received a tele-
gram from Ottawa stating that his son,
Bombardier Edwin Presley Lutes, is of-
ficially reported wounded on Aug. 14,
1915, in being serving with the 6th Field
Battery (Major Anderson) in Belgium.

"You went and fed that cake I made
for the dog, you mean thing!" I know
I did; but, honest, I didn't know you
were so stuck on that dog.—Houston
Post.

NOW READY!
Largest EATON Catalogue
EVER PUBLISHED

Thousands of Amazing
Money-Saving Opportunities!
ONE OF THE BARGAINS

Rest assured of this fact—this new Fall and Winter EATON Catalogue offers
you genuine, substantial, money-in-your-pocket savings. There are nearly
400 pages crowded full of marvel values and every item on every page at a saving
price.

And the right quality is there, too. EATON good values mean just as good
if not a better quality of products at a lower price than is obtainable anywhere
else in Canada.

There are sound reasons for these lower prices. For instance we buy in im-
mense quantities for cash. We sell many products direct from our own factories
to you—and we could mention many other good reasons why your dollar will buy
more here than elsewhere.

Just think of buying a 94-piece set of dishes for \$6.95; a good set of furs for
\$2.50; a woman's 45-inch heavy cheviot coat for \$5.00; a man's fine wool mixture
sweater coat for 70c; a big warm ulster for \$7.95; canned tomatoes at a dozen
cans for \$1.00; a fine plow at \$10.50. We could mention literally thousands of
like values. Several of them are so strikingly remarkable that we have designated
them as special links in a chain of bargains extending throughout the book. You
should surely see these. Such a book as this should be in every home in Canada
where sensible economy is of the least importance—it should be in your home.

Write for your copy to-day. It will be sent free on request.
In addition, we prepay free the shipping charges on any order amount-
ing to \$10.00 or more.

Your order will receive the promptest attention—we ship goods within 24
hours of receipt of the order.

The first thing to do is to get your copy of the EATON Catalogue—Write
for it NOW.

ONE OF THE BARGAINS

Visit our
Exhibit of
Mail Order
Goods.

We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our
exhibit of mail order goods on the 10th floor of our
Mail Order Building, Albert St., near Yonge (opposite our
store). James Gulliver to explore the bot-
tom. Interesting display comprising many of the lines advertised
in our big Fall and Winter Catalogue. Merchants will be
glad to have you. You will see the goods and we will
explain things to you. You will be served. Orchestra in
background. So many an opportunity we are glad to have to meet you and welcome you.

THE EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 23—The fire in
the Buckley mill burner was down
enough on Sunday for James Handley
& James Gulliver to explore the bot-
tom. Here they found unmistakable
evidence in bones, buttons, teeth, etc.,
of the remains of young George Handley
who so mysteriously disappeared last
Tuesday. He had evidently fallen in
through the top of the burner. The re-
mains were gathered up and the funeral
was held this morning at 10 o'clock to
St. Michael's cemetery.

Brownsville, Me., Aug. 25—A loss es-
timated at \$100,000 was caused today
by a fire which for a time threatened to
destroy this town. The mill of the Uni-
ted States Paperwood & Shunk Company,
and the Briggs block, containing several
stores, the post office and town offices
were burned.

The grounds at Courtenay Heights,
East St. John, on which the successful
fair was held on Saturday, will be the
scene of another similar affair on Labor
day, under the auspices of the Sons of
England Band.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Inch, of Hamp-
stead (N. B.), announce the engagement
of their daughter, Ina Hilda, to Mac-
Laren Sharpe, of Malden (Mass.). The
marriage will take place at an early
date.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dickson, of Mon-
cton, announce the engagement of their
daughter, Harriett Alward, to Rupert
Scott Steeves, of Dawson City. Miss
Dickson leaves shortly for Dawson City,
where the wedding will take place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hume, of Camp-
bellton, announce the engagement of
their daughter, Nettie, to John W. Mc-
Clintock. The marriage takes place
Sept. 1.

A correspondent of The Telegraph in
Campbellton, writing of the recruiting
there, says that in that district there
have enrolled since the war began 480
men, twelve officers and two aviators.
What other place in the province can
match this record?

ROBLIN FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD

Sweeping indictment of Royal Commission of Three Judges—Sir Rodmond and Colleagues Conspired With Thomas Kelly, Contractor, to Pad the Estimates on Parliament Buildings to Raise an Election Fund—Coldwell and Montague Were Participants and Attorney General Howden Had Guilty Knowledge of the Wholesale Steal.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—The report of the Mathers Royal Commission, published this afternoon, summarizes the findings of the commissioners as follows: 1.—That all the charges contained in the above in part recited amendment and memorial have been fully proven. 2.—That before the contract for the parliament buildings was entered into a fraudulent scheme or conspiracy was formed to obtain an election fund out of extras in connection therewith, and to defraud contemplated changes until after the contract was let, for the purpose of creating large extras for this purpose; that the parties in said scheme or conspiracy in its inception were the premier, Sir Rodmond Roblin; Mr. Coldwell, the acting minister of public works, and Thomas Kelly, the senior member of Thomas Kelly & Sons.

3.—That Thomas Kelly & Sons were informed of the contemplated changes before tenders were due. 4.—That the tender put in by the Peter Loyal Company, being the only one received by the department of public works, on the 2nd of July, 1913, within the time advertised, was on that day either shown to Thomas Kelly, or its contents made known to him, and on the following day a tender was received from his firm for \$8,250 less than the Loyal tender. All the circumstances point to Sir Rodmond Roblin as the person through whom or whose authority Thomas Kelly obtained this advance knowledge of the Loyal tender. 5.—That the change from piling to caissons for the foundation was prudent, and although there is some doubt as to the wisdom of the change from concrete to steel we are satisfied that the stability of the building has not been impaired by such change.

SCHEME TO RAISE ELECTION FUND. 6.—That the fraudulent scheme or conspiracy formed before the contract was entered into to obtain from the extras an election fund, as afterwards continued and carried out. For this purpose Dr. R. M. Simpson, V. W. Horwood, the provincial architect, and at least some of the other members of Thomas Kelly & Sons, became parties to and active participants in carrying it out, in addition to those by whom the original conspiracy was formed. There is no direct evidence that J. H. Howden, the attorney-general, was a party to the conspiracy at its inception, but his subsequent conduct convinces us that he early became a party to it. We believe that Dr. Montague, for some time after he became minister of public works, did not become a party to the fraudulent scheme or conspiracy entered into by his colleagues, but that he was informed of its existence and purpose by Dr. Simpson in January or February, 1914, and that he then became a party to it.

7.—That in pursuance of this fraudulent scheme, or conspiracy very large sums of money belonging to the province were fraudulently paid out to the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons. 8.—That the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, out of the monies so fraudulently obtained, paid large sums of money to Dr. R. M. Simpson for an election fund. PROVINCE ROBBED OF \$392,096.10. 9.—That in pursuance of this fraudulent scheme or conspiracy the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, were paid by the government the following sums of money, to which they were not entitled: In respect of the caissons, \$680,704.50. In respect of the north wing steel, \$102,692.36. In respect of the south wing and girders, \$68,997.71. In respect of the brick rubble, \$17,968.73. In respect of the three feet of excavation dispensed with by the building being raised, but nevertheless paid for, \$21,734.50. Total, \$892,096.10.

10.—That in further pursuance of the said fraudulent scheme or conspiracy, the north wing steel contract was entered into by Sir Rodmond Roblin and Dr. Montague with the contractors for \$280,100, a price known to all of them to be inflated to the extent of over \$100,000 by the inclusion therein of a large sum for election fund. 11.—That in further pursuance of the said fraudulent scheme or conspiracy, Sir Rodmond Roblin entered into a contract with the contractors for the south wing giraffe for \$215,600, a price well known to all of them to be inflated to the extent of over \$100,000 by the inclusion therein of a large sum for election fund.

12.—That in further pursuance of said fraudulent scheme or conspiracy, Sir Rodmond Roblin on July 4, 1914 entered into a contract with the contractors for the superstructural steel for the south wing central portion and dome for \$802,650, and the contractors well knowing that said price was inflated by the inclusion therein of a large sum for election fund, and that had been no plans prepared for the dome, and at that time no honest estimate of the steel required could be made.

DR. SIMPSON, THE TOOL. 13.—That Dr. Simpson acted as financial agent of the then government in carrying out the aforesaid fraudulent scheme and conspiracy, and in respect of the caissons and the three steel contracts mentioned, either dictated the lump sum or the project for election fund to be added to Mr. Horwood's estimate, and in pursuance of such dictation the architect did add to his estimate in each case the sum so specified.

14.—That Mr. Horwood accepted such dictation from Dr. Simpson, in the first on instructions from Mr. Coldwell, and he afterwards continued to do so with the knowledge and acquiescence of Dr. Montague. DESTROYED THE RECORDS. 15.—That Sir Rodmond Roblin and Dr. Montague, some time after October 18, 1914, and before January 1, 1915, fearing the consequences which might result from the discovery of the aforesaid \$802,650 contract, destroyed the order-in-council passed on July 4, 1914, authorizing the execution of said contract and the several copies thereof, together with the said contract and every paper and record known to them by which its existence could be traced.

16.—That Dr. Montague agreed with the contractors, Thomas Kelly & Sons, to recoup them out of the dome construction to the extent of \$75,000 at least, for the loss they sustained in the destruction of the destroyed contract, and he sent Mr. Horwood to Chicago in company with Thomas Kelly to arrange with E. C. Shankland to increase the weight of steel in the dome plans, then being prepared by him to the extent necessary to accomplish this purpose; that Mr. Horwood did so arrange with Mr. Shankland, who did increase the weight of the steel as required.

17.—That the steel plans for the dome prepared by E. C. Shankland are overloaded to the extent of 467 tons, representing a possible overpayment of the contractors of upwards of \$80,000. 18.—That the government agreed to pay E. C. Shankland five per cent. on the contract price of the dome to be erected, and the agents employed by them for the purpose were Mr. W. A. Elliott, Mr. M. G. Hook, two employees of the government, and Mr. H. W. Whitla. 19.—We find that, after giving the contractors credit for all the work done and the value of the materials on the site, and the absence of the contractors from the site, including the work done from December 8, 1914, when the last payment was made, until work was stopped about the middle of May, the contractors are overpaid to the amount of \$701,098.50. 20.—As our information leads us to believe the absence of the contractors from the site, we have thought it advisable to submit this as an interim report upon the evidence already adduced. 21.—All of which was read with the evidence, and respectfully submitted this 24th day of August, 1915. T. G. MATHERS, D. A. MACDONALD, HUGH J. MACDONALD, Commissioners.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Mary Louise McNichol. Tuesday, August 24. The death of Mrs. Mary Louise McNichol occurred yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert I. Robertson, 74 Elliot row. The deceased lady, who was 79 years of age, was before her marriage, Miss McCoy, of Brockton. She was an only daughter, and her only surviving relative is Mrs. Robertson. Mrs. McNichol had a large circle of friends who will hear of her death with sincere regret.

Arthur G. Brown. St. George, Aug. 23.—Arthur G. Brown, aged twenty-eight, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, died at the home of his parents at an early hour Sunday morning. Some months ago he came from St. John, where he had been employed, with the hope that the change would benefit him, but in vain. He died of a leakage of the heart. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Jennie McGee, of St. John, and one young son. During his illness his wife was in constant attendance and everything possible was done for him. Besides his wife, son and parents, a large family of brothers and sisters survive him. The funeral will be held tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock from St. Mark's church, and will be conducted by the Rev. J. Spencer, and the members of Court Mistletoe, I. O. Foresters, of which order the deceased was a member.

Douglas H. Scott. Douglas H. Scott, accountant of the Regina branch of the Canadian Oil Company, Limited, and for several years a resident of St. John, was drowned on Sunday afternoon while canoeing in Wascana Lake, at Regina.

Hugh McManus. In Cambridge, Mass., on August 16, Hugh McManus, who formerly resided at Lakewood, St. John county, passed away. His death, which resulted from heat prostration, came as a great shock to his family and friends. He leaves to mourn his wife and five children, one son, William, and four daughters, Mrs. Wm. C. Carey and Miss Edith, Miss Elizabeth and Annie, all residing in Cambridge; also four sisters, Mrs. C. Daley of West Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. T. Coughlin of New York City; Mrs. M. Horgan of Lakewood, and Miss A. McManus of this city. The funeral took place on Thursday morning, August 19, at St. John's church for solemn high mass of requiem at 9 o'clock.

Martin Butler. Frederick, N. B., Aug. 24.—Martin Butler, poet and newspaperman, died in the Victoria hospital this morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was a native of the Grand Falls, and the greater part of his life had been spent in this province. When a boy he worked in a tannery and lost his right arm. He began his newspaper career by contributing to the St. Croix Courier, and about thirty years ago he founded Butler's Journal, a monthly paper which he continued to edit and publish up to the time of his death. He traveled about the country a great deal as a pedlar, and wrote racy accounts of his trips. He published several volumes of poems. Of late years he conducted a small job printing office here. He was about fifty-five years of age, and is survived by his wife.

Robert Embleton. Frederick, N. B., Aug. 24.—Robert Embleton, who conducted a store in York street, died this morning, after a severe illness. He was a native of England and formerly resided in Manners Street. He leaves his wife and four brothers, Thomas, of Dumfries; Michael of McAdam; Eliza of Harvey; David of Milltown, and one sister, Mrs. Geo. Coffey of Milltown.

Ernest L. Ingraham. Debec, Aug. 23.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 23, Ernest L. Ingraham passed away at Dr. Prescott's hospital, Woodstock. Deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ingraham, of Southampton (N. B.), and was in the twenty-second year of his age. He was a member of the Baptist church, and the Friday previous to his death he was operated on for appendicitis, and good hopes were entertained for his recovery, but later a complication of other diseases rendered his condition more serious, and on Monday evening, August 23, he passed away. His father and mother were at his bedside the last day of his life. Rev. W. H. Manuof, of Florenceville, who was in Woodstock visiting at the home of LeBaron Ingraham, brother of the deceased, held the funeral services on Wednesday, and the casket was borne to the home of the young man expressed a firm faith in the Saviour, and willingness to abide by the will of God. His body was taken to his home in Southampton on Thursday and funeral was held on Saturday morning. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. H. Manuel and Rev. Frank Baker. Previous to the burial the body was taken to the Baptist church, where Rev. M. H. Manuof preached from John 8:12. As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so must the son of man be lifted up that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life. The large attendance at the funeral services testified to the esteem in which the young man was held, and expressed the deep sympathy of the community for the bereaved family. Besides his sorrowing parents, deceased leaves five brothers and five sisters, this being the first break in the family circle.

James Hanlon. Thursday, Aug. 26. The death of James Hanlon, a well-known resident of Fairville, occurred last night at his home there after an illness extending over three months. He was for years an employee of the Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., and was well known and popular among a large number of people. He leaves behind a wife and three children, his mother, two brothers and two sisters. The brothers are John, in Nova Scotia; Joseph and Charles in the United States, and William of this city; the sisters, Mrs. Daniel McCann, in the city and Mrs. James Logue, of Boston.

Mrs. Frances Baird. Andover, N. B., Aug. 24.—The death of Miss Frances Baird occurred at her home in Fairville on Sunday morning, Miss Baird had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph B. Porter in Andover for several months and about two weeks ago her nephew, G. Herbert Baird, took her with others, for a motor ride to Fairville. While there she was stricken with paralysis from which she never rallied. She was in the sixtieth year of her age and is survived by six brothers, Hon. George T. Anderson, Douglas and James of Perth, William, Daniel and Wesley of Fairville, and

WEDDINGS

Olive Cunningham. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cunningham, 34 Autumn street, on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, their daughter, Greta May, was united in marriage to Frederick William Olive of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson of St. John Presbyterian church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily gowned in white with veil and orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and swansonia. The wedding march was played by Mrs. T. Beaudin. Following the ceremony a luncheon was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Olive left on the Calvin Austin for a short trip to Boston and vicinity. On their return they will reside at 34 Autumn street. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts, among the most valuable a remembrance from J. A. Davidson, with whom she has been employed. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a pearl ring.

Everett Johnson. A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Johnson, Wolfville (N. S.), on Wednesday evening, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock, when their eldest daughter, Evelyn May, was united in marriage to Rev. Herbert Percy Everett of St. John. Miss Gertrude Everett, in a beautiful manner, officiated at the wedding. The parlor was tastefully decorated in pink and white. The bride, wearing a gown of white crepe de chine and veil and carrying a bouquet of white roses, was given away by her father. The bridesmaid, Miss Ada Johnson, carried a beautiful bouquet with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of pink and mauve sweet peas. The groom was supported by his brother, Arthur Everett, of St. John. Dr. Byron C. Borden, of Sackville, performed the ceremony. After refreshments were served, the bride and groom, accompanied by the bridesmaid, left for their home at Springhill, where Mr. Everett has the pastorate of the Baptist church, after three weeks spent in New Brunswick.

Savidant-Stephens. (Montreal Star.) The marriage of Miss Ethel Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Stephens, to James William Savidant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Savidant, of Campbellton (N. B.), was quietly solemnized on August 18, at the home of the bride's mother, Notre Dame de Grace, Rev. A. Montgomery, R. A. officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Henry Stephens, and wore an embroidered white crepe de chine dress, and was attended by the groom's sister, Miss Etta Savidant, who wore a pink crepe de chine dress. Miss Iris Overing acted as flower girl. The best man was Mr. Jack Labrie.

Heans-Holder. A quiet wedding took place yesterday morning at the Bungalow, Holderville, when Rev. A. Holder and Arnold W. Heans, of St. John, were united in marriage by Rev. Gordon Dickie, of St. John. The ceremony took place on the veranda of the cottage under an arch of maple leaves, trimmed with the national flag. The bride was nicely attired in a gown of white embroidered with voile and she was given away by her father, Mr. W. H. Holder. Later a dainty luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Heans then left for a canoeing trip along the St. John river.

Germany Meets American View on Sea Warfare. (Continued from page 1.) graphs and films of Fort Monroe and of the new fort site at Cape Henry. "Kopsch has been living at a boarding house here and had acquired a reputation among his fellow boarders as being mysterious. Several of the boarders had been so worried by their suspicions that they snatched him to the government officials."

Many Under Suspicion. Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary Garrison revealed today that for months the German government has been receiving letters from all sections of the country reporting alleged German activities, such as the making of big gun foundations, in tennis courts and building foundations. No evidence had been discovered, the secretary said, to substantiate any of the reports.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, wrote today to John R. Rathon, editor of the Providence Journal, urging a reply to Secretary Danforth's letter last week, asking the editor to submit any evidence he might have to support a published statement that a civil employee of the navy department was in the pay of the German government.

Brest-Litovsk Gone But Russian Retreat Not Yet Endangered. (Continued from page 1.) court, north of Luneville, by a German aviator right in front of the French lines. Afterwards it was destroyed by our artillery. The fourth landed within range of our anti-aircraft guns near Moevrons, south of Nomeny, behind the enemy front when it comes to New York as well as the boys."

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, West St. John, announces the engagement of her daughter, Gladys Elizabeth, to E. Clarence Givens of this city. The wedding will take place early in September. "She cannot be as progressive as you say if she's taking up embroidery. That seldom gets beyond the initial stage."—Baltimore American.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN MARKETS

Very little in the way of fluctuations transpired during the week in the local markets. They are all comparatively sound for the time being. Expectations are that the wheat prices will fall considerably during the next week or two. There was no decrease, however, during the last eight days. Quotations yesterday follow:

COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes, per bush 0.70 to 0.70. Beef, western 0.12 1/2 to 0.15 1/2. Beef, country 0.10 to 0.13. Mutton, per lb. 0.08 to 0.12. Pork, per lb. 0.09 to 0.10. Veal, per lb. 0.07 to 0.11. Eggs, care, per doz. 0.23 to 0.24. Tab butter, per lb. 0.25 to 0.27. Creamery butter, per lb. 0.29 to 0.30. Fowls, fresh killed, per lb. 0.17 to 0.18. Spring chicken 0.25 to 0.28. Bacon 0.00 to 0.22. Ham 0.00 to 0.19. Turkey 0.00 to 0.20. Cabbage, per doz. 0.25 to 0.30. Squash 0.00 to 0.03. Turnips, bl'd 0.00 to 0.15.

RETAIL PRICES ARE GIVEN FOR GREEN GOODS. Rindbarb 0.00 to 0.02. Tomatoes 0.00 to 0.10. Cucumbers 0.00 to 0.08. Radishes 0.00 to 0.03. Mushrooms 0.00 to 0.46. New beets 0.00 to 0.05. New potatoes 0.00 to 0.30. New peas 0.00 to 0.25. New beans 0.00 to 0.30. Blueberries 0.00 to 0.10. Gooseberries 0.00 to 0.16.

GROCERIES. Choice seed, raisins, 1s 0.09 1/2 to 0.10. Fancy, do 0.10 1/2 to 0.11. Currants, cleaned, 1s 0.00 to 0.00 1/2. Cheese, per lb. 0.15 to 0.15 1/2. Rice 0.00 to 0.04 1/2. Corned beef, per lb. 0.52 to 0.55. Biscuits, per doz. 2.00 to 2.20. Beans, hand picked, 3.70 to 3.75. Beans, yellow eye 3.80 to 3.85. Split peas, bags 6.00 to 6.20. Pot barley, bbls 6.45 to 6.50. Cornmeal, per bag 1.90 to 1.95. Granulated, 5.75 to 5.80. Liverpool salt per sack 0.90 to 0.95.

CANNED GOODS. The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Salmon, pinks 4.90 to 5.00. Salmon, red spring 7.75 to 8.85. Finnan haddies 4.80 to 4.80. Kipper herring 4.50 to 4.60. Clams 4.00 to 4.15. Oysters, per doz. 2.00 to 2.15. Oysters, 2s 2.75 to 3.40. Corned beef, 1s 1.85 to 1.90. Peaches, 2s 2.35 to 2.80. Pineapple, sliced 2.00 to 2.05. Pineapple, grans 1.15 to 1.20. Lombard plums 1.00 to 1.10. Raspberries 0.07 1/2 to 0.10. Corn, per doz 1.00 to 1.05. Peas 1.00 to 1.05. Strawberries 2.00 to 2.15. Tomatoes 0.07 1/2 to 0.08. Pumpkins 0.97 1/2 to 1.05. String beans 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans, 2s 1.00 to 1.05. Baked beans, 3s 1.45 to 1.50.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Canadian mess, 25.00 to 28.50. Pork, American clear 28.00 to 28.00. American pig, 24.75 to 25.00. Lard, compound, tub 0.11 1/2 to 0.13 1/2. Lard, pure, tub 0.12 1/2 to 0.13. Molasses, fancy Barbados 0.80 to 0.81.

SUGAR. Standard granulated 6.80 to 6.90. United Empire, gran. 6.70 to 6.80. Bright yellow 6.60 to 6.70. No. 1 yellow 6.80 to 6.80. Paris lumps 7.60 to 7.75.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller oatmeal 7.00 to 7.50. Standard oatmeal 0.00 to 0.25. Manitoba high grade 6.00 to 6.10. Ontario full patent 6.90 to 6.90.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots 0.00 to 32.00. Mid, small lots, bag 34.00 to 35.00. Bran, small lots, bag 31.00 to 32.00. Pressed hay, car lots No. 1 18.00 to 20.00. No. 2 19.00 to 20.00. Oats, Canadian 0.68 to 0.73. Oats, local 0.66 to 0.70.

FRUITS. Market walnuts 0.18 to 0.17. Almonds 0.15 to 0.18. California prunes 0.05 to 0.15. Filberts 0.00 to 0.14. Brazil nuts 0.18 to 0.19. Peanuts, roasted 0.11 to 0.14. Bag figs, per lb. 0.10 to 0.15. Lemons, medium grade 7.00 to 7.00. Coconuts, per doz. 0.80 to 0.70. Coconuts, per sack 4.00 to 4.50. California oranges 4.50 to 5.00. California peaches 1.75 to 2.25. California plums 2.25 to 2.80. California pears 2.25 to 2.50. Oranges 4.00 to 4.50.

FISH. Small dry cod 4.00 to 4.10. Medium dry cod 4.50 to 4.75. Pollock 3.50 to 3.80. Grand Manan herring, half-bbls 3.00 to 3.10. Smoked herring 0.16 to 0.17. Pickled shad, half-bbls 12.00 to 13.00. Fresh cod, per lb. 0.03 1/2 to 0.04. Blotlers, per box 0.80 to 0.90. Halibut 0.00 to 0.12. Klipped herring, per dozen 0.00 to 0.80. Snowfish 0.19 to 0.13.

OILS. Palatine 0.00 to 0.19. Royalite 0.00 to 0.17. Turpentine 0.00 to 0.61 1/2. California kerosene 0.00 to 0.81. Extra No. 1 lard compound 0.00 to 0.83 1/2. Premier motor gas 0.00 to 0.29. Pennoline 0.14 to 0.14 1/2. Fish oil 0.40 to 0.41.

HIDES AND WOOL. Shirling (fresh) 0.80 to 0.40. Tallow 0.00 to 0.05 1/2. Wood (washed) 0.49 to 0.25. Wood (unwashed) 0.25 to 0.28. Hides 0.00 to 0.15. Calfskins 0.00 to 0.16 1/2. Lambskins (fresh) 0.40 to 0.50. Another dealer quotes: Shirlings 0.80 to 0.42. Wood (washed) 0.49 to 0.42. Wood (unwashed) 0.25 to 0.30.

GERMANY OFFERS U. S. REPARATION

Berlin, Aug. 25, via London, Aug. 26, 8:40 a.m.—The commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions by attacking the steamer Arabic, the German government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

Washington, Aug. 26.—From Ambassador Fessenden in London, the state department today received the text of the proclamation putting cotton and cotton products on the list of absolute contraband. The state department will now proceed to prepare a note to the British government, holding that, because cotton has many other extensive uses than the manufacture of explosives, it cannot lawfully be regarded as absolute contraband.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27, 2:59 a.m.—The Reichstag today indulged in a military debate on the text of the proclamation putting cotton and cotton products on the list of absolute contraband. Only one member of the chamber, Daniel Stuecken, voiced any criticisms of the government, and these were of a minor character and carried no complaints and expressed no desire regarding the conduct of the war.

On the contrary, Herr Stuecken paid a tribute to the strategic genius of the leaders and the bravery of the troops. He suggested that furloughs, with free transportation, be granted often to the soldiers, and that the ration allowances for convalescent soldiers be increased. The speaker said that the barrack language occasionally used by non-commissioned instructors was humiliating to the older men who had been called to the colors. He urged, however, that he must admit that the ministry of war had worked with energy to remedy this.

GRAND MANAN NEWS. Grand Manan North, Aug. 20.—Miss Emma Davis, of Lubec returned to her home last week, after spending a few days at Castalia, visiting Miss Ona Tilton. Harold Foster, who has been visiting his home in Grand Harbor, returned to St. John last week, where he has employment. Miss Elizabeth Black, of St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. Herbert Dagget, of Castalia, the guests of Miss Grace Newton.

The Misses Lella and Lilla Dick of St. Andrews, returned to their home last Saturday, after spending a few days at Castalia, the guests of their friend, Miss Rebe Watt. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lindsay, and Miss Elizabeth, of Woodstock, are visiting friends at Grand Harbor, and the Misses Gladie and Julia, of Lubec, are spending a few days at Grand Harbor, visiting their sister, Mrs. Leon Green.

Miss Murchie and Miss Sullivan of St. Stephen are visiting friends at Woodward's Cove, the guests of Mrs. Henry Fraser. Dr. and Mrs. Sawyer, of Milbridge (Me.), are visiting their son, Edward Sawyer, of Grand Harbor. Miss Thelma Ingalls, and Mrs. Jack Ingalls, daughter of Lubec (Me.), are visiting relatives and friends at Woodward's Cove and Grand Harbor.

Edward Johnston, returned to Campbell, last Saturday, after spending a few days at his home at North Head. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham, of St. John, are spending a few weeks in Castalia, visiting relatives and friends. Miss Helen Waters, of St. John, is spending a few weeks at her former home in North Head, the guest of her sister, Miss Annie Waters.

The Misses Annie and Sarah Rubens, and Lena Smith, returned to their home in St. John last week, after spending a few days at North Head, guests of Miss Arvilla Gaskill. Miss Nina Reynolds, returned to her home in Lubec, last Saturday, after spending a few days with relatives and friends at North Head.

The death of Mrs. Mathilda McLaughlin, occurred at her home in Seal Cove, on the 18th inst. Deceased had been in poor health for a number of years. She leaves to mourn, three sons, Frederick, Clinton, and W. DeLoe, all of Seal Cove. Interment took place in Seal Cove cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton Logan, and son, Newton, returned to their home in Boston, last Monday, after spending a few weeks at North Head, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Logan. Miss Esther Winchester, returned to Lubec, last Monday after spending a few days at her home at Castalia, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Winchester.

Mrs. Mary Ramsdell and daughter, Miss Marcia, returned to their home in Campbell, last Monday after spending a few days at Castalia, visiting Mrs. Ramsdell's mother, Mrs. Mary Dalzell. Mr. and Mrs. Haley, of St. Stephen returned to their home last Monday, after spending the week end at North Head, guests at the Marathon Hotel. Mrs. Frank McGregor, and family, returned to their home last week, after spending a few weeks at North Head, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Dakin.

Mrs. and Mrs. Fosybe returned to their home in Ottawa, last Monday, after spending a month at North Head, guests at the Marathon Hotel. Mrs. Reginald Winchester, of Castalia, left last Monday, to visit her home in Fredericton. Mrs. Ferris, returned to his home at North Head, on Thursday after spending a few days in Eastport (Me.). Miss Hunter and Miss Mills, of St. John, left for their home last Monday. The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Dakin. Mrs. W. H. Pulsifer, and son Donald, returned to their home in Boston, last Wednesday, after spending a few weeks in North Head, the guests of Mrs. Mary A. Telford. Miss Eunice Bancroft, of Boston, is visiting her brother, H. H. Bancroft, of Bancroft's Point. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, of Boston, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of Castalia. B. Craswell, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, here, and Mrs. Craswell, left on Monday last for Charlottetown (P. E. I.), where they will visit Mr. Craswell's home. J. F. Gill, of St. Stephen, will act as manager during his absence. Mr. Whalen, of Woodstock, is a guest at the Ingersoll House. The schooner Waegwoltic, arrived here last Tuesday from Turk's Island with a cargo of salt, consigned to J. E. Gaskill, of North Head.

AUTUMN REVENUE

Equinox, ready for... Light Snowfall... vance—Quiet Fighting Takes Spectacular Mile in Air.

London, Aug. 30, 9:50 p.m. embracing the region from Germans and Austrians are closely following them in an approaching equinoctial season. Teutons, and force them to the winter season falls upon.

Both Berlin and Vienna Von Hindenburg's forces activities, which were brought Russian in holding Riga and Russia, in the Best-Lit concerned in driving Grand evidently with the purpose of capturing the town of Li upon which the aims of the

With the opening of the attention to the fact that they assert that they are field. It is recalled by some of the turning point in the snowfall, preceding the equinox, came disaster to Napoleon. Desperate fighting took where the British recently capture by the Ottoman forces. These claims, however, have not been substantiated.

The military operation fighting. On the Austro-Li slowly advancing northward. No Fighting Since Aug. 18. London, Aug. 30, 10:50 p.m. from Field Marshal Sir commander-in-chief of the in the field, was given out by war office tonight, as follows: "Since my last communication 18 there has been no fighting to record. There has been a number of minor actions, generally have been on the 18th and succeeded in shooting down planes. On the 25th our heavy fire to a railway train at station (about five miles west). On the same evening corps co-operated with in an aerial attack on the for Hurst, which was successful without the loss of an aviator.

Paris, Aug. 30, 10:30 p.m. office tonight made public official communication: "Artillery fighting has taken place in the region of Verdun, where our fire has broken of the enemy's trenches at German encampments. "In the Argonne our batteries, several times, attacked the enemy's positions. "A rather violent cannon place in Lorraine, toward Metz and Chasselles, and also in the region of Raboduce, Lige."

London, via London, Aug. 26, 8:40 a.m.—The commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions by attacking the steamer Arabic, the German government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

Washington, Aug. 26.—From Ambassador Fessenden in London, the state department today received the text of the proclamation putting cotton and cotton products on the list of absolute contraband. The state department will now proceed to prepare a note to the British government, holding that, because cotton has many other extensive uses than the manufacture of explosives, it cannot lawfully be regarded as absolute contraband.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27, 2:59 a.m.—The Reichstag today indulged in a military debate on the text of the proclamation putting cotton and cotton products on the list of absolute contraband. Only one member of the chamber, Daniel Stuecken, voiced any criticisms of the government, and these were of a minor character and carried no complaints and expressed no desire regarding the conduct of the war.

On the contrary, Herr Stuecken paid a tribute to the strategic genius of the leaders and the bravery of the troops. He suggested that furloughs, with free transportation, be granted often to the soldiers, and that the ration allowances for convalescent soldiers be increased. The speaker said that the barrack language occasionally used by non-commissioned instructors was humiliating to the older men who had been called to the colors. He urged, however, that he must admit that the ministry of war had worked with energy to remedy this.

GRAND MANAN NEWS. Grand Manan North, Aug. 20.—Miss Emma Davis, of Lubec returned to her home last week, after spending a few days at Castalia, visiting Miss Ona Tilton. Harold Foster, who has been visiting his home in Grand Harbor, returned to St. John last week, where he has employment. Miss Elizabeth Black, of St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. Herbert Dagget, of Castalia, the guests of Miss Grace Newton.

The Misses Lella and Lilla Dick of St. Andrews, returned to their home last Saturday, after spending a few days at Castalia, the guests of their friend, Miss Rebe Watt. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lindsay, and Miss Elizabeth, of Woodstock, are visiting friends at Grand Harbor, and the Misses Gladie and Julia, of Lubec, are spending a few days at Grand Harbor, visiting their sister, Mrs. Leon Green.

Miss Murchie and Miss Sullivan of St. Stephen are visiting friends at Woodward's Cove, the guests of Mrs. Henry Fraser. Dr. and Mrs. Sawyer, of Milbridge (Me.), are visiting their son, Edward Sawyer, of Grand Harbor. Miss Thelma Ingalls, and Mrs. Jack Ingalls, daughter of Lubec (Me.), are visiting relatives and friends at Woodward's Cove and Grand Harbor.

GERMANY OFFERS U. S. REPARATION

Berlin, Aug. 25, via London, Aug. 26, 8:40 a.m.—The commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions by attacking the steamer Arabic, the German government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

Washington, Aug. 26.—From Ambassador Fessenden in London, the state department today received the text of the proclamation putting cotton and cotton products on the list of absolute contraband. The state department will now proceed to prepare a note to the British government, holding that, because cotton has many other extensive uses than the manufacture of explosives, it cannot lawfully be regarded as absolute contraband.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27, 2:59 a.m.—The Reichstag today indulged in a military debate on the text of the proclamation putting cotton and cotton products on the list of absolute contraband. Only one member of the chamber, Daniel Stuecken, voiced any criticisms of the government, and these were of a minor character and carried no complaints and expressed no desire regarding the conduct of the war.

On the contrary, Herr Stuecken paid a tribute to the strategic genius of the leaders and the bravery of the troops. He suggested that furloughs, with free transportation, be granted often to the soldiers, and that the ration allowances for convalescent soldiers be increased. The speaker said that the barrack language occasionally used by non-commissioned instructors was humiliating to the older men who had been called to the colors. He urged, however, that he must admit that the ministry of war had worked with