

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, Aug. 14.—Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. A. and Carl Burgess, of Moncton, arrived in Port Elgin on Friday afternoon and are spending a few days here visiting friends.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 17.—Mrs. B. A. Stammers and daughter, Miss Anna, of St. John, who have been visiting relatives here, left on Sunday afternoon, the former for Moncton and Sydney, and the latter for her home in St. John.

NORTON

Norton, N. B., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John Jameson have left on a trip to the west. They will visit their son, Herbert, in Calgary, and expect to go as far as the coast before returning.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Aug. 17.—Mrs. G. Macintosh and daughter, who have been visiting friends in Rexton, returned to their home in Murray River (P. E. I.) Miss Lillian Girvan accompanied her aunt to her home.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 16.—The annual meeting of the Hopewell Cemetery Company was held on Saturday evening in the office of the president, Hon. A. R. McClean, who presided at the meeting.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 15.—The local Council of Women has the raising of funds for the proposed hospital ship well in hand, and have appointed a strong committee to canvass for the same.

Mrs. Schurman's sisters, Mrs. G. T. McDonald and Mrs. J. E. Holden, in Shelburne, Mr. Schurman preached in the Baptist church on Sunday evening last.

Miss Florence Boland, a graduate of the Newburyport Hospital, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Alex. Ross, has returned to her home in Dartmouth.

Miss Gladys Ross, of Yarmouth, is visiting Mrs. Albert Cowie here, and will be home on Monday morning.

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AN ANTI-CLIMATIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-lives" Says Capt. Swan

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has shown in many ways that he has had the best interest of the people at heart and his services have been much appreciated.

Harvey Station, Aug. 18.—On Sunday morning Miss Glendinning, of the Glen House, found that her place had been entered by burglars during the night.

The baseball game which was played on Saturday afternoon between the Harvey team and the MeAdam team, resulted in a victory for the Harvey team, the score being 9 to 6.

Miss Helen Neale, of Chelsea (Mass.), arrived in Gagetown on Saturday morning, accompanied by her sister, Miss Kitty Neale, who arrived on Friday.

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NEW JERUSALEM

New Jerusalem, Aug. 17.—Rev. G. Barre, of Fairville (N. B.), preached in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. L. J. Wason, supplying for him in Fairville.

Miss Sadie Inch, of Fredericton (N. B.), accompanied by Florence, Carol and George, are visiting their uncle, William Douglas, of Boston (Mass.), contractor, in an short visit to his brother Robert.

Several young men will go from here to the call, as volunteers in the N. B. 28th Dragoons.

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Every ten cent packet will kill more flies than \$8.00 worth of any sticky fly killer. Refuse substitutes, which are most unsatisfactory.

SIX ITALIANS INJURED IN NORTH SHORE TRAIN RUN-OFF

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 17.—(Special)—A serious accident occurred on the line between Nelson and Derby Junction about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The train plunged over an embankment, a half mile above Nelson injuring six persons, all Italians, one was seriously hurt and brought to the hospital here in a semi-conscious state.

CHILDREN FIRED BARN AND HOUSE OF DIGBY CO. FARMER

Digby, N. S., Aug. 18.—(Special)—Two children set fire to James Therault's barn at Saultville at 8.30 this morning. It was soon totally destroyed, together with its contents, including ten tons of hay and a new \$200 hay press. The flames spread to the house, which was also destroyed, but the furniture, doors and windows were saved.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To remove the unpleasant odor from the hands after peeling onions, rub them with salt and wash in cold water.

GOOD TEMPLARS CONCLUDE SESSION

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, L. O. G. T., opened yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock in Clayton Hall, Haymarket square, with Grand Chief Templar E. N. Stockford in the chair.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Aug. 17.—Mrs. James A. Dunham, of Baltimore, who has for two weeks been visiting her sister, Mrs. E. A. Brancecombe, left this morning for Fredericton to spend a few days.

WELSFORD

Welsford, N. B., Aug. 18.—Miss Etta Barlow, of St. John, is spending a few days here with her sister, Mrs. E. A. Brancecombe.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Aug. 17.—The induction of Rev. J. H. McKay, of Clyde River (N. S.), who was called to the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian congregation here a few weeks ago, took place in the upper church on Friday evening last.

GERMAN OFFICIALS "LIVE"

Naval Battle port, but

Liege Forts Still Will Soon Be No Important

From the war zone the German troops are being taken place with the French official

The Liege forts are no longer a threat to the French troops

A British expedition made a safe landing well on its way to Dorrien, Haig and

The French progress troops have occupied side the German front

An American aviator There is some question cause of possible

The former French returned from the front destroyed by the

In order to get the official press bureau Count Orlans, the intention to eliminate

The Zenta Goes London, Aug. 19. Rome from Vienna a naval battle off Ant

The cruiser Zenta in length, and display

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GERMANS LOSE IN ALSACE AND MAKE SLOW PROGRESS IN BELGIUM

OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS "LIVELINESS" AT SEA

Naval Battle Off Harwich Says One Report, but Official Bureau Claims No Damage

Liege Forts Still Hold Out, Although Germans Say They Will Soon Be In Their Power—Forces in Contact, but No Important Engagement is French Embassy Statement—100,000 British Troops Joining French and Belgians—Second Report of Austrian Cruiser's Sinking—Japs to Drive Germans From China.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

From the war zone come only brief reports of the activities of the French and allied armies opposing each other, with prospects, on the other hand, of some important naval engagements having taken place within the last twenty-four hours.

The French officially reported that the Germans have abandoned Sarburg, and this is regarded as an important movement as Strassburg is now threatened.

The Liege forts are still said to be intact, and a Brussels despatch says that the German movement towards the Belgian centre seems to have been checked.

The French troops are in contact with the Germans, but there is no important engagement to report, says an official announcement by the French embassy at London.

A British expeditionary force numbering more than 100,000 has made a safe landing at French and Belgian ports, and it, doubtless, well on its way to form a junction with its allies, Generals Smith-Dorrien, Haig and Pulteney are the divisional officers in command.

A significant statement is issued by the British official press bureau to the effect that desultory fighting has occurred between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers. "A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea," the statement adds.

There are rumors of a naval engagement about 100 miles off Harwich in the North Sea. A Rome despatch says the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk off Antivari, but this is probably the same cruiser reported yesterday as the Zynri.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

In a stirring message to the troops, King George says: "Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done."

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, personally reports French progress in Upper Alsace, and declares that the French troops have occupied all the region in Lorraine, thirty-two miles inside the German frontier.

An American corps has been organized in Paris, and several American aviators have offered the government their aeroplanes. There is some question as to whether this offer will be accepted, because of possible international complications.

The former French minister of finance, Paul Doumer, who has returned from the front in Belgium, says that the Zeppelins have been destroyed by gun fire, and one wrecked by dropping into the forest.

In order to set at rest reports of casualties in the British army, the official bureau declares that there have been no casualties as yet. Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, declared that it is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

THE ZENTA GOES DOWN.

London, Aug. 19, 12.29 a.m.—An official message received in Rome from Vienna says the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle off Antivari last Sunday, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome.

The cruiser Zenta, which was built at Pola in 1897, was 303 feet in length, and displaced 2,264 tons.

Sea Fight Reported.

London, Aug. 19, 12.25 a.m.—A despatch to the central news from Harwich says that a naval engagement occurred early Tuesday morning in the North Sea, about 100 miles off Harwich.

The statement of the correspondent is not confirmed by the official bureau.

Navv Squadrons in Bruch.

London, Aug. 19, 1.17 a.m.—The British official press bureau announces that some desultory fighting occurred Tuesday between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers which were reconnoitering. No losses are reported or claimed.

Canoeing in North Sea.

London, Aug. 19, 6.35 a.m.—The American correspondent of the Post says a telegram has been received there from Texel island reporting heavy gun fire Tuesday morning in a westerly direction.

Texel Island in the North Sea.

London, Aug. 19, 11.40 p.m.—An official statement issued by the French embassy in London tonight says: "The Liege forts are still holding out. Not one of them has been taken."

French Repel Attack.

London, Aug. 18, 5.15 p.m.—A Reuter despatch from Brussels says that the Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse today by bridges not far from Dinant, where cannonading resumed. The French artillery repelled the attack with considerable loss.

No Important Engagement.

London, Aug. 18, 11.58 p.m.—"The French troops are in contact with the Germans in Belgium, but there is no important engagement to report," reads an official statement issued at the French embassy in London tonight.

German Movement Checked.

London, Aug. 19, 12.50 a.m.—In a despatch from Brussels the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent says: "The German movement toward the Belgian centre seems to have been checked at Landen and Gembloux. No further movements of enemy troops have been observed. The German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England."

Hear From Russia, Now.

Paris, Aug. 18, 10.20 a.m.—The mobilization of the Russian army has been completed in perfect order, according to an official despatch from the Russian general staff. The telegram adds that up to August 14 the Austrian and German troops had not advanced further than a line stretching by Wlo-

KING GEORGE V. SENDS STIRRING MESSAGE TO TROOPS GOING ABROAD

(Canadian Press.)

London, Aug. 18, 4.10 p.m.—A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment, as it left its port of departure under sealed orders. It was as follows:

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my Empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foes.

"I have complete confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watch word and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow you every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and to bring you back victorious."



HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE V.

ENGLAND PRAYERFULLY AWAITS DECISION OF THE GOD OF BATTLES

With Kaiser's Programme Awry and the Allied Forces Disposed to Satisfaction of Leaders All Europe Outside of German Confederation Looks for Destruction of German Army—Britons "With Golden Charity" Discount News of German Brutality.

(Special Cable from Resident Correspondent New York Herald.)

London, Aug. 19—All England was stirred by the momentous despatch from Brussels to the effect that the French and Belgians had begun the great battle in the world's history—the titanic struggle which may last for weeks at attacking on the right bank of the River Meuse two divisions of German cavalry and a strong supporting body of infantry with mitrailleuses, and after a fierce encounter, driving the Germans back in disorder at the point of the bayonet.

During the pursuit the French captured many Uhlans and their horses, the latter being utilized at once as remounts.

The French success at Ciry, where the crack Bavarian corps was forced to flee like a disorganized mob, aroused great enthusiasm here.

It is merely a question of days, perhaps of hours, when, unless Kiau-Chau be transferred to Japan in payment for what she denounces as "the perfidy of Port Arthur" when Germany forced the other Powers to rob her of the fruits of victory, the Mikado's line army and trained army will join what now promises to develop into a war of annihilation against Germany.

Then came another great moment when a despatch from Sofia announced that Bulgaria has officially proclaimed herself in a state of siege. Between the lines of the message experts read the fatal news that the fighting men of the Balkan States, victors at Adrianople, Lake Burgas, Nish, Uskub and Salonica, were suspicious of Turkey's sinister purchase of the trapped German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau, and were ready to unite again for a war on the Moslems.

In the cockpit of Europe, after this, London was treated to a succession of startling despatches, which told of the daring work of two heroes of the French air corps at Metz, where they are reported to have destroyed Zeppelins in their hangars in the face of a murderous fire from the German artillery of further victories, small, but significant, by the warriors of Belgium, and of the steady and stubbornly fought advance into Alsace and Lorraine.

The Austrian press bureau says the fighting men of the Serb border has been desperate and the losses heavy on both sides. To give the pertinent despatch an air of verisimilitude, it conceded the Serbians had repulsed the Austrians at several points.

The mailed legions of the Tsar continue their steady advance over the German borders on their way to Berlin.

We had, yesterday, more reports of German brutality—of men, women and children, harmless non-combatants, killed by the Kaiser's troops. England shivered at the cruel stories, but with golden charity discounted them, realizing that horrors follow the clash of embattled men just as surely as all Britain's sons are following the Union Jack.

Then, as if echoing the battle cry of Poland, which, promised some rule, Ireland would stand by the British Empire; that with every English soldier withdrawn, the men of Ireland, north and south, Protestant and Catholic alike, would be bearing the arms presented to them by England's king and government, and would defend the green isle from German invasion.

So, with big guns booming along the banks of the Meuse in the opening scene of the world's greatest tragedy, an act which has been forced upon peaceful millions by mad kings; with the heartening assurance that Britain's soldiers are aligned where they will be able to do or die in the war for the right.

ENGLAND PRAYERFULLY AWAITS BATTLE.

With the French and the Belgians wearing the red badge of courage, and inspired by the initial victories, with the whole allied army disposed as the allied war band wishes it to be, and the Kaiser's programme all awry, England prayerfully, hopefully, awaits the decision of the God of battles.

The feeling in England at this solemn moment is beautifully expressed by a verse of James Bernard Pagan's poem, "The Hour," in the Daily Telegraph—

"We have shut the gates of the Dover Straits, And north where the tide runs free, Check by jowl, our watch dogs growl, Gray hulks in a gray sea. And the prayer that England prays tonight To the Lord of our destiny, As the foam of our plunging prow is white, We have stood for peace, and we war for right, God give us victory."

JAPAN ASKS U.S. TO ACT FOR HER IN KAISER'S CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19—Secretary of State Bryan refused today to discuss the Japanese ultimatum with Haniel Hatman, the German chargé, the latter stated, the secretary saying he wished to remain absolutely neutral in the whole affair.

The United States had received no presentations from the Kaiser's government so far as Mr. Hatman could say.

GERMANS QUIT SARBURG LEAVING WAY OPEN FOR FRENCH TO STRASSBURG

Heavily Fortified Town in Lower Alsace in Which Germans Took Refuge After Monday's Battle Abandoned to March of Victorious French Who Now Threaten Alsatian Capital—Germans Themselves Admit Defeat in Upper Alsace and Blame Local Population.

London, Aug. 19 (midnight)—An official despatch to the French embassy says: "The Germans have abandoned Sarburg, where they were strongly entrenched with heavy artillery."

GERMANS RETREAT IN DISORDER.

Paris, Aug. 18 (3.02 p.m.)—An official announcement says: "All day Monday we continued to progress in Upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere the wounded and their stores."

This telegram was received at the war office from General Joffre, French commander-in-chief.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

London, Aug. 19, 2 a.m.—In a despatch from Paris the Daily Telegraph correspondent sends a communication of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, to the French minister of war, describing the recent actions in Alsace.

"Summing up" the communication says: "We have thus obtained in the course of a few days, several important successes, which reflect the greatest honor on our troops whose eagerness is incomparable."

"In all the actions of the last few days the Germans have suffered important losses. Our artillery has the effect of completely crushing the enemy."

GERMANS ADMIT—AND EXPLAIN.

Berlin via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 18 (3.25 p.m.)—The Wolff bureau, the semi-official German news agency, today gave out the following account of the battle of Mulhausen:

"One and a half French army corps entered Upper Alsace while our troops were still concentrating. Nevertheless we attacked the enemy who was thrown back toward Belfort, but whose march afterward continued."

"A small section of our artillery from Strassburg was defeated, and two batteries which had been rendered useless were taken by the enemy who then marched toward Schirmeck, eight miles from Saales, Alsace."

"An investigation has been begun in an endeavor to ascertain if any treachery exists among the local population."

On to Strassburg.

A delayed cable despatch showed the importance of the latest movement by the French in the fighting.

Paris, Monday—The French troops won a brilliant victory in the action near Blamont, Ciry and Avricourt. Their successes in this section of the front of Meurthe-et-Moselle not only have driven back the German invaders who had occupied it but have advanced the French line of attack at this point, which marks the left wing of the French army invading Alsace, nearly to Sarburg.

A victory of almost equal importance from the strategic point of view was the recapture of Thann, fourteen miles west of Mulhausen, in the southern part of Alsace. With its capture holding the passes of St. Marie, Bonhomme and Saales in the Vosges, the right flank resting at Thann and the left flank at the point of attack at this point, Lorraine from Ciry, the French army of invasion has swept the eastern border of France clear of invaders and has established itself for an advance on Strassburg, the Alsatian capital and the first goal of the French invasion.

Germans Repeatedly Repulsed.

The French successes in the passes of the Vosges Mountains have immeasurably strengthened their mastery of the heights and approaches to the commanding Alsace and Lorraine. These successes appear to have been duplicated

in brilliancy by the manner in which the enemy was driven back from Blamont to Ciry, then from Ciry to Avricourt and finally out of Avricourt to refuge in Sarburg.

A full Bavarian army corps had been entrusted with the occupation of this section and, according to the reports, it was beaten back on Sarburg at the point of the bayonet by a double flanking movement. The corps suffered heavy losses.

The Germans were strongly entrenched on the heights above Blamont. The French began their attack there Friday and the fighting continued all day. Again the French artillery played an important part in the fighting. Yesterday morning the attack was renewed. French infantry, in a notable bayonet charge backed by the artillery, swept over the entrenchments and occupying the heights pressed on until the enemy was far over its own frontier.

Bayonet Figures Prominently.

Not only was the engagement one of the most important yet fought in the present war, but it proved again the French reliance in the virtue of cold steel and indicates that the bayonet in spite of long range artillery is to figure importantly in the coming campaign.

The fleeing Bavarians abandoned their wounded and left on the field thousands of cubic feet of war material as spoils for the French. At Thann, too, they are reported to have left their wounded, so precipitate was their flight.

ALLIES DRAW BACK TO COVER BRUSSELS CITY

Germans Made Progress in Cavalry Advance Wednesday, But Allied Arms Block Road to Belgium's Capital.

(By Martin H. Donahue—Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Brussels, Aug. 19, via London, 2.15 a.m., Aug. 20—It was the turn of the Germans Wednesday to move forward. The enemy in considerable force appeared at several points on our front and pressed in by overwhelming numbers. The allies gave ground slowly, evacuating their advance positions which they occupied as a result of Tuesday's great cavalry drive.

The Germans fired several shells in Tieslemont without doing any damage. The allies have now narrowed the extent they occupied and are in a new defensive position close to the capital. The next move on the part of the invader is eagerly awaited.

Louvain is occupied by the Germans and we are now faced by a large army. The next twenty-four hours should witness important developments.

LOCATION OF BATTLE GROUND.

London, Aug. 19—The Chronicle says present indications are that the great battle in Belgium for which the scene has been set, and which is now probably being waged, will be decided on ground extending in a great semi-circle from Dinant to Namur, curving by way

FRINGE OF POST.

London, Aug. 20—Prince Arthur of Connaught is anxious to be actively serving his country, and it is understood, although not yet officially announced, that he is to receive a military appointment.

PATRIOTIC OFFER OF MONTREAL MAN TO HIS TENANTS.

(Canadian Press.)

Montreal, Aug. 17—A Montreal landlord, who owns many tenements in Point St. Charles, has posted the following notice on all his properties:

"Mr. wishes to announce that if the present emergency of the family living in one of his houses volunteers for active service the family may remain in their present dwelling, free of rent, during his absence. This offer is good for one year from date."

OF QUATRE BRAS AND WARR, CLOSE TO THE HISTORIC FIELD OF WATERLOO. BRITISH SOLDIERS POPULAR IN FRANCE.

(By G. Rowrick, Special Cable.)

Paris, Aug. 19—French observers have been favorably impressed by what they have seen of the British troops during the disembarkation at French ports.

Among people here there has always been the impression that the English military forces were largely an "armée de parade." The arrival of the pick of the British army of tens of thousands of khaki clad soldiers, has been an agreeable surprise for the French people.

The khaki uniform is a novelty for the French. The "dieu-pieu" still lingers in the uniform which he wears on every day occasion during the time of peace.

It has a tradition connected with it and Frenchmen would feel any change, just as our own Highlanders would object to abandon the historic kilts.

The military authorities of the continent hold as modern armies smite at such a great distance from one another, uniforms such as those worn by the French forces are not fatally conspicuous. The youth and strength of the British soldiers made a favorable impression.

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CHILDREN FIRED BARN AND HOUSE OF DIGBY CO. FARMER

Digby, N. S., Aug. 18—(Special)—Two children set fire to James Thibault's barn at Saulnierville at 8.30 this morning. It was soon totally destroyed, together with its contents, including fifteen tons of hay and a new \$300 hay presser. The flames spread to the house, which was also destroyed, but the furniture, doors and windows were saved.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To remove the unpleasant odor from the hands after peeling onions, rub them with salt and wash in cold water.

Never try to clean yokes, collars or cuffs while sewed on the gown. Such things should always be made detachable.

When hanging pictures be sure to keep them on an agreeable level with the eye. Pictures were meant to be looked at.

Tanned shoes should always have a professional polish put on before wearing; then scratches will affect only the surface.

One and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one pint of sifted flour is a good rule to follow for biscuits or shortcakes.

A very good way to singe chickens is to hold them over a saucer of burning alcohol. There is no soot left then on the flesh.

Always use ointments in tubes instead of jars where possible. Dipping the finger into the jar man mean infection to the next user.

To preserve the flavor of the olives when a large bottle has been opened, pour a little olive oil on the top and keep well corked.

A remedy for grass stains is cream of tartar dissolved in boiling water. Apply when the spot is fresh, and then wash as usual.

Boston asparagus ferns are said to thrive on a dose of coffee. Twice a week use the left-over coffee, with plenty of warm water added.

Barley water for children should be made with 1 teaspoonful of prepared barley flour and 1½ cups of water. Boil twenty minutes.

Glassware and water bottles coated with a white crust from hard water may be cleaned by strong vinegar. Put it in the water bottle and shake it around, then let it stand till the lime is out, when it may be washed in the usual way.

The Lady Armed. (Boston Transcript.)

"The liner she's a lady, and if a war should come, 'The Man-o-War's' er husband, and 'd' his 'er stay at home."

But now she is a Militant, with guns along 'er rail, And the female of the species is as dead-by as the male.

To the Death. (Paris Temps.)

"In a death duel like that in which Germany has willingly engaged with England, the telegram adds that God's judgment must be pronounced."

Tarts.

If you have grapefruit or oranges in the house, you can make a pleasing dessert by boiling down and putting and cut it into squares. Put the squares as pastry into the depressions of the muffin tins. Bake this. Remove the pulp from your orange or grapefruit, and place it in the baked shells. Just before you serve it make a pleasing dessert by boiling down some sugar until it threads. Pour the hot syrup over the tarts, and place them in the oven to serve them. Put a cherry on the top of each. The brown corners of the pastry and the cherry on top make this pretty as well as a palatable dessert.

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NO DEALS! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 22, 1914.

WAR COMMENT.

The news of Monday evening that the Belgian capital is being removed from Brussels to Antwerp, indicates that Germany, sixteen days after declaring war against Russia and really beginning war against France, has practically overcome the resistance of the Belgians and that the advance of its army through that region must now be met by the armies of France and Great Britain practically on a line between Brussels, Namur, Nancy and Belfort, with the probability that the heaviest fighting will first come in Belgium, outside the first French line of defence, which lies behind the Meuse, running from Lille to Maubeuge, Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort.

The German main force had not up to Sunday, so far as the despatches indicate, reached a point where it might be expected to encounter its first serious check. That cannot come from the Belgians, or from advance forces of French troops, but must come on a line where the French and British troops have taken up positions in force across the German path of advance. Military observers up to yesterday appeared to be in doubt as to whether the Germans would attempt to occupy Brussels, and would break through the French line of defence into the Paris-Brussels road or the Paris-Liege road beyond.

There is nothing up to the present hour to indicate that the Germans have gained any territory from which it was expected they would be excluded. In other words, there has yet been no real test of strength, but that must now be beginning. As one observer puts it: "Inasmuch as resistance in increasing degree is to be expected as Brussels or Namur are approached, the idea of a rapid German advance from now on seems to be excluded." It would now seem that within a few hours the Allies and the German advance guard must be in collision.

As Germany is about to deliver her first great blow in the general neighborhood of Brussels, military critics are beginning to point out that unless the Germans can gain a decisive success during the next few days they will be in danger not only of a French turning movement in Alsace but also of increasing trouble from the advancing Russians. Military men are convinced that when the Russian attack is delivered it will be a very heavy one. One writer puts it in this way:

"However, of one thing we may be assured. The Russian attack will be huge, when it once begins. It will require a correspondingly huge defensive effort. Unless all military opinions are at fault, it will demand the attention of the bulk of the German army, which would necessarily imply the weakening of the western advance. That is why Germany must make that advance count decisively without loss of time; that is why she cannot afford a defensive campaign which is always within the resources of French strategy; that is why she must couple a great battle within a few days, or even a few hours."

In view of the delay in getting through Belgium this observer adds: "Germany needs a decisive battle on her western front now or in the immediate future. Indecisive fighting prolonged over a period of two or three weeks—a result that military experts do not regard as improbable, owing to the extent of the lines, the effectiveness of the artillery on either side and the volume of reserves available for reinforcements—would be only less disastrous to the German campaign than a defeat."

When the Japanese army had been fought practically to a standstill at Liaoyang by the Russians, when the Japanese attack had been repulsed three times with frightful loss, General Okuma sent word to the Japanese left which already had been terribly punished: "Reinforce and assault again at day-break." The order was carried out, and at fearful cost, but it won the day for Japan. At Liaoyang and at Mukden the Russian and Japanese lines were not one-quarter as long as the German and French lines on the French frontier. It remains to be seen whether there is an Oku on the German side, or on the French.

Mention of Japanese commanders and tactics recalls a statement made by the late Japanese Field Marshal Oyama, who, at the close of the Japan-Russian war, was discussing the German system of drill and fighting as compared with the Russian system and that followed by the Japanese in the Manchurian campaign. We find in the Manchester Guardian this statement, credited to Oyama at that time:

"We are believed to have modelled ourselves upon Germany. In the German army there are many things that are good, but our opinion is that, however poorly you may think of the Russians, we always believed that if they were Germans we would have beaten them in half the time that it took us to defeat Russia."

The Guardian says that one may well ponder upon this reflection by the usually silent Japanese Marshal who had twice commanded Imperial armies in the field. The Guardian is disposed to think that the German officers as a class are pedantic rather than practical soldiers. It says the Germans must win in mass or become immobile under fire as they did frequently in 1870. This English critic says that it was the Japanese who really perceived and avoided the weakness of the German system, and he quotes Oyama to support his contention. He says of the German plan of attacking in mass formation and employing shock tactics:

"There is a great deal, doubtless, to be said for the theory underlying this system. It worked admirably against the French in 1870. There is, however, a school of thought that has arisen out of the study of more recent campaigns than that which established Germany's military prestige in Europe, that maintains that the German theories on the conduct of arms in the field have been largely discounted by the improvement in the range and the rapidity of fire of modern weapons. Those who hold these opinions are prompted to them in the belief that German leaders have not realized the stopping power of the magazine rifle when wielded by the few, nor the deterioration of the resisting power of the human factor under modern conditions."

These, at best, are but theories, and must be viewed merely as such pending the revelations which are to come from the trampled fields of Belgium and of France during the next few days. What intelligence and what courage can do will be done by the British and French in checking the German advance. Up to this day the war has developed nothing really discouraging. There is as yet no reason for believing that the road to Berlin may not be as easy to traverse as the road to Paris.

HOW DIPLOMACY FAILED.

London newspapers of August 6, just received, contain a complete record of the correspondence between the British Foreign Office and the Powers concerned in the present war. The correspondence covers a period from July 30, when Sir Edward Grey addressed a public note to Sir E. Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, down to the British ultimatum to Germany on August 4. All through the correspondence it is to be found proof of the earnest effort made by the British government to avert war, together with proof that Germany and Austria, though they were anxious to keep Great Britain out of the fight on their own terms, had really made up their minds that their opportunity to humble Europe had come. The full text of the letters contains not a few early hints of the coming conflict, and discloses the persistent attempts of Germany to bribe Great Britain to stand aside from the struggle.

It seems that Germany's Secretary of State, said to Sir E. Goschen that at that date Austria was only mobilizing partially, but he added that if Russia mobilized against Germany, his country would have to follow suit. Sir E. Goschen asked him what he meant by the words "mobilizing against Germany." He said that if Russia mobilized in the south only, Germany would not mobilize. But if Russia mobilized in the north, Germany would have to make every preparation, and the Russian system of mobilization was so complicated that it might be difficult to tell exactly what territory was covered by her mobilization. Germany, he said, would on this account have to exercise every precaution in order not to be taken by surprise.

Next day the German Chancellor informed Sir E. Goschen that a war between the great powers must be avoided. Sir E. Goschen wrote then that the impression in Berlin appeared to be that a general war was unlikely, as Russia was not in a position to make war and did not want it. The whole matter of the form of mobilization was really left to Germany at this time. In fact Sir E. Goschen on July 29, said that if only Germany would press the button of the interests of peace, it seemed likely that everything could be arranged. Britain thus expressed a willingness to surrender the lead to Germany, but that night the British Foreign Office received a telegram from Sir E. Goschen in which he detailed a conversation he had just had with the German Chancellor, after the latter had seen the Emperor. The Chancellor said that if Austria was attacked by Russia he feared a Europe conflagration would become unavoidable, owing to Germany's obligations as a treaty ally. He then made a strong bid for British neutrality. He said that he understood that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict. But that, he asserted, was not the object at which Germany aimed. If the neutrality of Britain could be regarded as certain, Germany would give every assurance to the British government that it intended to make no territorial acquisitions in any war that might ensue with France.

Sir E. Goschen promptly asked if this included the French colonies. He then asked the German Chancellor what he was unable to give any undertaking as to them. He was willing to respect the neutrality of Holland, but, as to Belgium, the operations which Germany might be compelled to enter upon in that country during the war, would depend largely upon what France would do. After the war the integrity of Belgium should be respected, if she had not taken sides against Germany. He said he did not mind a general neutrality agreement between Germany and Britain, although it was at the moment too early to discuss details, and the assurance of British neutrality in the present crisis would no doubt enable him to look forward to realizing his desire for a neutrality arrangement later.

Sir Edward Grey replied very definitely and decisively to this bid for British neutrality. His despatch to Sir E. Goschen was as follows:

"His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. It is not their policy to enter into an engagement to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as a condition of peace."

"From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe, would be taken from her, and would be crushed as to her position as a great Power, and become subordinate to Germany's power."

"A general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for trying our hands now. As circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unfavorable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the Chancellor contemplates."

"You should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object His Majesty's Government will work in that way with all sincerity and good will."

"And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed by our endeavor to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately."

"I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and Germany having a corresponding object, our relations have been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more desirable rapprochement between the Powers than has been possible hitherto."

Sir Edward Grey finally suggested that as Austria mistrusted Serbia's assurances, and as Russia mistrusted Austria's intentions, a way out might be found if Germany would sound Vienna, while Britain sounded St. Petersburg, in order to see whether or not they could settle the issue between Austria and Serbia without impeding Serbian sovereignty and the integrity of Serbian territory. Sir Edward Grey practically offered to stand aside from the war, and the Russian and French did not adopt a reasonable attitude in connection with the issue between Austria and Serbia.

On the same day, July 31, Sir E. Goschen telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey that the German government had received information that the whole Russian army had been mobilized. The German Chancellor said that this general Russian mobilization could only be directed against Germany. Immediately came further information, that Germany was massing its troops against France, and preparing to invade Luxembourg and Belgium. Upon the invasion of these latter countries Sir Edward Grey sent his famous telegram of August 4 to the British Ambassador at Berlin. It may be well now to recall his words:

"We hear that Germany has addressed note to Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that German Government will be compelled to carry out, if necessary, by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable."

"We are also informed that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich."

"In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that Germany declined to give the same assurance respecting Belgium as France gave last week in reply to our request made simultaneously at Berlin and Paris, we must repeat that request, and ask that a satisfactory reply to it be received here by twelve o'clock tonight. If not, you are instructed to ask for your passports, and to say that His Majesty's Government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves."

The world awakes, with a poignant sense of unrest, from the longest battle front ever formed since the dawn of civilization. At such a time the critics turn to past battles in order to gain some means of comparison by which the reports now daily expected may be measured and made clear.

The German army which is likely to be actively engaged in the first great clash of this war is approximately more than twice the size of the Japanese armies which confronted the Russians at Liaoyang and Mukden, and it is fairly argued that because of the masses now engaged, and the longer front they occupy, the expected battle may well consume more than the six or seven days throughout which fighting was continued on the occasion of either of the great battles in Manchuria.

After Liaoyang, the victorious Japanese army occupied six and one-half months in pushing the retiring Russian forces to Mukden; and yet Mukden is only sixty miles from Liaoyang. However skillful and bold may be the commanders of the said forces or of the German host, if military history repeats itself, a long time must be occupied before the coming battle can be stamped as decisive for one side or the other. Moreover, as it is probable that the French, British, and Belgians are not only well commanded, but have practically all the men that can be used along the present fighting front, and are supported by the most modern artillery, military observers are convinced that the task of driving them from their defensive position, if not beyond the power of the invaders, must occupy much time and result in losses far beyond any previously recorded.

One turns naturally to the Russo-Japanese war in seeking facts and figures likely to shed light upon the present situation on the French frontier. The battle front at Mukden, where some 700,000 men were engaged, extended for more than sixty miles, and the battle which bears the name of Mukden was really made up of a series of combats which extended from February 25 to March 10, while at Liaoyang, on a front of about forty miles, the fighting continued from August 24 to September 3. Thus it seems probable that the great battle of which news is now so anxiously awaited may really prove to be a series of battles, any one of which may assume the proportions of the combat at Mukden.

We note that the New York Evening Post is persuaded that because of the check to Germany's plans in central Belgium, and the delay necessarily attending the fighting tactics of armies so vast as these, "there can no longer be any talk of a dash upon Paris." If that view be the correct one, we may consider for a moment some other things which follow from it. For example, if the Kaiser's armies cannot push through the French first and second line of defence with reasonable rapidity, the first great advantage upon which Germany counted would seem to be gone. It has been said, for reasons that are apparently well founded, that unless the Kaiser can beat down Belgium and French—and British—opposition on land quickly enough to enable him soon to confront the Russian advance with a great army of his own, he must find himself in a desperate straits. But what will happen if it takes the Germans as long to push the allies six miles back of the first line of defence as it took the Japanese to push the retreating Russians that sixty miles from Liaoyang to Mukden? In other words, can the Kaiser afford to occupy six and one-half months in gaining sixty miles which would still leave him a long way from Paris? Obviously,

no. The Allies will be a more formidable force, either on their first line of defence, or in retreat, than the Russians were when they began to break ground in Manchuria before the Japanese advance. And it is yet to be shown that the Germans, in all the elements that make up striking power in war, are equal to the legions that fought under Oda, Kuroki, and Nogi.

The Manchurian campaign suggests another thought, Japan beat Russia in Manchuria, and yet it made little impression upon Russia proper. The Japanese were doubtless in a position to expel the Russians from Manchuria and hold that territory indefinitely. And yet, marvelous fighters as they were, that task would have taken almost the last ounce of their strength, and the real Russia would have been untouched and unshaken. And Russia is not different today, even if we consider attacks from Europe. Napoleon took 600,000 or 700,000 men into Russia, and not one-seventh of them ever saw France again. The Russian need to say: "The gates of Russia are wide to those who enter, but narrow to those who go out." So they are still. After Napoleon was a prisoner, the Czar of that day carried on a famous shaft in a famous square. This legend:

"Russia—Surprised in 1812 by an army of 700,000 men—Only 70,000 repassed her frontier."

Tuesday the word went out to the world that the Russian general advance had begun. Russia, as someone said a day or two ago, is sending its army into the more southern country for the winter. While the Kaiser's legions battle for entry into France and their commanders must have in mind not only the likelihood of a French turning movement with which they must reckon, but also the glacier-like advance of the Russians, who, while they are slow to advance, are still more slow to retreat.

These are some of the factors that enter into the situation which faces attention of all the world today. It is sometimes said that the situation confronting the Allies is very serious. This is indeed true. But what of the situation confronting the German Emperor and the devoted millions of his subjects whom he has flung upon the bayonets of half the world?

NEWS OF BATTLES. It would be just as well if some of the more sensational American papers were excluded from Canada. While a rule they are friendly to the cause of the Empire in the present war, they are so sensational and unreliable as to mislead and disturb public opinion.

Unfortunately, every one of our own local papers, by taking news from sensational American sources, have fallen into the evil habit of publishing accounts of battles before the battles have been fought, or of telling of battles that have begun before the armies have come into touch.

As the public grows more accustomed to war news it will become discriminating enough to notice if battles published one day are confirmed in official despatches the next. The censorship is strict, but once the British War Office has definite news, it is sure that the German host, if military history repeats itself, will no doubt make the most complete public whatever their color; for it is essential that the British Empire as a whole should understand what fortune its forces are encountering on land and sea. Otherwise the people of the Empire, loyal as they are, would not grasp the terrific nature of the task now thrust upon them.

It should be the plan and purpose of all Canadian newspapers to secure the most reliable news obtainable, and to earmark news sources whenever it is possible to do so, in order that the reader may understand on what authority, if any, each statement is made.

So far as it has been possible to do so, The Telegraph and The Evening Times have pursued this course, and they will continue to pursue it. With the news connections which these newspapers now have it is reasonable to anticipate that they will secure for their readers as prompt and reliable tidings of the momentous events in Europe as it is possible to obtain under the strict and necessary censorship.

THE INVASION. When Germany invaded Luxembourg and was on the eve of invading Belgium, the London Times (that was on August 9) in an editorial in the best manner of The Thunderer, summed up the case as it then stood. A few paragraphs of that article were carried across the Atlantic at the time, but the despatches scarcely did justice to the power and presence of the deliverance. And after speaking of Germany's frechery and high-handed contempt for public law, The Times said:

"After the example of what Germany has done in Luxembourg and on the French border, we can no longer rely upon the presence of her Ambassador as a security against some sudden surprise. We have no controversy with her, it is true. We have been willing and anxious to develop those better relations with her which had of late sprung up. We were eager to work with her for mediation and for peace. Now she has shown her hand. She is resolved to crush France, and to trample upon the rights of those who happen to stand in her way. Yesterday it was Luxembourg. Today it may be Belgium or Holland, or she may treat us as she has treated our French friends, and assail us without a declaration of war. She will find the Empire here at home and in the far off Dominions the sure instinct of our people to oppose her, and the ruin of France or of the Low Countries would be the prelude to our own. We can no more tolerate a German hegemony in Europe than we can tolerate the hegemony of any other Power. As our fathers fought Spain and France in the days of their greatest strength to defeat their pretence to Continental supremacy, and their

menace to the narrow seas, which are the bulwark of our independence, so shall we be ready, with the same unanimity and the same stubborn sense of purpose, to fight any other nation which shows by her acts that she is advancing a like claim and confronting us with a like threat."

The events which came soon after the publication of this sound and impressive view indicate how clearly The Times perceived, and how well it crystallized, the whole issue.

The size and the soul of the issue are being better understood now in Canada and in the King's other dominions overseas than was possible outside of Great Britain on the day when Germany's hand was first shown. The Empire, through no fault of its own, as we most earnestly believe, is fighting for its integrity, its maintenance of its ideals, its liberty, its very existence. That sons of the Empire must be ready to make every sacrifice for the cause is understood as soon as the case is clearly defined. The Times spoke not only for Great Britain, but for the whole Empire when it said:

"It is the aim of Great Britain that international relations should never be broken by war, except in the last resort when honor and security are vitally engaged and diplomacy has failed. It can be true to that aim, which she shares with all progressive democracies, if she fail to make the necessary sacrifices for it now. The peace of the world is bound up with the issue which Austria-Hungary has raised. That Monarchy has set itself to destroy the elementary liberties of a rising State upon its borders by sudden and brutal appeal to force, and this action Germany is deliberately supporting. It is the duty of Powers which are prepared to use war as an instrument of policy whenever it seems likely to secure an advantage more effectively than diplomatic means. It is the very antithesis of our idea of war, which regards it only as the last arbitration when every other human means has failed. In the name of all we stand for, we must resist it at all costs. Our interests and our ideals are equally at stake. We must be ready to die for them, as we have lived for them, or else to sacrifice them again and again to the policy of less enlightened and scrupulous Governments, till at last the lower standards are supreme and ours are lost. We believe our cause in Europe and beyond is the cause of the British Empire. In our European claims and in our European obligations there is no trace of militarist ambition or dynastic intrigue. We are guided by the great common aim and interests of British civilization, and we recognize with pride and affection how swiftly the judgment of our kinsmen throughout the world has swept away the phrases of weakness and inferiority and ranged their manhood at our side."

There is no word now possible but war, and no possible end to war but victory. Short or long, easy or heavy, whatever course the war may run, whatever surprise it may develop, the whole British Empire now sets itself vigorously to face the war with the supreme task of its existence. It must strike and keep striking until the enemy asks for quarter.

This is a terrible programme to be sure, but in our situation it is impossible for a moment to entertain any other view. Those who have drawn the sword against civilization must perish by the sword.

AT OTTAWA. Calmly, and with an excellent spirit, the Parliament of Canada has taken fitting measures to cope with the situation thrust upon this portion of the Empire which is at war. Universal approval will follow the government's action in deciding upon a war vote of \$50,000,000 to be raised by loan, and there will be quick endorsement of the action of the government in spending on its own responsibility, large sums in necessary preparation before Parliament met. The war vote already decided upon is large, but it will instantly occur to everybody that should it become necessary to double it tomorrow, or next week, the country is ready for the expenditure, and ready also to supply men as well as treasure.

This is an hour in which there are no political parties in Canada, but when all Canadians are loyal subjects to His Majesty King George, prepared, not merely to talk about unity and instant co-operation, but to show to all the world that these sentiments have been taken for granted and that they are already being lived up to.

Necessarily in a country like ours, blessed with tranquility for a full century, so far at least as serious participation in war is concerned, some time is required for readjustment to the demands of a new situation so serious as that now confronting us. But there is today in every part of this half-a-continent ample proof that the people have awakened to the size and the nature of the task before them, and that they are preparing to do their full share of the work that lies before the British race.

Parliament will discharge promptly and with dignity the work committed to it, and we doubt not that it will continue to command public approval by the efficiency and generosity of the measures taken for the common defence.

JAPAN AND THE GERMANS. It is a long lane, in international relations, that has no turning. Germany, in 1897, with no valid excuse, seized a strip of territory under Japan's nose, at a time when Japan was unable to resent it. Today Japan is taking back that strip of territory at the point of a pistol, and Germany, while she may make a short protest, cannot hope to do anything in the end other than obey the curt order of the Japanese to get out of the Far East, bag and baggage.

After Japan defeated China in 1897 Germany's influence in the councils of the nations was strong enough to rob the Japanese of at least a portion of the legitimate fruit of their successful campaign. And at that time Germany, in pursuance of its new forward policy, took from China, under threat, a ninety-nine-year lease of Kiao-Chau, and occupied a strip of coast there on the Yellow Sea. This territory is 180 miles long, and has behind it a so-called neutral zone of 3,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,200,000. Kiao-Chau itself has an area of 300 square miles, and a population of 83,000. The Germans have constructed a modern dock-yard there, and have been establishing a fortified coaling station, Tsintau. This German fortress and coaling station is only 800 miles distant from Nagasaki, and a fast squadron could leave the strong base and be within gun range of the Japanese coast in twenty-four hours.

The situation which developed a few days ago gave Japan a tempting opportunity to remove what might become a formidable menace from its own sphere of influence, to punish Germany for its action of 1897, and to show the Japanese willingness to abide by the letter and spirit of its treaty with Great Britain.

Included among the German warships recently reported in Asiatic waters are two fine modern cruisers, the Schachhorst and Gieseler, sister ships, of 22½ knots, heavily armored, armed with eight 8.2 quick-firers, six 5.9-inch quick-firers and twenty 8.4's—a most formidable battery. Germany has other ships of war in that neighborhood, and they were reported cruising off Kiao-Chau several days ago, accompanied by colliers.

The Germans have until next Sunday to reply to the imperative order of expulsion issued by Japan. So far as is known the Germans have about 1,500 men at Kiao-Chau. These, together with the ships, make up a small fighting force, and Germany, while she may fight, is unlikely to sacrifice these men against hopeless odds. As for the ships, it may be taken for granted that they will never again see any home port.

THE RUSSIANS. The Russians, we are told in these days, are slow to get into action. It is natural that this should be said of them now, partly because it has ever been true, and partly because so much depends upon the time which may be occupied by the Czar in bringing the weight of his striking power to bear from the eastward upon embattled Germany.

But this is a good time to recall some of the striking facts that have been recorded concerning the fighting quality of the Russian soldier and sailor. We remember that the Russians in Manchuria were badly led at times, and that the war administration of St. Petersburg was bad; but we remember that also, that the Russian soldier discharged his duty well under all circumstances. The common soldier remained at his post until he was told to go, although in many instances the carnage was frightful beyond understanding. The Russian fleet was overmatched; but while it could fight, it fought.

Let us take a little evidence on this point from the Japanese official account of the great naval battle at Tushima, where the Japanese destroyed the Russian fleet. The account has to do with the fate of the Russian flagship Suworoff. "Upon that ship the weight of the Japanese fire was directed from the first, and when finally she was on fire in a score of places, when exploding shells had caused the very paint on her sides and superstructure to burst into flames, the ship, lying almost stationary in the water, and slowly working her engines so as to get on the proper course and follow the fleet, the flagship still offered her battered sides to the enemy, firing wildly from those of her guns which were still serviceable, and, alas! they were few in number."

Let us take from the Japanese official account these words describing the end of the Russian battleship: "In the dusk, when our cruisers were driving the enemy northwards, they came upon the Suworoff alone, at some distance from the fleet, heeling over badly and enveloped in flames and smoke. The division (Captain-Lieutenant Fudamoto) of torpedo-boats, which was with our cruisers, was at once sent to attack her. Although much burned and still on fire—although she had been subjected to so many attacks, having been fired at by all the fleet (in the full sense of the word)—although she had only one serviceable gun—she still opened fire, showing her determination to defend herself to the last moment of her existence—so long, in fact, as she remained above water. At length, about 7 p. m., after our torpedo-boats had twice attacked her, she went to the bottom."

Does any man ask for more convincing tribute to the dogged courage of the Russians, whose advance toward Germany is now awaited with such different feelings by the Allies and by the Kaiser?

74TH REGIMENT SENDS VE TO WAR

Lt. Col. Wetmore of Seventy-five Waiting for MORE COM

Recruiting Still in Progress out Kings and West

Secured - Sussex, Sackville Well Rep

Wed. ing at Sussex, with the Ang from the 74th, R. to proceed to the Canad any time. The call for defence of the empire response throughout the morland counties, fr "Rangers" are recrute "The names of the s follow:

Lieut.-Colonel O. W. manding; Major Fred haqui; Capt. F. H. E. Capt. Fenwick Giegey, H. P. Logan, St. John Chadwick, Moncton.

Staff-Serjt. Edward I ne Long, Walton's La K. Porter, Lem. Reel Nelson, Moss King; P. Cochran, Kingston; Kingdon; Privates Angus J. McDonald, G. M. McGuire, W. R. Crai Danhill, E. R. Camp Pomerton, all of Sus Clay, Broadstairs, Ken A. Ellis, G. Spackman Landry, George Bloom Michael Dawson, all of Richmond, and G. M. Allan W. Bell, Apollo nell, Sussex; W. J. N. A. Bunnell, Morley J. O'Brien, Catwells G. S. Shipp, Herbert. Second, Arthur Russell of Sussex.

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74TH REGIMENT SENDS VETERANS TO WAR FRONT

Lt. Col. Wetmore Has Squad of Seventy-five at Sussex Waiting for Orders

MORE COMING IN

Recruiting Still in Progress Throughout Kings and Westmorland Counties and Good Class of Men is Being Secured - Sussex, Moncton and Sackville Well Represented.

Wednesday, Aug. 19. Lieut-Colonel O. W. Wetmore is waiting at Sussex with the overseas contingent from the 74th Regiment, prepared to proceed to the Canadian rendezvous at any time. The call for foreign service in defence of the empire met with a hearty response throughout Kings and Westmorland counties, from which the "Rangers" are recruited. The names of the officers and men follow: Lieut-Colonel O. W. Wetmore, commanding; Major Fred Morrison, Apohaqui; Capt. F. H. Rowe, Moncton; Capt. Fenwick Gage, Hampton; Lieut. H. Logan, St. John; Lieut. F. J. G. Chadwick, Moncton. Staff-Sergeant Edward Long, Private Irvine Long, Walton's Lake, Private Fred K. Porter, Long Beach; Private Ernest Nelson, Moss Glen; Private Hamilton Cochrane, Kingston; Private H. Hughes, Kingston; Private Thomas Wilson, Wm. Bloomfield, Dunca Cameron, J. MacGuire, W. R. Craig, Sergeants Edgar Danhill, E. R. Campbell, Private G. Penner, all of Sussex; Private H. Clay, Broadstairs, Kent county (Eng.); A. Ellis, G. Spackman, Sussex; Joseph Landry, George Bloomfield, Thos. Jones, Michael Dawson, all of Apohaqui; Harry Richardson, Wm. G. Matthews, Sussex; Allan W. Bell, Apohaqui; A. L. Bunnell, Sussex; W. J. Nash, Havelock; G. A. Bunnell, Morley; Ernest, Napoleon Landry, John Caldwell, H. D. Warren, G. L. Slipp, Herbert Bickerton, Ralph Scott, Arthur Russell, Cecil Elliot, all of Sussex. Privates Wm. A. Kinnear, Parker Estabrook, Geeser Chase, John E. Amos, Corporal David I. Charters, Privates Walter G. Ward, Chandler L. O'Brien, Angus J. McDonald, Leslie J. Kinneer, Frank W. E. Crossman, Frank R. Card, Jack A. Richardson, John L. Townsend, Wm. Marks, Daniel P. Lund, all of Sackville. Private Thomas Slater, Gilbert Granley, Fort Edge. Corporal Ralph Huntingford, Privates Albert V. Repper, Robert McBride, Charles T. McDonald, George A. Ryan, Arthur S. LeBlanc, Henry Wilson, Wm. J. Henry, W. B. Steves, Chad A. Trites, Cole F. Sawyer, James Williams, Joseph Bourgeois, all of Moncton; Stanley Mills, Boyer's Mills, Wm. E. S. Power, Edgar J. Connel, Wm. J. O'Brien, Geo. Albert McDougall, all of Moncton. Lieutenants still enlisting. Nearly all the above have seen military service in the 74th.

THE RUSSIANS

The Russians, we are told in these days, are slow to get into action. It is natural that this should be said of them now, partly because it has ever been true, and partly because so much depends upon the time which may be occupied by the Czar in bringing the weight of his striking power to bear from the eastward upon embattled Germany.

But this is a good time to recall some of the striking facts that have been recorded concerning the fighting quality of the Russian soldier and sailor. We remember that the Russians in Manchuria were badly led at times, and that the war administration from St. Petersburg was bad; but we remember this, also, that the Russian soldier discharged his duty well under all circumstances. The common soldier remained at his post until he was told to go, although in many instances the carnage was frightful beyond understanding. The Russian fleet was overmanned; but while it could fight, it fought.

Let us take a little evidence on the part from the Japanese official account of the great naval battle at Tsushima, where the Japanese destroyed the Russian fleet. The account has to do with the fate of the Russian flagship Suworoff. Upon that ship the weight of the Japanese fire was directed from the first, and when finally she was on fire in a score of places, when exploding shells had caused the very paint on her sides and superstructure to burst into flames, the ship, lying almost stationary in the water, and slowly working her engines so as to get on the proper course and follow the fleet, the flagship still offered her battered sides to the enemy, firing wildly from those of her guns which were still serviceable, and, alas! they were few in number.

Let us take from the Japanese official account these words describing the end of the Russian battleship: "In the dusk, when our cruisers were driving the enemy northwards, they came upon the Suworoff alone, at some distance from the fleet, heeling over badly and enveloped in flames and smoke. The division (Captain-Lieutenant Fudamoto) of torpedo-boats, which was with our cruisers, was at once sent to attack her. Although much burned and still on fire—although she had been subjected to so many attacks, having been fired at by all the fleet (in the full sense of the word)—although she had only one serviceable gun—the still offered her, showing her determination to defend herself to the last moment of her existence—so long, in fact, as she remained afloat. At length, about 7 p. m., after our torpedo-boats had twice attacked her, they went to the bottom."

Does any man ask for more convincing tribute to the dogged courage of the Russians, whose advance toward Germany is now awaited with such different feelings by the Allies and by the Kaiser?

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The following reports have been received by Department of Agriculture this morning: Annapolis Valley (N. S.)—Apple crop 80 to 90 per cent. of normal. The same percentage as spotted fruit in 1913. Crop increased 30 per cent. and fruit of larger size. Heavy drop in Bulwinkle and Ben Davis. Weather very favorable. Market very gloomy as buyers will not offer. Strenuous co-operative efforts are being made to relieve the situation by marketing surplus. New Brunswick—Apple crop promised to be double that of 1913. Free from frost damage. Local markets good. Weather fine and dry. Ontario—Georgian Bay—Apple crop 60 to 70 per cent. full and exceptionally clean. Winter varieties in Barrie and Orillia (Lake Simcoe) district, less than 25 per cent. and fall varieties 50 per cent. Lake Ontario (north)—Dry weather broken Aug. 14. Apples clear in spray orchards. Early varieties ready to move. Buyers not operating. Ontario crop estimates. Owing to war and high price of sugar, fruit growers now receiving very poor prices. D. JOHNSON, Commissioner.

THE BEST LINIMENT

ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Gastic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For all ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs, Gombault's Gastic Balsam is the most effective remedy. It is a powerful expectorant and antiseptic, and is used by the most eminent medical authorities. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces. Price 1/2, 1, and 2 dollars respectively. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ont.

What's become of the fellow who used to lick his sugar from one end to the other before he lit it? Don't worry when your boy leaves 18. He'll be back here.

THE LEADERS IN NORMAL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMS.

Dorothy Geddes, of Harcourt, Kent County, at Head of First Class Candidates, and Theodore Lejeune, of Haut Lameque, Gloucester Co., of Second.

Fredericton, Aug. 19.—Following are the names of candidates for first class Normal school entrance, July, 1914, who made 65 per cent. and upwards on their examinations. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French. One-eighth of the marks in French are added to the average as a bonus. (Arranged in order of highest standing.) Dorothy Geddes, Harcourt, Kent Co. *Clia M. Wetmore, Cent. Blissville, Sunbury Co. Estella V. Fox, Cent. Kingsclear, York Co. *Etha G. Mills, Hainesville, York Co. Waldo H. Swan, Harvey, York Co. *Bruce M. Berry, Moncton, Westmorland Co. *Beaie E. Hill, Millerton, Northumberland Co. *Margaret I. Barbour, Riverside, Albert Co. *Jennie A. Warren, Harcourt, Kent Co. *Mabel M. Wood, Ruslogorms, Sunbury Co. Harold Lawrence, Lr. Dumfries, York Co. *Julia T. Crawford, Kingston, Kings Co. Stanley Hetherington, Castalla, Charlotte Co. *Wilfred M. Addison, Petticoat, Westmorland Co. Gladys McGowan, Wilson's Beach, Charlotte Co. *Kathleen Attee, Apohaqui, Kings Co. Second Class Normal School Entrance. Second class candidates who made 65 per cent. and upwards on second class papers follow. Those marked with an asterisk wrote a paper in French, one-eighth of the marks of which are added to the average as a bonus. Those whose names are bracketed made the same average. (Arranged in order of highest standing.) Gloucester Co. *Theodore Lejeune, Haut Lameque, Gloucester Co. *Mary S. Grant, Grand View, York Co. *Edith M. Black, Harcourt, Kent Co. *Yvonne Delisle, Cornville, Kent Co. M. E. Jean, Woodworth, Durham, York Co. Marjorie Ellis, Bahhurst, Gloucester Co. *Ernestine Landry, Up. Pokemouche, Gloucester Co. Edith M. Currier, Oromocto, Sunbury Co. *Rita M. Little, St. Stephen, Charlotte Co. Hazel E. Patterson, Fairfield, St. John Co. *Claudia Lewis, St. East, Madawaska Co. *Eveline St. Pierre, Buctouche, Kent Co. Fred A. Patterson, Grey's Mills, Kings Co. Lillian M. Patterson, Fairfield, St. John Co. *Annie L. Murray, Doaktown, Northumberland Co. *Marie C. Sullivan, Woodstock, Carleton Co. *Farrin L. Murray, Lord's Cove, Charlotte Co. Gladys Kilburn, Fredericton, York Co. *Marguerite Gillis, Cupid, Victoria Co. Heloys H. Gillmor, Bonny River, Charlotte Co. Fay M. Brooks, Grand View, York Co. George H. Branscombe, Somerville, Carleton Co. *Nellie B. Wilkin, Harvey, York Co. *Ada D. Boyer, Victoria, Carleton Co. *Margaret D. Kirkpatrick, Debec, Carleton Co. *Florence Gaudet, St. Joseph's, Westmorland Co. *Eveline Gibeon, Bristol, Carleton Co. *Emilia Girouard, Buctouche, Kent Co. *Annie V. Murphy, Up. Kingsclear, York Co. Lillian P. Hoyt, Hoyt Station, Sunbury Co. *Eveline Bilodeau, Cocagne, Kent Co. *Violet B. Cowperthwaite, Durham, York Co. Hazel A. Calder, Campobello, Charlotte Co. *Raymond B. Hawkins, Pennfield, Charlotte Co.

GOVERNMENT MAY ISSUE \$15,000,000 DOMINION NOTES

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The minister of finance has given notice of a resolution increasing the power of the government to issue Dominion notes by providing that the minister shall hold power: (a) To the amount of 25 per cent. of Dominion notes issued up to a total issue of \$50,000,000, instead of up to a total issue of \$30,000,000, as heretofore. (b) As respects Dominion notes issued in excess of \$30,000,000 equal to such excess. The net result of this provision will be an increase of \$15,000,000 in the issue of free Dominion notes, the total now being \$22,500,000. Authority is also taken for the establishment of offices of the assistant receiver-general in Regina and Calgary.

CARLETON COUNTY TROOPS OFF TO VALCARTIER

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 19.—The 67th Regiment, the first British Canadian Field Engineers, and 28th Dragoons received orders today to proceed to Valcartier. They leave tomorrow at noon. Col. Kirkpatrick, Major J. J. Bull and Capt. Leo Graves leave here with men of the 67th.

ST. JOHN MEN FIGHTING FOR EMPIRE



Non-Commissioned Officers of Overseas Company, 62nd Regiment, taken for The Telegraph on Barrack Square. Top row (standing left to right)—Lance Corporal Twatles, Private Addison, Lance Corporal Smith and Corporal Whitson. Middle row (seated)—Corporal H. D. Finlay, Signalling Sergeant Charles Cunningham, Col-Sergeant Carl deFollett and Sergeant C. G. Manson. Bottom row (on ground)—Sergeants A. Whitehead and J. G. Emalle.

FIRST ST. JOHN SOLDIERS OFF TO VALCARTIER THURSDAY NIGHT

(Continued from page 1.)

trained for the first part of a 2,000 mile voyage to fight for a mother country to that to many of them is little more than an expression. So it was perhaps not quite conclusively the seriousness of the time lay underneath the sendoff when— "The tumult and the shouting dies, Still stands the ancient sacrifice."

March to Station.

Altogether 160 officers and men left St. John for Valcartier. They were a detachment of forty from the Army Service Corps, forty-eight signallers and 72 members of the No. 3 Field Ambulance. Their names are given below. They departed at the armory at 6 o'clock and after being formed up were marched to the railway station, headed by the band of the 62nd regiment, St. John Fusiliers, playing popular and martial marches. The signallers were first in the parade, followed by the men of the Army Service Corps and the rear was brought up by the Medical Corps. They were without exception the steady and even, besides, of course, the officers who will work where they are called to work, and the rear was brought up by the Medical Corps. They were without exception the steady and even, besides, of course, the officers who will work where they are called to work, and the rear was brought up by the Medical Corps.

At the station, as stated, the crowd was immense. The departing men were marched almost at once to the train, which stood waiting in the yard on the right of the main building and the signallers without more ado got into their cars. The Army Service men, however, were directed to the left to the entrance of the station where the ladies of the Canadian Club to the number of twenty given his box and in many cases a handshake too. They passed on and entered further up the platform.

There were others, too, who had thought of the men's immediate needs. Every man on the train was supplied with a box of luncheon by the ladies of the club and altogether 207 boxes of sandwiches, meat pie, ham and assorted fruit, were handed out to them. Mrs. Edward Sears had presented each man a pipe. Meanwhile the band had taken its stand near the locomotive and was playing The Soldiers of the King. Rule Britannia, The British Grenadier and other martial favorites, but they were so far away from the centre that they remained almost unheard by most of the people. There was the usual difficulty in getting anything like ordered unanimity for the crowd was pushing and swaying, though not in disorder. The train was prompt, but it was not ceremonial at all.

The mayor, who was in a carriage with Lieut. Gov. Wood, made a short speech. He said: "The men of St. John, I convey to you the best of good wishes and the heartiest send-off from the citizens of St. John. You are going to do your share in the preservation of the empire and its integrity. You will carry with you the best wishes and the blessing that all the people of this country can bestow upon you. I hope you will return safely when you have done your duty."

Lieut-Gov. Wood also spoke very briefly. He said: "I am heartily with you, my boys, in this, it is a righteous cause that you go for, I hope you will all come back safely, and that you will maintain the dignity and the prestige of the empire."

The mayor then called for three cheers for King George, and they were given with enthusiasm, and a moment later an equally enthusiastic response was given to his call for three cheers for the allies, Belgium, France and Russia. Not long afterwards the whistle went as the band was playing the Marseillaise and the train slowly steamed out of the station to the music of God Save the King. But there was then no cheering. There was only the dignified silence, and the rather anxious suspense that somehow seemed to pervade all. It was curious that in this tense moment the words of Sir Rider Haggard, uttered so startlingly in his time before, came back: "Do the men and women of your great country of Canada understand that the empire is at grips for life or death? . . . I know that England is glad to accept your help. But do you all understand that you are England? It was apparent that Canada is awakening to the understanding of what this war will mean for her in the sacrifice of treasure and the lives of her men; the stern determination of the men of St. John sent forth last night is the best proof that they understand that they are England."

"Come, the four corners of the world In arms And we shall shock them; naught shall make us rue, If England to herself do list but true."

The following is the list of the officers and men of the different corps who left last evening: Army Service Corps. Lieut. J. Olliphant, St. John. Charles Kelly, 84 St. Patrick street. M. Irvine, 35 Lombard street. Harry Graham, 24 Brussels street. E. R. Morton, 200 British street. P. W. Vanderbeck, Milleron (N.B.). Thos. Wark, 509 St. Patrick street. G. W. Freeman, Sussex (N.B.). Bert Hicks, 83 Pitt street. Harry S. Little, 280 Brussels street. Anthony Hagger, Quispamban (N.B.). John Dougherty, St. John. Charles Edwards, 125 Sydney street. Frank Wharton, 484 Main street. Charles Smith, 3 Clarence street. Bernard McKee, 69 Chesley street. Charles McAnulty, 40 Erin street. Clement Jeffrey, 34 Somerset street. Harry W. Adams, 18 Main street. Lawrence McCarthy, 108 Acadia St. John Neill, 14 Pond street. Harold Chamberlain, Clarence St. James McCluskey, 80 St. Patrick St. Fred. Watson, 9 Marsh road. Bernard McCarthy, 69 Elm street. George Park, 34 Brussels street. Harry Fish, 44 Brussels street. W. C. Hayes, 123 Marsh Road. Lewis Gallagher, 125 Marsh Road. Wm. Maher, St. John. Frederick Hawker, 24 Paddock street. Percy Totten, 48 St. John street. John Sullivan, 20 Sheriff street. Fred. Thurgood, S. S. St. George. Alex. McDonald, S. S. St. George. Wm. McCallin, S. S. St. George. Thomas McLeod, 27 Brussels street. John Martin, Marsh road. No. 6 Signalling Company. Major T. E. Povers, 2 Crescent avenue. Lieut. A. Leavitt, 45 Holly street. Sergt. W. D. Henderson, Nauwigewauk (N. B.). E. O. Thompson, St. John (N. B.). Chester J. Daley, 7 High street. Harry W. Adams, 18 Main street. Thomas B. Ballantyne, 20 Britain street. Willis G. Lord, 51 Harrison street. Norman W. Wade, Y. M. C. A. Walter Somerville, 118 Mecklenburg street. Arthur D. Olive, 107 Moore street. John W. Mahoney, 62 St. Patrick street. Joseph D. Appleby, Nauwigewauk (N. B.). Henry D. Bradley, 126 Chesley street. Cyril McDonald, 81 Mecklenburg street. A. F. Bartlett, 24 Mecklenburg street.

CANADA'S FORCES ORDERED TO VAL CARTIER

Troops for the War to Entrain Thursday Morning for Camp Grounds

THE UNFIT WILL BE WEEDED OUT

All in Readiness to Receive the 25,000 Men, and it is Expected That Contingent Will Leave for England the Second Week in September.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—All is in readiness now to receive the Canadian contingent of 25,000 troops at Valcartier camp, and orders were issued tonight by the minister of militia to all commanding officers throughout the dominion to entrain on Thursday morning for Valcartier camp. This Canada's war machine, the biggest of its kind in the history of the country, will be set in motion, and infantry, artillery, army service corps, a sprinkling of cavalry and all the auxiliaries that go to make up an army will stream into the ancient capital and thence to Valcartier.

Col. Sam Hughes refrained from issuing this order before until the necessary water supply was ready and its purity guaranteed. There is now a pure water supply as can be obtained in the quantity controlled by Dr. Naimisth, of Toronto, an expert water analyst, who, with a staff of assistants, will make a test every day.

The advance guard of the Army Service Corps has completed arrangements for the feeding of the troops, and it is expected that by the beginning of next week 25,000 will be assembled at Valcartier, then the work of training will begin in earnest. Those who are unfit and cannot stand the strain will be weeded out and left behind, while the men who are physically fit will make up the 22,000. The men while in Valcartier will be under war service conditions, and it is anticipated that they will leave for England about the second week in September.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS WITHOUT GREAT BATTLE

(Continued from page 1.)

London, Aug. 20.—(8.32 p. m.)—According to information received in official circles this evening, Emperor Wilhelm has ordered that resistance be made to the last to Japan's attempts to oust Germany from Kia-Chau.

CHINA PASSIVE, NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS

Peking, China, Aug. 20.—China today inquired of the United States what its attitude would be toward the cession by Germany to the United States of the province of Kia-Chau for immediate cession thereafter back to China. The inquiry of the Chinese government was made to the American chargé d'affaires, and it was understood to be based on an intimation from Germany that such a course might solve the problem.

The Chinese government is not sure that such a programme would meet with the approval of Japan or Great Britain and the opinion is freely expressed that it will not. But China has informed the United States that no matter what action Japan may take as a result of her ultimatum to the Chinese government, she takes an absolutely passive attitude.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES IN ALSACE

Paris, Aug. 20.—(Special Cable)—Interest has been centred on Belgium today but the French invasion into Alsace-Lorraine grows hourly of more importance. Yesterday the French advanced so rapidly that it seems evident that the Germans have withdrawn thousands of their soldiers to aid the march into Belgium. It may prove a costly manoeuvre, for the French advance, from the meagre despatches that have been received, seems to be making a steady advance, and the German movement against France.

KAISER RESPONSIBLE FOR LIEGE CARNAGE

London, Aug. 21.—(2.10 a. m.)—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends a story originating in Christiania which states that Emperor William ordered the attacks by the Germans on Liege and that General von Emmich was not responsible for the atrocity.

ACROPLANES AS CARRIER PIGEONS

London, Aug. 20.—(10 p. m.)—Acroplanes are now playing the part in war which formerly only carrier pigeons could perform, and seem to have greater possibilities than pigeons. An official notification issued tonight to the people of England requesting them to be watchful for messages dropped from aeroplanes, describes the wrappings which will enclose messages, and directs the fliers to forward them immediately to the addressees they bear.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years it has proved to be the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, cur, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Is sold by druggists everywhere at 15¢ a bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

WOODSTOCK HONORS SOLDIER BOYS GOING TO THE WAR

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 18.—The war's widespread universal response shown by Canadians, in the desire to help Great Britain, is no more spontaneous than in the county of Carleton and town of Woodstock. The big demonstration here tonight in honor of the gallant troops, who are presently expected to leave, was a grand and inspiring sendoff.

The streets were brilliantly illuminated and when the 67th band swung into Main street at the head of the infantry, engineers and artillery it was a most impressive scene and one long to be remembered.

A banquet was given by the ladies in the town hall and their successful efforts on the occasion are warmly commended. The men who were marched to the Hayden-Gibson Theatre where a splendid programme of patriotic speeches and music was carried out before a packed house. The big theatre was filled to overflowing and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Business was literally suspended and the music scarcely rose above the cheering and hurraing of the throng. Speeches were delivered by Mayor Jones, Warden Phillips, Co. W. C. Good, and Hon. J. S. Fleming, all full of patriotic fervor.

The choruses consisted of music appropriate to the occasion and were rendered with a spirit which elicited applause that could be heard blocks away. The boys were present and their drill was received with great fervor. It was a night and an occasion long to be remembered.

There is much activity at the army camp every day, where the work of enrolling and examining the volunteers is being carried on. There is no doubt when the time limit expires there will be more men than is required. Meetings of the officers are held every day and the evident condition of readiness indicated that the finest work is being done and with the splendid spirit of the men they will be ready when the need and opportunity are presented.

The Carleton county soldiers contingent relief committee has been formed with T. C. Noddin, president; Mrs. W. P. Jones, vice-president; William Balmann, treasurer; J. D. Caroy, secretary, and a ladies' executive committee, consisting of Mesdames W. P. Jones, Wm. Balmann, J. C. Hartley, William Balmann, H. V. Dalling and M. McMann.

LIEUT.-COL. McLEOD TO COMMAND NEW BRUNSWICK FORCES

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 18.—It is reported here tonight that advice from Ottawa are that Lieut-Colonel H. F. McLeod, M. P., officer commanding the 71st York Regiment, will be in command of the New Brunswick section of the active service contingent. It is further reported that Rev. Canon John Sherry, Anglican clergyman at Stanley, is to be chaplain of the same.

Several reservists left by I. C. R. tonight for Quebec en route to meet Brigadier-General Oldershaw, P. A. M. C., who will take the rifle brigade, William Sinclair and John Bladen, will join the Scots Guards, and Charles Day, the Royal Artillery.

CANADA A PART IN THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE

Patriotic Speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden

Liberal Chieftain in Fervent Words Pledges No Criticism of Government While War Is On—Declares Britain Is Waging a War of Civilization and Justice Against Autocracy—Sir Robert Endorses Opposition Leader's Stand and Tells of Work of Defence.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Canada speaks with one voice. The voice of a united parliament is the voice of a united people.

"As to our duty, all are agreed. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the Mother Country. With firm hearts we abide the issues," said Sir Robert Borden, in concluding the debate on the address from the throne in parliament today.

"Our answers are ready, my friends, our appeal is not to the God of Battles, but to the God of Justice and Mercy. We have had our differences and disagreements, but here and now I give the assurance that in what has been done, and in what remains to be done, we shall take no exception and offer no criticism so long as there is danger at the front.

"We propose to let the friends and the foes of Britain know that a United Canada stands with the Mother Country, conscious and proud that she wages war, not for selfish purposes, but with one mind and one heart to maintain untarnished the honor and dignity of her name, and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest and power," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Both leaders, rising above all considerations of party politics, struck a high and inspiring note in memorable and historic utterances before crowded galleries, a full attendance of members, and with a consciousness of the gravity and importance of their utterances.

OVATION TO SIR WILFRID.

The Liberal leader, on rising to speak for his party, after the brief and appropriate speeches of Donald Sutherland and D. O. Lesperance, the mover and seconder of the address in reply, was received with a sincere and enthusiastic outburst of cheering from both sides of the house. His eloquent and telling summing up of the issues of the war, freedom against oppression, democracy against autocracy, civilization against the barbarism whose only law is that of might, was interrupted time and again by torrents of applause, led by cabinet ministers opposite.

Sir Robert Borden, in a correspondingly brief and statesmanlike presentation of the salient issues of the conflict and of the steps which had been taken by the government for Canadian and imperial defence, was similarly cheered by his political opponents.

There was neither Liberal nor Conservative in parliament today. Sir Wilfrid's speech was a classic both in regard to its matter and the manner of its delivery. Not a member stirred except to cheer, until he had finished.

Sir Robert Borden gave a succinct summary of the situation leading to the war and of the emergent measures taken by the government for which parliamentary sanction was asked. He announced that the government has offered to France, on behalf of the Canadian people to equip and to maintain a hospital of fifty beds in Paris or elsewhere for the care of the French wounded.

A further new announcement made by the premier was that in January last, on the suggestion of the imperial government, a conference of the chief deputy heads of departments in Ottawa had been held with a view of preparing plans for prompt government action in case of just such emergent conditions as had arisen. As a result of this conference the government had been in a position to act promptly along prescribed lines.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Canada's first war session in a century opened this afternoon without fuss or feathers. It is a parliament as yet, at any rate, without politics. Immediately after adjournment, after the opening ceremonies, Premier Borden crossed the floor to confer with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other leaders in the senate, largely represented, the commoners were in attendance practically en masse. Preliminaries were disposed of with business-like brevity. His royal highness, the khaki, and the Duchess of Cornwall were simply attired in white. The khaki service uniforms of the guard of honor, and aides were also particularly appropriate to the occasion which had called parliament together. The customary social display was dispensed with, although both chambers were crowded to capacity by attentive spectators. Even Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Loughheed, government leader in the senate, dispensed with their Windsor uniforms.

When the members returned to the common chamber the first announcement made by Speaker Symonds was that of the vacancy in the commons caused by the death of Hon. H. R. Knicker, former minister of railways and canals.

Both Sides Applaud Premier.

When Premier Borden rose to introduce the formal bill for the administration of oaths of office he was applauded from both sides of the chamber. In fact there were no indications that party differences existed.

Lady Laurier was one of the first to take a seat in the speaker's gallery. A few moments later Lady Borden came in. The latter crossed over and cordially shook hands with the former and they sat together in conversation.

There was one touch of humor. Sir Robert Borden rose and announced that he moved, seconded by Mr. Foster, that government business have precedence and that the customary social sitting on Wednesday be dispensed with.

The speaker repeated the premier's designation of his colleague until cries of "Sir George Foster" caused him to make the correction.

Correspondence between the government and the colonial secretary, between Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Perley and orders in council for the organization of the volunteer naval force under the Laurier Naval Act and for all steps taken by the government were tabled by the premier, copies having been already given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been consulted throughout.

Immediately thereafter Premier Borden moved the adjournment of the house.

Tomorrow it is expected Donald Sutherland and D. O. Lesperance will proceed to move and second the address in reply to the speech from the throne, after which the leaders will speak. There was no demonstration of any kind by the members and the seriousness of the situation is evidently fully felt.

Speech from the Throne.

The speech from the throne follows: Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

"Very grave events vitally affecting the interests of all his majesty's dominions have transpired since prorogation.

units, available for reserve or reinforcing purposes.

Paid \$1,950,000 for Chilean Submarines.

Copies of the order-in-council passed since the outbreak of the war, and tabled in the commons this afternoon show that the government paid \$1,950,000 for the two submarines purchased from Chile; that an order was placed with the Ross Rifle Company for 80,000 rifles and bayonets at \$38.25 for each rifle complete, aggregating approximately \$3,000,000, and that a third order was placed with the Canada Tool & Specialty Company of New Glasgow, for the conversion of 10,000 long Ross rifles and sights to correspond with the present Mark III rifle at \$2.50 per rifle for the conversion. This work is to be completed by April 1, 1915.

The total expenditure on these three items is about \$2,100,000. The expenditure for the submarines, which had to be made at once, was covered by government general war funds. The dimensions of the submarines are as follows: Displacement, 813 tons; length, 144 feet and 128 feet respectively; beam, 15 feet; speed, 13 knots submerged.

The order-in-council ratifying the purchase was passed on Aug. 7, or three days after the war had actually been declared by Great Britain. As a matter of fact, the purchase had been actually made just on the eve of the declaration of the war by Sir Richard McBride, acting for the British Columbia government. This international complication arose from the purchase of war vessels in a foreign country when Great Britain was actually at war was avoided.

Correspondence With Colonial Office.

The correspondence between the Canadian and the Imperial governments since the outbreak of the war, as tabled in the commons this afternoon, shows that Sir Robert Borden, dealt for the most part with the question of Canada's expeditionary force.

The first question raised was in regard to the sending of a cable to the British government in a cable to the colonial secretary on Aug. 1, in which it was stated that the Canadian government would welcome any suggestions and advice which the Imperial naval and military authorities might offer. It was pointed out that under Section 69 of the Canadian Militia Act, the active militia could only be placed on active service abroad for the defence of Canada, and as a means of observing the letter of the act, it was suggested that the Canadian regiment might be sent to the front as a Canadian government making all necessary financial provision for their equipment, pay and maintenance.

On the same day was called the offer of the Canadian government to put forth every effort to make every effort necessary to maintain integrity and maintain the honor of the empire, which evoked the reply already published, declaring that the Imperial government gratefully welcomed the assurance. On August 4, the following reply was received from the colonial secretary:

"Accepts Canada's Offer.

"Though there seems to be no immediate necessity for any request on our part for an expeditionary force from Canada, I think, in view of their general willingness to take all legislative and other steps by which they would be enabled, without delay, to provide such a force, in case it should be required, that it would be well to have the offer of the Canadian government on file, and to be ready to act on it as soon as possible."

Two days later, on August 6, there came the definite request for a Canadian expeditionary force. It was couched in the following terms:

"With reference to my telegram of August 4, his majesty's government gratefully accepts the offer of your military and naval resources for the defence of this country, and would be glad if they could be despatched as soon as possible."

It will be noted that the cable asked for the despatch of the forces "as soon as possible," and that it is requested that the force be sent to Great Britain. The aim of the expeditionary force was stated in the cable as follows:

"So far as the correspondence shows, no further cables have been received from the Imperial government, and the despatching of the force."

On August 8 the Canadian government asked the colonial office for advice as to whether the Imperial government in Canada should be sent home at once, and the following day a further cable was sent asking if the war office would allow the Imperial government to send the Canadian expeditionary force. In reply to this cable was received on August 12 stating that the Imperial government would be glad to have all army reservists sent home at the first opportunity. If transport could be arranged at once, it was requested that they should return with the expeditionary force.

In the correspondence there is a cable under date of August 8, from the governor-general to the colonial secretary, wishing to place the two submarines at Esquimaux at the disposal of the admiralty for general service. On August 9, this offer of the submarines was gratefully accepted by the admiralty.

The only other item of general interest in the correspondence is a request for the Imperial government to permit to the Dominion Coal Company should be given permission to export coal to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The reply received on August 4 stated that there were no objections to the exportation of coal to the countries mentioned.

A cable under date of August 10, from the high commissioner to London, to Premier Borden, states, in reply to the latter's request for information as to the effect of the British monetary policy, that no debt due from outside the British Isles is postponed unless incurred in Great Britain by any person or company having a business establishment or branch business in the British Isles.

Famous Speeches to be Circulated.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—After tabling correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial authorities having to do with matters leading up to the outbreak of hostilities, Sir Robert Borden proposed that this, as well as extracts from the English language containing speeches by Premier Borden and Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, be printed for the better understanding of events which had preceded the war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed that the documents be printed for distribution among the people generally, as well as for the information of members of parliament, and this was agreed to.

A suggestion by Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, that the speech of Bonar Law be published, was also accepted. After a motion to spread certain of the rules of parliament to facilitate the passage of legislation during the present short session, Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that the British government had sought by every possible means to avert war, but that the Imperial proposals of the autocrat, who controlled the destinies of the German empire, had to be rejected. Canada was

union the pride of all its citizens, the living lesson to other nations."

Premier Borden.

Sir Robert Borden, in opening, expressed his profound appreciation of the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They recognized the duty of unity at the present time, not only in Canada, but throughout the British dominions, to meet a crisis, a possible danger to this country and this empire, such as had not confronted it for a hundred years, at least.

In England, as in Canada, Sir Robert went on, all had joined as one man, in the face of the empire's peril. In England the men who had been most earnest for peace had united with all citizens in upholding the hands of the government and maintaining the integrity and duty of the empire. Britain had sought peace, not war. The efforts of the government to maintain peace had gone to every point, save loss of honor.

A Bolt From the Blue.

"War came with startling suddenness," declared the premier, "but after reading the British white paper and giving it most serious consideration, I am convinced that no government ever fought with more whole-hearted earnestness to keep the peace of the world and the empire. For years the whole of the British government had sought peace. Since 1907 it has pleaded with the nations to reduce their armaments. At the Hague it offered to give up what may be regarded as important advantages to induce Germany to abate the race of armaments. Time after time, year after year, on occasion of the peace conferences, the British government has shown its desire to bring about such conditions in Europe as would make for perpetual peace and to the last minute in the present crisis the British efforts have been unflinching for peace."

In some detail Sir Robert reviewed the events leading up to the war, and the efforts for peace put forward by Sir Edward Grey. "The peace maker of Europe," and his colleagues in the British cabinet.

War Deliberately Planned.

"I cannot escape and no man in this house can escape, the conviction," declared the premier, amid cheers, "that there was a deliberate determination on the part of the Imperial German government to start a world war on Serbia regardless of the humiliation of that country, and the consequences which war must bring. The Imperial German government ever made out any free nation was made on Serbia by Austria-Hungary on July 24."

Following the outbreak of the war the British government had made every possible attempt at arbitration. Every effort, except Germany, had consented to that mediation but in the end the British efforts were hopeless.

The great question which subsequently arose, continued Sir Robert, was as to the neutrality of Belgium, which had been guaranteed by Germany, France and Britain through past treaties, and cannot resist the conclusion," he said, "that it was the deliberate intention of the German government, formed many years ago, to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and to force France to break out of the neutrality of Belgium, which had been guaranteed by Germany, France and Britain through past treaties, and cannot resist the conclusion," he said, "that it was the deliberate intention of the German government, formed many years ago, to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and to force France to break out of the neutrality of Belgium, which had been guaranteed by Germany, France and Britain through past treaties, and cannot resist the conclusion," he said, "that it was the deliberate intention of the German government, formed many years ago, to violate the neutrality of Belgium, and to force France to 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BE BRAVE, THE ARE NO MORE

Death on Amphion Conducted Exposure-Even When Survivors Ship-Captain, After Period in Assumed Command-The

official information bureau has issued an order for the British cruiser Amphion by a mine in the last week.

and the third destroyer flotilla had plan of search the report continues.

had seen a suspicious ship throwing the German mine layer Koenigstein.

years gave chase, and in about an hour's

the German ship the plan of search was in the morning. At this hour, as the scene of the operations of the

to avoid the danger zone. This was how the Amphion struck a mine.

and aft bridge. As soon as the captain engine room to stop the engines, which

Amphion was on fire, it was found in

magazine. The ship's back appeared

flung down by the bows. All efforts

to save the ship in case of an

closed in, it was clearly time to abandon

pose with the same composure that had

confusion, and twenty minutes after the

officers and lastly the captain, had left

had left another explosion occurred. This

part of the vessel. The effect of this

at a second mine, which exploded the

height struck the rescue boats and the

shells burst on the deck of one of the

one German prisoner.

then began to settle quickly until its

the whole after part was inclined to an

quarter of an hour this also had disap-

peaks in highest terms of the behavior of

every order was promptly obeyed, without

ONLY SPARRING SO FAR, IS WARNING

OF THE NAVAL PAPER

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

London, Aug. 18.—The Chronicle takes the occasion of the announcement of the

British expeditionary force to reduce to

its true proportions the engagements

so far fought.

It says: "It is a great misfortune

that a large section of the British public

is getting the impression that the Ger-

mans are already beaten. This impres-

sion is quite premature. The military

calculation at the outset of the war was

that Germany would probably win the

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—At Rothersey Collegiate school by 14th September, household preferably over 25 years of age, references required. Apply Miss Beard, Rothersey College, Rothersey, Kings Co., N.B. 18211-9-5-2-w.

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for Primrose School, district No. 2, parish of Upland. Apply to Alexander Westphal, Westphal's salaried secretary, Barmesville, Kings county, N.B. 14892-8-21

NURSES WANTED WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 8899-7-1

AGENTS WANTED REMIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers an exceptional opportunity for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Swifton, Toronto, Ont.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby. Our summer is so delightfully cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time. Send for Catalogue S. KERR, Principal

UNCLE SAM TO BUY SHIPS TO CARRY HIS FOODSTUFFS Washington, D.C., Aug. 18.—President Wilson today approved a plan to have the government buy a number of ships to be used in taking American foodstuffs abroad. It was tentatively agreed that an appropriation of \$25,000,000 would be asked of congress for the purchase of the ships.

KANSAS ALFALFA, \$37,400,000. More Profitable Crop Acre for Acre Than Wheat.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 18.—Kansas alfalfa acreage is climbing. Reports received at the office of the state board of agriculture show practically all the alfalfa countries of the state show an average increase of 15 per cent in acreage over that of 1913, which was 1,028,329. This means the 1914 acreage will approximate 1,180,000 acres, an increase of 153,000 over last year. Taking the average yield of three tons an acre on the old alfalfa acreage and two tons on the newly alfalfa crop this year of approximately 8,400,000 tons.

In other words, alfalfa, with one-seventh the acreage of wheat, will bring in one-third as much money as will wheat. P. D. Coburn, former secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has always maintained that alfalfa is the handmaiden of prosperity.

Tomato and Lima Beans. Fry together in butter firm slices of tomato and plentiful drizzle of green pepper, and serve the combination on a bed of baked, dried lima beans. The beans, which should be quite mealy, will take up every particle of the savory tomato juice, and the flavors enhance each other. Make a little onion dice may be added if desired.

MARRIAGES MCINTYRE-HARTT.—At Fredericton, N.B., on Aug. 17, Miss Olive Maude, daughter of Mrs. D. W. Hartt, to Allen A. McIntyre, M. A., of St. John, by Rev. J. G. A. Belyea.

DEATHS SHEPHERD.—In this city on Aug. 17, Lillian, only child of Walter and Laura Shepherd, aged 15 years.

CLINCH.—In this city, on Aug. 16, Martin Frederick Clinch, aged 15 years.

WILSON.—In West St. John, on Aug. 16, Samuel Wilson, leaving a sorrowing wife, daughter, three sisters and two brothers.

PETTINGELL.—At Quispamsis, Kings Co. (N. B.), Aug. 17, James Pettengell, aged 49 years, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

PHOST.—At Hampton, on the 18th inst., Margaret M., widow of the late J. Harvey Frost, aged 88 years.

IN MEMORIAM TOOLE.—In loving memory of John H. Toole, who died Aug. 18, 1894.

PARKER.—In loving memory of our mother, Eleanor Parker, who died Aug. 16, 1913.

THE FAMILY. Captain and Mrs. Becker, of Godola Point, wish to thank their friends for kindness shown them in their recent sad bereavement and also for floral offerings.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Monday, Aug. 17. Str North Star, Clark, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and indse.

Tuesday, Aug. 18. Str Calvin Austin, 2683, Mitchell, Boston, via Maine ports, A. E. Fleming, pass and indse.

Str Governor Cobb, 1555, Allan, Boston, A. E. Fleming, pass and indse. Str P. C. Leung, King, Barbados, Crosby Co. Malaccaes.

Sailed. Monday, Aug. 17. Str Minnie Slauson (Am), Dickson, Southampton. Str Charles C. Lister (Am), Robinson, Southampton.

Tuesday, Aug. 18. Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Boston. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

CANADIAN PORTS. Moncton, Aug. 15—Arrd, schr Evelyn, Conrad, Barbados, Malaccaes.

Montreal, Aug. 17—Arrd, schr Montreal, Antwerp, Gaspeian, Sydney. Sid Aug 17, str Lucknow, London.

Montreal, Aug. 18—Arrd, str British Transport, Lisbon, Bengue, Head, Belfast. Sid—Str Mount Royal, London.

Mulgrave, Aug. 17—Arrd, sch Wapiti, from New York, cargo coal. Passed south—Four-master Orlando V. Worken.

Sch—Sch Kenneth C. Tower, New York. Halifax, Aug. 17—Arrd, schr Edward Sniart (term), Philadelphia; Lewis Boston; Jédis Theriault (term), Barbados via St. Stephen; Hubert Mac, Bolena (Nd); R. B. White (term), Baltimore; drage McDougal, 805, Lahay, St. John, in tow for Point du Chene; J. L. British, 686, Pardie, St. John for Point du Chene; tug Muscallonge, 245, Williams, St. John for Point du Chene.

Bridgewater, Aug. 17—Arrd, sch Eva C. Haux, Lynn; James William, Gaton, Halifax; Etta, Vaughan, Thorburn, Saint John; Melba, Hafusa, St. John. Montreal, Aug. 18—Arrd, stra Corinthian, London; Caouana, St. Johns (N. F.); Oakfield, Marcellus.

Sid—Strs Mount Royal, London; Caroline, Nantes (French recovers); Hawkesbury, Aug. 18—Arrd, term sch A. V. Coarod, Barbados for Campbellton.

BRITISH PORTS Liverpool, Aug. 17—Arrd, str Francionia, Boston.

Queenstown, Aug. 18—Arrd, str Olympic, New York. Liverpool, Aug. 15—Arrd, str Atlantic, New York.

Plymouth, Aug. 18—Arrd, str Alauda, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS. City Island, Aug. 18—Passed, str Diana (Nor), Newburg (NY) for Windsor (NS); 14th, sch Mayflower, Perth Amboy for Amherst (NS); Charles L. Jeffrey, Perth Amboy for St. John (NB); David C. Ritzy, South Amboy (N. J.), Amherst (NS).

Vineyard Haven, Aug. 18—Arrd, and sid, sch Jeremiah Smith, New York for Halifax.

Passed Aug. 14, sch Eva A. Danen, however, New York for Eastport; Vineyard, do for Calais; Robert A. Snyder, do for St. Andrews (NB); Percy G. Rockland, Aug. 18—Arrd, str Sarah L. Davis, St. George (NB); Carrie C. Ware, River Hebert (NS).

Boston, Aug. 18—Cld, stra Canadian, Liverpool; Numidian, Glasgow. Gloucester, Aug. 14—Arrd, schs Two Sisters, St. George (NB); Alaska, Stockton Springs; George Chalmers, Gloucester; the cutter, Prospect (Me) Philadelphia, Aug. 18—Cld, str Manchester Mariner, Manchester.

New York, Aug. 17—Arrd, str Niuewanter, Rotterdam; Laconia, Liverpool.

Boston, Aug. 17—Arrd, str Marquette, Antwerp.

Portsmouth, Aug. 16—Arrd, sch Alberta, Liverpool (N. S.). New York, Aug. 18—Arrd, schs Mary E. Moore, Apple River; Sawyer Brothers, Bear River; Leora M. Thurlow, Machias; Woodward Abrahams, New Haven.

Vineyard Haven, Aug. 18—Arrd, sch Gladys, Hawkesbury.

Sid Aug 16—Schs Sarah A. Reed, Calais; Mayflower, Hampton; Palmisto, Charles Harbor; Isiah K. Steaton, St. John; B. Hazard, New York.

New York, Aug. 17—Arrd, sch Silver Spray, Sachville (NB). Gloucester, Aug. 17—Arrd, Fannie Hodgkins, Deer Island (NB).

Boston, Aug. 17—Arrd, sch C. T. W. Plymouth. Cld Aug 17—Sch Helen G. King, St. John.

City Island, Aug. 17—Sid, schs Empress, Gulltenberg for Halifax (NS); Wm L. Elkins, Perth Amboy for St. John (NB).

Vineyard Haven, Aug. 17—Arrd, sch Warner Moore, St. John for New York; St. Olaf, Calceat for St. John; Scotia Queen, Parrish for New York.

Nobiska, Mass., Aug. 17—Passed sch Harry, Perth Amboy for St. John. Rockland, Aug. 17—Sid, sch Emma S. Lord, Hillsboro.

WEDDINGS

Belyea-McLeod. Tuesday, Aug. 18. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. McLeod, Fredericton, was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday evening.

The bride, Miss Belyea, was attended by her bridesmaids, Miss Kabberry and Miss Belyea. The groom, Mr. W. T. McLeod, was united in marriage to Miss Belyea by Rev. Dr. J. G. A. Belyea.

Scovil-Wilson. Hampton, N. B., Aug. 13.—This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, a very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Wilson, Main street, Hampton Station, when their only daughter, Miss George Wilson, was united in marriage to Harry H. Scovil (Ted), of St. John, the celebrant being the Rev. E. C. Creed, pastor of the Methodist church.

There were about fifty guests present, relatives and special friends of the families interested. The large hall was decorated with the decorations, making a pleasing scheme in green and white. Overhead, at the far end of the hall, was a large and beautiful composed of bride's bouquet and white stocks, underneath which the bride couple stood during the ceremony.

Mrs. J. M. Scovil, the groom's mother, was dressed in a superb gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses.

Mrs. G. M. Wilson, the bride's mother, wore a dress of blue satin trimmed with black chiffon and jets.

Mrs. J. M. Scovil, the groom's mother, was dressed in a superb gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses.

After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served to the guests, and an opportunity was afforded for them to inspect the beautiful wedding gifts.

Among these gifts were some fine pieces of furniture, silver, cut glass and china, together with nappery, kitchen ware and utensils, and a check for \$100. About 6:30 o'clock the bridal couple took their leave in the groom's automobile.

The bride's traveling dress was of fine blue cloth and Panama hat.

Gates-Norton. Tuesday, Aug. 18. A very pretty wedding took place Tuesday afternoon at the rectory of the Home of the Good Shepherd in Fairville, when the pastor, Rev. W. P. Dunham, united in marriage Herbert J. Gates, 208 Martha A, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Norton, both of this city. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Olga McGuire, and the groom was supported by his brother, Charles. The bride was attired in a gown of brown silk with white satin trimmings.

Her traveling suit was of blue serge. Many beautiful and useful presents were received by the happy pair. After a trip through the city, the bride and groom will reside at King street, West End.

Wells-Clark. Tuesday, Aug. 18. The George street Baptist church was the scene of a quiet wedding at 8 o'clock this morning, when Miss Ella B. Clark, only daughter of John T. Clark, became the bride of William Wells, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wells, formerly of Bay Verte, Westmorland county. Rev. A. F. Newcomb performed the marriage ceremony, assisted by Rev. Dr. Macdonald, editor of the Maritime Baptist.

Murphy-McGuigan. Rev. William M. Duke, rector, administered the sacred rite of matrimony at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the cathedral, when the principals were Joseph J. Murphy, merchant tailor, and Mary D. McGuigan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. McGuigan, of St. John.

The bride was given away by her brother, the best man, and Miss Rose McGuigan, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The groom was supported by his brother, Matthew. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the Union station, where they left on the Boston train on a honeymoon.

McIntyre-Hartt. Tuesday, Aug. 18. Friends in different parts of the maritime provinces will be interested in a wedding which took place yesterday at Fredericton Junction, when Allan A. McIntyre, M. A., of St. John, was united in marriage to Miss Olive Maude Hartt, daughter of Mrs. D. W. Hartt, of St. W. Hartt, at one time a former prominent business man of Fredericton Junction.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride, in the presence of immediate relatives, at 6 o'clock last evening, and was presided over by Rev. Dr. Belyea, pastor of the Fredericton Junction Baptist church.

The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her brother, J. B. Hartt. She wore a white satin dress and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and swainsonia.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are graduates of Acadia University. Mrs. McIntyre has been a member of the teaching staff of the St. John schools, while Mr. McIntyre has been associated with his father in business here. After the ceremony a dainty wedding supper was served and the bride and groom left on the Boston express for a honeymoon trip to Washington and New York.

The bride's gown was of navy blue, with hat to match, and the groom wore a black silk dress with lace trimmings, while the groom's mother was dressed in a gown of black and white with lace trimmings and a hat of black chiffon and white lace crown trimmed with carnation vines. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre reside in St. John.

Robert-Nixon. Fredericton, Aug. 17.—Lloyd Roberts, the well known writer, son of Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, formerly of this city, and Mrs. Lillian Nixon, were quietly married at Trinity church, Ottawa, on Saturday morning last, only the immediate relatives of the parties being present. Mr. Roberts, who has resided in Ottawa for some time past, occupies a civil service position in that city.

Makensy-Rowley. A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of W. H. Rowley, Rodney street, last evening, at 8:30 o'clock, when their only daughter, Yella Alberta, was united in marriage by Rev. W. R. Robinson, to Roy Cecil Makensy. The bride was very prettily attired in a gown of shadow lace over white satin, with a bridal veil trimmed with lilies of the valley, and carried a large bouquet of bride's roses.

The groom was dressed in a suit of the room on the arm of her father, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Cynthia, who acted as bridesmaid. The ceremony was followed by the Misses Vera, Mac-

WEDDINGS

Beth and Cora Makensy, who acted as flower girls. The room was very daintily decorated for the occasion with ferns and white table cloths, and the ceremony was performed under an arch of ferns and daisies.

The happy pair were the recipients of a great number of useful and costly presents, among which was an excellent case of silver from the St. John Milling Company, and silver cut glass set from the willow employees of the bride, F. W. Daniel & Company.

Among many out of town friends and numerous city friends who were present, there were present the grandfather of the groom, who has recently passed the ninety-fourth milestone, and the aged grand-mother of the bride, Miss Soloman Belyea, who will soon celebrate her eighty-fifth birthday.

After an excellent supper was served at the home of the bride, the happy pair left for a three weeks' tour of the province, after which they will reside at their new home in Prince street, West Side.

The ushers for the occasion were Miss Lottie Wetmore and Mr. Albert MacRae.

Machum-Walker. Fredericton, Aug. 18.—A very pretty wedding took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss Mildred Meredith, daughter of Alderman and Mrs. Joseph Walker, was united in marriage to Ronald Machum, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Machum, of St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith at the home of the bride's parents, York street, Fredericton. The bride was attended by her father and was becomingly attired in a gown of cream satin with accordion plaited tulle and trimmed with imitation baby tulle. Her bridesmaid, Everett played the wedding march from Lohengrin, and Mrs. H. J. Walker, sister-in-law of the bride, rendered a vocal solo. Little Miss Catherine Allen opened the door for the guests.

Among the numerous wedding presents which were received from the groom's mother, a substantial check from the groom's father, a baby grand piano from the bride's parents. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. and Mrs. Machum, St. John; Miss Roberta Grimmer, St. Stephen; Lou Ritchie, Williams Mill, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Machum, St. John, and Alexander Machum, St. John.

The bride is a graduate in music of Mount Allison Ladies' College, and is an accomplished pianist.

Mr. and Mrs. Machum left this evening on the C. P. R. train for Boston and will spend several weeks in various cities. The bride's going-away dress was of dark rose silk. On their return they will spend a short time in St. John, and later reside at Westfield.

MacBurnie-Margison. A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. J. Margison, Three Brooks (N. B.), on Aug. 5, when her youngest daughter, Aldera, was united in marriage to Herbert S. Margison, of St. John. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. King, took place on the lawn under an arch of evergreen and hollyhock, and was attended by many guests. The bride was very becomingly attired in white silk, trimmed with chiffon and hand made roses, wore a crown veil with tulle and carried a bouquet of white roses, and carried a shower bouquet. Miss Bridie Lawrence, groomed in red colored silk with white trimmings, acted as bridesmaid, while Miss M. C. Edgar, glass olive and silver bicent, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, silver-bread tray, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. MacDermott, silver bread tray and half a dozen silver tea spoons; Miss Laub-McGuigan, silver sugar bowl; Miss Lawrence, cold meat fork; Miss Margison, sugar shell; Miss Milbury, silver bread tray; Miss Linton, pin set; Miss Edgar, china plate; Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, linen centerpiece; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reed, silver-bread tray; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. MacDermott, silver bread tray; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. MacDermott, silver bread tray; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. MacDermott, silver bread tray.

John Quirk. John Quirk, a native of Ireland and a resident of St. John since 1840, passed away yesterday at his residence, 18 Middle street, after a protracted illness of several months which he bore with courage and fortitude. He was many years an employee of the I. C. B. and was known and respected by a great many people. He is survived by two daughters, Miss Mary Lovett, of St. Vincent's Convent, and Miss Louvina at home; two brothers, Edward and Michael of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. Patrick Gaudin, of this city, and Mrs. J. Murphy of Portland, Me. The funeral will take place on Friday morning from his late residence to the Cathedral for interment in the cemetery.

James Pettengell. Tuesday, Aug. 18. James Pettengell, an aged and highly respected resident of Quispamsis, near Rothersey, dropped dead in his hayfield yesterday afternoon, closing an unusually healthy and vigorous life. Mr. Pettengell was seventy-eight years of age, and had always enjoyed good health. He was assisting in the field yesterday afternoon when he was seen to stagger and fall, and picked up unconscious he passed away before medical aid could be summoned. Heart failure is attributed as the cause of death. He is survived by his wife, and four children—William, Harry, and Delmond, and Mrs. J. H. Finlay, the wife of a Perth of this city; Mrs. W. Leonard, of Rothersey, and Mrs. Geo. Sampson, of Oregon.

Margaret Frost. The death of Margaret, widow of the late J. Harvey Frost, occurred at Hampton this morning. She was the daughter of the late Craven Langstroth, and a life-long resident of Kings county.

Anna McMullin. Gagetown, N. B., Aug. 17.—The death took place at Lawfield, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, of Anna McMullin, youngest son of the late Edward McMullin, of St. John, and Mrs. J. H. Finlay, the wife of a Perth of this city; Mrs. W. Leonard, of Rothersey, and Mrs. Geo. Sampson, of Oregon.

OBITUARY

Flossie Agathe King. Tuesday, Aug. 18. The death of Flossie Agathe, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James King, occurred yesterday morning at the parents' residence, 202 Park street, St. John. She was only 19 years of age, and was known and respected by a great many people. She is survived by two daughters, Miss Mary Lovett, of St. Vincent's Convent, and Miss Louvina at home; two brothers, Edward and Michael of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. Patrick Gaudin, of this city, and Mrs. J. Murphy of Portland, Me. The funeral will take place on Friday morning from his late residence to the Cathedral for interment in the cemetery.

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SUMMER TRIPS ON THE SALT WATER

Splendid Steamships and First-Class Service

Why Not Make Your Summer Travel a Part of Your Vacation Outing?

The Eastern Steamship Corporation operates 15 lines of steamers, connecting the principal summer resorts of the Maine Coast, and linking the Maine Seaboard with Boston, New York, and the Maritime Provinces.

Fast and Luxurious Steel Steamships Now in Service

Bangor-Boston-Turbinie steel steamships Canada and Belfast.

St. John-Eastport-Lubec-Portland-Boston-Steel steamships Governor Cobb (turbinie), Governor Dingley, Calvin Austin on the "Direct" and "Coast" lines.

All Equipped with Wireless Telegraph Also connecting steamers in daily service for cruises among the islands along the coast.

Summer tourists returning home from this section will enjoy either the coastwise or the direct route of the "International" Line to Boston and the Metropolitan Line from Portland to New York—or the splendid little sea voyage of the Maine S. S. Line direct from Portland to New York in connection with the coastwise sail from St. John, Eastport and Lubec to Portland. Full information at local ticket office.

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, 9 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 p. m. Monday Day-Trips leaving Portland at 10:30 a. m. for New York.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE. Twin Screw Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Boston daily at 5 p. m. for New York City direct, returning on the same schedule. Running time between the two cities 16 hours.

DIRECT SERVICE. Between St. John and Boston. Leaves St. John 7 p. m. Atlantic time, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, for Boston direct.

Eastern Steamship Corporation City Ticket Office, 47 King Street; L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A.; A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.

THE WRETCHEDNESS OF CONSTIPATION

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

"I find them in the garden, and little Wilhelm looks up. The plowshare turns them out; for many thousand men said he, 'Where slain is that great victory?'"

"Now tell us what 'was all about,' Young Peterkin he cries; And little Wilhelm looks up, And with wonder-winking eyes: 'Now tell us all about the war, And what they killed each other for.'"

"It was the English," Kaspar cried, "Who put the French to rout; But what they killed each other for I could not well make out. But everybody said," quoth he, "That 'was a famous victory!'"

"My father lived at

GERMAN ADVANCE IN NORTHERN BELGIUM

Allied Troops Still in Position to Cover Brussels and Prepared to Give Battle

Cavalry Raids in Vicinity of Antwerp and Brussels Do Not Mean Anything, Warns Brussels Statement—Belgian Troops Massed at Louvain and Allies on Line to Namur—Kaiser Must Give Battle to Occupy Capital—Italy Has Cause for Quarrel With Germany.

Thursday, Aug. 20. One official statement from Brussels gives practically the only light upon the operations of the powerful armies operating in Belgium and reported two days ago to have begun the world's greatest battle. There is no doubt that yesterday was a good day for the Germans in Belgium, although London has practically no news of the encounter beyond the statement admitting that Kaiser's cavalry were advancing freely from a northerly direction.

A special cable to The Telegraph this morning from one of the few correspondents remaining in Brussels says, however, that the people of the capital are not yet fearing capture, that the Allies have not been beaten but merely driven in on their lines on Wednesday in preparation for the defence of the city.

Louvain, some twenty miles north of Brussels, is still held by the Belgian general army and the allies hold a line from this point south to Namur. To reach Brussels the Germans must break through this line and the reported conflict on the battleground of Waterloo is thought to be an attempt to do this. Between Louvain and Antwerp the Germans are operating freely but here meet no troops in force.

In Alsace-Lorraine, where the French on Tuesday penetrated in two directions to within nearly thirty miles of Strassburg, was barren of further news yesterday. The Germans claim a victory in Russian Poland and an advance of from forty to sixty miles into that territory but this on the other hand is offset by a statement from Russia of an enthusiastic and united people ready to crush the German aggressor.

Italy has occasion in the story of some of her people who were ill-treated by German soldiers to throw the weight of her army and navy with the Triple Entente and a day's development in this quarter will be important.

From the Far East it is reported the governor of Kiao-Chau is preparing for an early attack by the Japanese.

An official French communication said the French had penetrated to Morhange, in Alsace-Lorraine, a short distance southeast of Metz.

An engagement was said to have been proceeding in northern Luxembourg and an important Franco-German battle was expected to ensue.

The Rupture Imminent.

Copenhagen, Aug. 19, via London, Aug. 20—A dispatch received here from Berlin says:

"The Japanese ambassador's departure from Berlin is approaching. The police are guarding the embassy. The Japanese club is empty. All Japanese students in German universities have left."

German Cavalry Advances.

London, Aug. 20—A m.—The advance of German troops around and about Brussels and even into what are practically the suburbs of Antwerp is indicated in better despatches from Antwerp, which reports that German cavalry have been encountered near Herentals, fifteen miles east of Antwerp.

How Armies Stand.

London, Aug. 20—1.20 a. m.—A dispatch from Brussels gives an official communication concerning the present state of the field operations in Belgium. "After having lost much time and a great number of men, and besides, important war material," the communication says: "The Russian night wing has succeeded in gaining ground on both banks of the Meuse to bring them into contact with the allied armies."

"The German troops on the north bank of the Meuse comprise a section of different army corps whose efforts have been directed towards the capture of Liege and who are now disengaged. There also are bodies of cavalry, tanks to which the Germans have been able to make considerable disturbance, and extend themselves north and south."

"On the south, the allied Belgian and French armies have been able to repulse them, but on the north, on the contrary, they have had a free fight and could penetrate in small bodies far into the country. In a word, the Germans have taken a number of our positions, but have wasted fifteen days in arriving at this result, which is greatly to the honor of our army. It is not a capture of single battle positions or capture of certain parts of the country or of towns. These matters are secondary in regard to the object assigned our troops in the general disposition. This aim cannot be revealed, and the most penetrating minds will be unable to discover it, owing to the necessary vague particulars furnished concerning the operations."

"Fighting is proceeding on the whole front, extending from Basel, Switzerland, and Diest, Belgium, and in those numerous contacts the more, the opposing armies approach each other and the nearer come the deciding battles the more one must expect to hear of an advantage on this side and of yielding on that."

"In operations so vast, and with those engaged using modern arms, too great attention must not be paid to the operations in our immediate vicinity. Evolutions ordered in a particular, previously determined aim is not necessarily a retreat."

SITUATION AS VIEWED BY MILITARY MAN.

London, Aug. 19 (9.40 p. m.)—An American military man, reviewing the situation in Belgium, tonight said: "I left Brussels today. There was a good deal of agitation as the people thought the Germans very near and there had been fighting at Diermont. "The people kept very quiet, though they were filled with suspense owing to the numerous rumors. The impression was that the Germans, after making reconnaissance, in force and assaulting the country to the north of Brussels with cavalry were about to advance in force on Brussels. "Brussels is an undefended city but within the last three or four days every

of non-combatants already have left, and the American legation is advising the state department to withdraw W. R. Peck, the American consul, his presence being unnecessary because American interests are terminated temporarily. Mr. Peck, however, desired to remain. "Although the garrison at Kiao-Chau is under 6,000, the fortifications are believed to be formidable. Since the war began the harbor has been mined and the land defenses strengthened with wire entanglements, earthworks and mined zones. "The New Russia. "London, Aug. 19—It is impossible to relate a title of the amazing things that have happened in Russia during the past ten days, says a letter to the Daily Chronicle written by a St. Petersburg correspondent. It says: "Russia is full of moral energy. She has never displayed it with the same vigor as now at any period of her history. Russia feels herself for once to be morally in the right. "The general mobilization condition was deplorable," says the correspondent. "The Poles, Finns and Jews were embittered by the government's policy of oppression. The Duma was divided and helpless. Strikes were spreading. There were serious riots in St. Petersburg. "The writer adds: "Few Russians wanted to fight for the sake of Serbia, but when it became clear that the Austrian move was only the prelude to a German attack on an apparently helpless and demoralized Russia the feeling changed in an instant. "The general mobilization of all Russia realises the situation. The peasants, the workmen and the strikers of the week before clerks, students, teachers and lawyers—all dropped their work without a murmur and joined the ranks. "Austrians Mutinous. "London, Aug. 19—2.08 a. m.—It is officially stated in Paris that the mobilization of the Austrian army was accompanied with much disorder and even open mutiny in many places owing to the unpopularity of the war among many classes of people. This information is conveyed in a Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph which continues: "In many parts of Austria, enthusiasm for the war is completely lacking and the people complain bitterly against spending blood and money in a useless cause."

London, Aug. 19—4.40 a. m.—The correspondent at Genoa of the Daily Express says much anti-German sentiment is being shown by the crowds in various cities of Italy. Despatches are received in London from Genoa, where riotous demonstrations occurred there while the German emissaries Goeben and Breslau were in port. "The inhabitants of the city, it is stated, refused to sell the Germans fruit or food."

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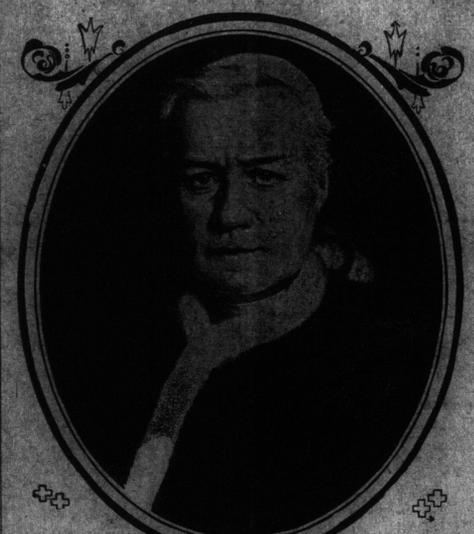
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POPE PIUS DIED WEDNESDAY MORNING

Belief That Grief Over The European War Hastened His End—Pontiff Brooded in Day Time and Dreamt at Night Over The Terrible Conflict in Which Catholic Countries Were Involved.



POPE PIUS X

Rome, Aug. 20—Pope Pius died at 1.30 this morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

Throughout the day Doctors Marchisiani and Amaldi devoted the utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The cardinals were notified of the pope's grave condition, and some of them, who entered the sick room, describe the impressive and heart-rending scenes, especially when the pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said: "In ancient times, the pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter but now he is impotent."

Prayers were said by thousands and the bells of the churches sounded when the sacrament was expiated upon the altar. "When the court learned of the pope's condition there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena, and the news was communicated to the Queen Mother."

Extreme-unction was administered by Mgr. Santini, secretary in his holiness, and a mass touching scene. The second morning two votes were cast for him and in the evening ballot these were increased to seven. The next morning twenty cardinals named him for the pontificate, and in the afternoon thirty-seven votes were cast for him. The following evening he was elected by what was practically an unanimous vote.

The Pope fully realized the dignity of his great office. His brothers and sisters, great and humble, when calling on him never overstepped the mark of decorum. He is survived by ten sisters and two brothers. One brother, Angelo Sarzo, is a farmer in Grazeo. Four of his sisters are married; two live in Rome, where they were all born, one of them as the wife of the keeper of the inn "The Spade," and two in Salorno. Three maiden sisters, Anna, Maria and Rosa, who lived with their brother in Venice, removed to Rome after his election as Pope, and have continued to occupy a little apartment in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Nanaimo Strike Called Off. Vancouver, Aug. 20—At a mass meeting of the striking coal miners at Nanaimo last night, the strike continued since May, 1913, by the United Mine Workers of America, was called off. Strike relief was stopped by the union six weeks ago, and realizing the futility of continuing the strike without financial assistance, the men, by a large majority, voted to call the strike off. As the mines of the district are working full force, but few of the striking miners will be able to secure employment.

The somber costume may be brightened by the parol. It comes in vivid greens and yellows.

His physician, Dr. Marchisiani, ordered his nolesse to bed on Aug. 16, when it was announced that the war and the intense heat in Rome had combined to depress him. In bed, he continued to dream of the conflict in Europe, and to discuss it by day.

"I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery," he declared.

The pope desired to see some way in which his religious influence might be checked the divided, and he was the more affected because any action seemed useless.

At the commencement of the European crisis he had addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid, and he called upon the clergy to offer public prayers.

The break between Austria and Serbia from the first became a source of great grief to him, for the Vatican was most friendly toward both nations. He was increasingly shocked, he said, at the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne who, like all the Hapsburgs, was an ardent Catholic, and was sympathetic toward little Serbia, with which the Vatican had recently concluded a friendly concordat.

Giuseppe Sarzo, who succeeded to the throne of St. Peter on the death of Pope Leo XIII, in 1878, under the name of Pius X, was born at Biadene, a village in the diocese of Treviso, north of Venice, on June 12, 1835. He studied in the seminaries of Treviso and Padua and was ordained in Clesello in 1855.

For many years he performed the ordinary duties of parish priest in several parts of the Venetian territory, which was then under Austrian domination.

It was not till 1875 that he was employed in subordinate diocesan offices in the diocese of Treviso. In 1884 he was made Bishop of Mantua by Pope Leo XIII, who in the constitution of June 12, 1883, created him cardinal, and three days later appointed him Patriarch of Venice.

The Pope was of humble origin, but his family for generations has been noted for its piety. His grandfather, Leone Sarzo, was a soldier in the papal army under Pope Gregory XVI. His mother was noted for her charitable works and great faith. When Giuseppe Sarzo was seven years old, his mother took him to the city of Treviso on a pilgrimage, and there made a novena that the tradition that every soldier of the Pope's army gives to holy orders at least one child should be fulfilled in her boy.

On the death of Pope Leo, the Patriarch of Venice was not considered among the possibilities of election to the throne of St. Peter. But the four days' election in which he had not the slightest ambition, ended in his almost unanimous choice. The election occurred on August 4, 1903. In the first proceedings of the Sacred College his name did not appear. The second morning two votes were cast for him and in the evening ballot these were increased to seven. The next morning twenty cardinals named him for the pontificate, and in the afternoon thirty-seven votes were cast for him. The following evening he was elected by what was practically an unanimous vote.

FLOUR ACTUALLY DROPPED 20 CENTS DURING LAST WEEK

Advance in Sugar Did Not Continue After Fifty Cent Raise First of Week—Molasses up Two Cents—Fish Market Remarkably Bare.

"No news is good news," the old proverb says, but the news that flour has in the past week dropped twenty cents is the best news that is obtainable at the present time, and also that there has been no advance in the price of sugar, beyond that which was quoted at the first of the week.

The grocery market has been quite steady lately and business in the big wholesale stores has been very brisk. Salt is one of the commodities showing the greatest advance in the past week, having advanced twenty-five cents per sack. Canned goods are cheaper, but molasses has shown a tendency to jump with its postage, sugar, and in the last few days it has gone up two cents per gallon. Sugar has jumped fifty cents per barrel in the last week.

In the country market home produce has dropped in price and the only advance has been in tub butter, that article of food having risen three cents per pound.

The fish market is the most affected by the present war, and although the prices are the same, the market is very tight and there is expected to be an advance in the prices soon. The market is clear of salmon, as the season for fishing salmon closed on the 15th.

Oils still hold their former basis, and there is not expected to be any great change in price, and if there should be, it is said that the change would be for the lower. On the whole, the different markets in the city have passed through a very uneventful week, in comparison with the changes that have taken place in the last few weeks.

The quotations for this week are as follows: COUNTRY MARKET. New potatoes, bush, 0.65 to 0.75. Beef, western, 0.18 1/2 to 0.19 1/2. Beef, country, 0.07 to 0.08. Mutton, per lb., 0.07 to 0.08. Pork, per lb., 0.11 to 0.12. Spring lamb, 0.14 to 0.16. Veal, per lb., 0.06 to 0.07. Eggs, hen, per doz., 0.20 to 0.22. Tub butter, per lb., 0.28 to 0.29. Creamery butter, per lb., 0.28 to 0.29. Fowls, fresh killed, per lb., 0.18 to 0.20. Spring chickens, 0.40 to 0.45. Lettuce, per doz., 0.00 to 0.25. Beans, per bushel, 0.19 to 0.20. Turkey, 0.20 to 0.25. Cucumbers, doz., 0.00 to 0.18. New beets, 0.00 to 0.00. New carrots, 0.00 to 0.00. Tomatoes, lb., 0.00 to 0.06. Peas, per bushel, 0.60 to 0.75. Cauliflower, doz., 0.75 to 1.50. Beans, per bushel, 0.80 to 0.75. Celery, native, dozen, 0.00 to 0.80. Cabbage, per doz., 0.00 to 0.35.

FRUITS. Marbut walnuts, 0.14 to 0.15. Almonds, 0.17 to 0.18. California prunes, 0.09 to 0.15. Filberts, 0.12 to 0.15. Brazil, 0.14 to 0.15. Pecans, 0.14 to 0.16. New dates, per lb., 0.05 1/2 to 0.16 1/2. Peanuts, roasted, 0.11 to 0.15. Bag figs, per lb., 0.10 to 0.15. Lemons, Messina, box, 6.00 to 7.00. Coconuts, per doz., 6.00 to 7.00. Cocoa nuts, per sack, 4.00 to 5.00. Bananas, 2.00 to 3.00. New figs, box, 0.15 to 0.18. California oranges, 4.00 to 4.50. California peaches, 1.75 to 2.25. California plums, 1.75 to 2.25. California pears, 3.25 to 3.85. Oranges, 4.00 to 4.25.

GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, 1.10 to 1.15. Fancy, doz., 0.11 to 0.13. Currants, cleaned, 1.12 to 1.18. Cheese, per lb., 0.15 to 0.18. Rice, 0.06 to 0.09. Cream tartar, pure, box, 0.40 to 0.45. Biscuit soda, per box, 2.00 to 2.20. Beans, hand picked, 3.00 to 3.10. Beans, yellow eye, 4.00 to 4.60. Split peas, per bag, 3.65 to 3.75. Pot barley, bbls, 6.75 to 7.10. Cornmeal, per sack, 2.00 to 2.10.

PROVISIONS. Pork, domestic mess, 29.50 to 33.50. Pork, American clear, 31.50 to 33.50. Flankon, high grade, 4.50 to 4.60. Klipped herring, 4.50 to 4.60. Clams, 4.00 to 4.25. Oysters, 1.50 to 1.65. Oysters, 2.50 to 2.65. Corn, per doz., 1.00 to 1.05. Peaches, 3.00 to 3.25. Peaches, 2.12 1/2 to 2.15. Pineapple sliced, 2.02 1/2 to 2.05. Pineapple, graded, 1.57 1/2 to 1.60. Singapore pineapples, 1.55 to 1.85. Lombard plums, 1.07 to 1.10. Raspberries, 2.02 1/2 to 2.05. Corn, per doz., 1.00 to 1.05. Peas, 0.90 to 0.92 1/2. Strawberries, 2.25 to 2.30. Tomatoes, 1.10 to 1.15. Flankon, high grade, 4.50 to 4.60. Squash, 1.07 1/2 to 1.10. String beans, 0.92 1/2 to 0.95. Baker beans, 1.42 1/2 to 1.45.

SUGAR. Standard granulated, 7.00 to 7.10. Standard, 6.90 to 7.00. Bright yellow, 6.80 to 6.90. No. 1 yellow, 6.80 to 6.90. Paris lump, 6.00 to 6.08.

FLOUR, ETC. Roller standard, 6.25 to 6.30. Standard oatmeal, 7.05 to 7.15. Flaked Empire gran., 6.92 1/2 to 7.00. Ontario full patent, 6.85 to 6.95.

GRAINS. Middlings, car lots, 29.00 to 30.00. Mid., small lots, bag, 31.00 to 32.00. Bran, small lots, bag, 29.50 to 30.00. Cornmeal, in bags, 2.20 to 2.25. Pressed hay, car lots, 16.00 to 17.00. No. 1, 18.00 to 20.00. Oats, Canadian, 0.68 to 0.70.

FISH. Small dry cod, 4.50 to 4.75. Medium dry cod, 6.25 to 6.50. Pickled shad, half-bbls, 8.00 to 8.25. Grand Manan herring, half-bbls, 3.00 to 3.25. Smoked herring, 0.14 to 0.15. Pickled shad, half-bbls, 8.00 to 8.25. Fresh cod, per lb., 0.03 1/2 to 0.04. Blotter, per box, 0.80 to 0.90. Halibut, 0.10 to 0.15. Dozen herring, per 0.00 to 0.90. Swordfish, 0.02 to 0.13. Salmon, 0.18 to 0.25.

OILS. Palatine, 0.00 to 0.20. Royalite, 0.00 to 0.18. Turpentine, 0.00 to 0.20. Extra No. 1 lard compound, 0.00 to 0.85. Premier motor gasoline, 0.00 to 0.21.

HOPWELL HILL NOTES. Hopewell Hill, Aug. 19—Mr. and Mrs. Dunning and family left this morning on their way to their home in Boston. Upland hay is now pretty well gathered and operations have begun on the Shepody marsh.

G. W. Newcombe, merchant of this place, has bought the property belonging to Amos Woodworth, at Chatham Road, consisting of farm and wood land. Mr. Woodworth went west a couple of years ago, and is now located in Winnipeg.

It is understood that David Tingley, son of Miles E. Tingley, has bought the residence here, belonging to the estate of the late Hueston Stewart. The Hopewell Cemetery Company have enlarged their property by the addition of a lot of land adjoining purchased from Ladlow Road.

Forty Workmen Killed. Washington, Aug. 20—Forty British and American workmen were killed today in the collapse of the new concrete customs house at Ceiba, Honduras, according to a despatch to the state department.

Adaptations of the old-time prince model are being shown among the new goods.

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ST. JOHN EXHIBITION

September 5th to 12th

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL LINES

This season's Exhibition will include as one of its principal features, THE MOST EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY yet presented to the people of this province. Particular attention has been given to this portion of the Exhibition and it will be far above the standard.

IN THE AMUSEMENT LINE a programme has been arranged superior to anything hitherto attempted in St. John. Heading the list of attractions is—MOTOR POLO, intensely exciting, games being played every afternoon and evening. There will be in addition many other high class acts so that visitors to the fair need never lack entertainment.

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTION of the St. John Exhibition has been growing with each succeeding show, and the display to be made next month will, judging from the applications for space, surpass anything seen in the past.

On three days of the week the DOG SHOW will be held, this feature in itself commanding a large share of attention.

FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING

MUSIC ALL THE TIME

LIFE, LIGHT AND LAUGHTER

IN ABUNDANCE

RE