

ALLIES MAKE BIG GAINS IN WEST; GREECE COMPELLED TO ACCEPT THEIR DEMANDS; GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK

BRITISH ADVANCE HALF MILE OVER TWO MILE FRONT

Take Important Positions and Also Capture 800 Germans

The French, Too, Make Substantial Gains and in Conjunction With British Capture 2,000 Prisoners and Large Number of Guns—Fierce Fighting in the Somme Region Results in Allied Progress—British Air Attack on German Shipyards

London, Sept. 4, 3 p.m.—As the result of the fighting yesterday north of the River Somme in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defenses on a 3,000 yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and including the village of Guillemont.

Get 2,000 Prisoners.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The villages of Forest and Clercy-Sur-Somme and all the German positions between these two points have been captured by the French and British in a joint attack, after artillery preparation. More than 2,000 prisoners, as well as twelve cannon and fifty machine guns, were taken.

The British statement issued by the War Office tonight, making this statement, also reported progress for the French troops in the neighborhood of Fleury, with the capture of 900 prisoners. The text of the statement reads: "North of the Somme, after artillery preparation, French infantry, in conjunction with the British army, attacked, shortly before midday, the German positions on a front of about six kilometers (3 1/2 miles), resulting from the region north of Maurepas to the river with remarkable dash, against which the resistance of the enemy was useless for the moment."

"Our troops swept away large enemy forces and carried all their objectives. The villages of Forest, east of Maurepas, and Clercy-Sur-Somme, were also carried all the enemy positions, and crossed at numerous points the road connecting these two places."

French Make Captures.

Paris, Sept. 4, 12.05 p.m.—Operations in the Somme front have been retarded by bad weather, the war office announced today. In the new action fourteen guns have been captured by the French.

Shipyards Damaged.

London, Sept. 4, 12.50 p.m.—Two more British air raids over Belgium have been made successfully, it was announced officially today in the following statement: "On Saturday the shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp, were successfully bombed by naval aeroplanes."

Russians Take 3,000 Prisoners

Petrograd, Sept. 4, via London, 2.55 p.m.—The Russians have broken across the Theonovs river, a western tributary of the Zlota Lipsa, and seized a position of the Austro-German troops, the war office announced today.

Woman Falls From A Load of Hay

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 31.—Mrs. James Grains, of Cherryfield, fell from a load of hay on Wednesday, lighting on her head and sustaining internal injuries. It was thought her injuries were fatal, but the doctor found no bones broken.

NEW PRO-ALLY GREEK COMMANDER



General Moschopoulos (centre, looking toward camera), new chief of the Greek general staff, Vice-General Doumaliotis (right), and General Mouton (left) in conversation with General Mouton (right) in the Balkans. The scene is Salonika.

GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED NEW DEMANDS MADE BY ENTENTE ALLIES

Constantine Realizes If He Refuses to Fight He Must Obey to Maintain Position

British and French Agents Have Taken Control of Post Office and Telegraph Systems—German Submarine Sunk Off Phaleron—Baron Von Schenk Arrested and Placed on Allied Cruiser—Several Co-Workers Share Same Fate—Roumanians Win.

London, Sept. 4.—The Greek government has accepted the new demands of the Allies, and French and British agents have taken control of the post office and telegraph systems.

Allied Demands.

Athens, Sept. 5, via London, Sept. 6.—Representatives at Athens of Great Britain and France this evening presented to the Greek government a note demanding control over the Greek posts and telegraphs and insisting on the deportation from Greece of agents of the central powers. The note said: "The two allied governments having from a sure source learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways, and notably through the agency of the Greek telegraphs, demand the control of the posts and telegraphs, including wireless systems."

German Agents in Panic.

The seizure of the Austrian and German merchant ships at Piraeus and the occupation by Entente troops of the Greek wireless station last night (Friday) threw the Austro-German agents in Athens and especially the agents of the German government into a panic. The news of the seizure of the wireless station attracted the attention of the Greek wireless station last night (Friday) threw the Austro-German agents in Athens and especially the agents of the German government into a panic.

German Submarine Sunk.

Ships of the Entente Allied fleet sunk a German submarine this morning off Phaleron. Entente military officers claim the undersea boat had received its supplies from the Austrian and German ships which were seized in the harbor of Piraeus today by French sailors.

Arch-Fiend Arrested.

Athens, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—Baron Von Schenk, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and placed on a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived in Piraeus.

GALLANT ROUMANIANS TAKE HERMANSTADT; AUSTRIAN ADMISSION

Former Capital of Transylvania Falls Before New Ally of Entente—Bulgarian Forces in Full Retreat—Venizelos on Situation in Greece

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The Roumanians have captured Hermanstadt, the former capital of Transylvania, it was officially announced at Vienna today.

Bulgarians in Retreat.

London, Sept. 2.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following: "The Bulgarians began their retreat from Sorovich yesterday afternoon and are falling back toward the defiles of Kirdildervan and Banitas. Late last night detachments of Serbian cavalry arrived before Sorovich."

Venizelos Discusses Crisis.

London, Sept. 2.—Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, leader of the party which favors participation in the war with the Entente Allies, is quoted in a despatch to the Star, from Athens, as having said to friends that the situation was becoming more and more grave for Greece.

Bulgarians Repulsed.

Salonika, Sept. 4, via Paris, 6 p.m.—Bulgarian troops have made another attack on the Macedonian front, west of Lake Ostrovo. It was announced at French army headquarters today that the attack had been repulsed by Serbians.

SHOCKED BY FLEMMING'S BRAZEN EFFORT TO FORCE HIMSELF INTO PUBLIC LIFE

Respectable Element of Conservative Party Not Likely to Stand for It

Many Have Sons Fighting for Their Country's Honor and They Want Honesty in the Conduct of the Country's Affairs at Home—Members of the Government Who Formerly Criticised Both Fleming and B. F. Smith Now Swallowing Their Pride and Rallying to Help These Men—H. M. Blair to Take a Hand in His Own Behalf

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 4.—Sunday and Labor Day have passed, and the reports from the country are being heard. The principal topic discussed is not the election of Smith or Sutton, the government candidates, but the bold and brazen attempt of J. K. Fleming to force himself back into public life and upon the electors of Carleton.

East African Gain.

London, Sept. 4.—Dar-es-Salaam, capital and chief town of German East Africa, surrendered to the British at 9 o'clock this morning, it was officially announced today.

A Bloody Battle.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A bloody battle is going on on both flanks of the Somme," (Continued on page 8.)

THREATENED BY STRIKE IN U. S. IS CALLED OFF

President Wilson Signs Eight-Hour Bill—Labor Union Officials Send Out Order Revoking Call to Country-Wide Tieup—Congress Passes Bill

Washington, Sept. 3.—President Wilson, at 9.38 today, signed the eight-hour bill for railway employees, and left for Hodgenville (Ky.), at 10.30 a. m. An order revoking the call for a country-wide railroad strike Monday was sent out by labor union officials last night after congress had passed the Adamson eight-hour day bill and sent it to the president.

Passed by Senate.

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the Senate last night by a vote of 48 to 28—almost a strict party vote—amid stirring scenes, after many senators, democrats and republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by a provision designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future.

And Fleming is the Federal Candidate.

Smith and Sutton are supporters of the party which permits such an atrocious game and its very desperation will be realized in many places where Baxters has not hesitated to express his opinion of Fleming. "The man who has ruined the Conservative party in New Brunswick and who will continue to ruin it if he is permitted to run, attack, much longer," was the bitter remark of a prominent party man Saturday, but for Baxters to swallow Fleming and Smith with the knowledge of how outspoken he has been about them is almost incredible.

The Turkish Report.

Berlin, Sept. 4, by wireless to Sayville.—An official statement issued by the Turkish army headquarters, under date of Sept. 1, says: "Caucasus front: Our right wing after terminating yesterday's operations, made more prisoners. In the sector of Ognott enemy suffered losses. One lieutenant and soldiers who were taken prisoners declared that the Fifteenth Regiment of the Fourth Division of Caucasian rifle-men, in consequence of the abortive attacks of Aug. 17, lost three-quarters of its strength and that other regiments had still heavier losses."

Government is Desperate.

There is a change of sentiment, a change of feeling. "The people must

(Continued on page 8.)

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

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

In mailing price of subscription always send money by post office order or registered letter.

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and the News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.

AFTER THE WAR.

The war will change many conditions, but here in Canada it will leave many of the old problems unsettled, and not a few of them in much greater need of just settlement. Is there any political party in Canada which is preparing adequately to deal with the domestic questions which will press still more insistently for treatment, if Canada is to continue to be a good place in which a great majority of the population may live?

Political leaders who serve their party merely are of little use. Politics is a poor line of endeavor unless it continually evolves measures and movements for the general good, unless it develops the vision and the courage necessary to prepare the ground for good seed. Today in Canada the cost of living is a vexed question in every community, and it tends to become more rather than less troublesome. Among those of small income the enhanced cost of necessities is already a heavy burden, and to some a tragic one. Just at the moment, in St. John, Ottawa, and other centres, there is an agitation over the price of milk. A few months ago it was bread. Often it has been shoes. What the country has to learn is that there is no single or simple remedy for any of these conditions, but that selfish competition, unrestrained, and even fostered by protectionist laws, is bound to result in increasing strain and unhappiness under our modern conditions. No one class can be held responsible for the rapid rise in the cost of living, but just as no one class is to blame for the uneven distribution of this world's goods. Not long ago it was the fashion to say that monopolies and combines had brought high prices upon us, and that the punishment and dissolution of such combinations was the only way out of the trouble. That theory was only partly sound. In an article on the cost of living the Saturday Evening Post acquires the trusts and combines on wholly insufficient evidence, but in doing so it brings to the public attention the amazing advance of the prices of certain necessities in the United States, which advance can be duplicated largely in Canada. Let us look at its figures rather than at its theories. It says:

"Every now and then we get a letter that attributes high prices to trusts and combinations. We should rather like to believe it, for that would obviously simplify a very troublesome problem; but there is really no evidence. Such evidence as exists, on the whole, negatives that assumption. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Commerce recently issued, for example, its usual review of retail prices for 1916, covering forty-four cities in different parts of the country. All kinds of fresh beef and all poultry products were cheaper than in 1914, though there is a highly centralized meat trade. Wheat flour, corn meal and sugar were decidedly dearer. On the same bureau's report on wholesale prices from 1896 to the end of 1914 shows that all the commodities covered rose, roughly, fifty per cent. Farm products, not much subject to combination, rose ninety-four per cent. Fuel and lighting, in which there is a considerable element of combination, rose thirty-five per cent. Metals and metal products, more extensively combined, rose seven per cent."

"You may turn to housefurnishing goods, which actually declined three per cent, and say that, but for combinations, improved methods of manufacture and distribution would have brought about a fall in metal products; but that does not answer the question: What causes prices to rise? Food and lumber and building materials rose in practically the same degree. So far as we can make out, trusts and combinations have so little to do with price movements, as a whole, that they are hardly worth considering."

Some of these figures certainly give reason for considerable thought. They would be of more value if they were accompanied by similar information as to the advance in wages, in the incomes of salaried men, and in the returns which manufacturers and capitalists have received from their investments. And so far as such information is of value in both Canada and the United States, it should be read in connection with the fact that about ninety per cent. of the people in the Western Hemisphere have very moderate or very small incomes. Yet they control the balance of power politically and can, when they wish, produce by the mere process of voting the most sweeping of political resolutions.

In approaching the question of political treatment of domestic problems, then, we should keep in mind that policies which are sound and which respond to

the need of the time must be those which are designed to promote the welfare of the population as a whole. Such policies will not emerge if the political power in any country is controlled by a comparatively small number of people and by those interests of which they are in control or with which they maintain, openly or secretly, an effective offensive and defensive alliance.

A great deal of our political legislation is based on the assumption that industries which can only flourish in this country by means of high protection must be encouraged even though the people at large are thereby compelled to pay unreasonable prices for articles of necessity. The Ottawa Citizen cites one Canadian industry—shoes—in support of which the workers of Canada are contributing \$35,000 a day in tariff duties. The industry employs 17,000 hands, and it is argued that, unless the business were protected by the tariff, the boot and shoe workers would lose their occupation. To this the Citizen replies:

"Taking the 1911 figures again, it is shown that the number of workers totalled approximately 17,000 and that their aggregate wages totalled some \$7,500,000. But, as the workers contributed over ten million dollars to give 17,000 workers wages amounting to \$7,500,000, it is obvious that, for the same money as they contributed to the 'protection' of the boot and shoe industry, they could have paid these 17,000 workers the same wages for walking the street—and still be about \$8,000,000 better off."

It does not necessarily follow from this that tomorrow the tariff should be taken off shoes—it is the whole situation that must be studied. But it does follow that the Canadian tariff needs that sort of revision which will tend to give employment to Canadians at home in industries which this country, by reason of its position and its natural products, is able to carry on successfully in competition with the world. This must be a great manufacturing country. There is every reason why it should be. The factories are as necessary as the farms, for we cannot all live in the country. But a tariff intended to foster industries should foster the kind which have some chance to get beyond the infant stage and stand on their own feet. If that principle be ignored, as it has been ignored now to a great extent for forty years, we have a costly crop of special privileges, a growing suppression of free competition, and a sharpening of the lines between various sections of the population—a tendency, in fact, to divide the people, broadly speaking, into two main groups, the first a small one and the second a big one, but with power in the hands of the few who may use it for their selfish ends. In time that would mean that they and their dependents and allies would exploit a loosely organized or wholly unorganized public.

The extent to which this has already happened in Canada is a debatable opinion, and on both sides of the argument there are extremists. One group minimizes, as the other exaggerates, the growth and the evils arising from class legislation and special privilege in this country. The truth lies between such extremes. The need is for such a general study and understanding of the situation as will check these evils and promote among all our people a better appreciation of the truth that legislation should aim at the public good—the greatest good of the greatest number—and that while a citizen should be firm in demanding justice for himself, he should be quick to see that his neighbor, or the men in other stations or occupations, are equally entitled to the full measure of freedom of action, protection by the state, and equality of opportunity.

The price of milk, the enhanced cost of shoes, the scarcity of money among those of small income in a day of rising values (or the falling purchasing power of money) are in a sense not separate questions calling for special treatment, but parts of one great question which is both social and political, and which challenges the genius of our public men to-day. Next year and the next, and for years to come the challenge will be louder and more insistent. Those in public life who seek to meet it with the old answers, with compromises, with opportunism, with the nostrums of politics, will be shamed and set aside in time, though in the interval they may cost the country dear.

There has been no time in our history when Canada so needed men of courage and vision as she will need them during the period following the war. It will be strange if the country does not, in the near future, develop a greater independence in political thinking, a quicker distrust of pretenders in public life, a livelier scorn of the colorless men in both parties, a robust and aggressive demand for government of the people for the people. A Lloyd George is needed to preach a crusade among us. The high cost of living is only a symptom which indicates how badly we need what the editor of The Spectator once described as "a new way of life." National happiness, national sanity, national greatness cannot spring from the mere triumphs of an iron materialism. True leaders must look beyond sets of trade figures and tables of prices, and stand from the old but neglected premise that no country is truly rich, or great, or admirable, merely because of its national wealth or its extent of trade. The welfare of its people is the real measure of a country's quality. The new politics will need a soul as well as a brain if we are to fare well and honorably in the years that are coming. The leaders and the led have to learn that happiness and tranquility, so far as they are possible, are not purchasable commodities. We get some glimpse now of what the war's agony has done for France, for the soul of the country. How much of

KAISER'S DAUGHTER AND HER HUSBAND, WHO IS REPORTED INSANE



The Duke of Brunswick, who married Princess Victoria Louise in May, 1913, is said to have been so affected by his experience on the Russian front that he has become a victim of confirmed melancholia.

sound philosophy, what better sense of proportion, will Canada gain from the war? Unless the gain is great we shall not soon begin really to solve such problems as "the increased cost of living," and others like it. They are but indications of our real trouble, and its seat and source are not to be found in the pocket-book.

RE-ENTER MR. FLEMMING.

A conspicuous headline in the Standard, which headlines many Conservatives and other troubled adherents of the government throughout the province will read with rising eyebrows, is as follows: "MR. FLEMMING TO TAKE PART IN CAMPAIGN."

Under this headline the Standard, which is the mouthpiece of the government and the party, says that Mr. Fleming's decision "to take part in the coming campaign is a source of great pleasure to his many friends. He is an eloquent and forceful speaker and will doubtless be of vast assistance to the minister's forces in the coming campaign."

The government's campaign is taking on all the signs of a perfect work. Let us see how the matter stands. To make Mr. Smith Minister of Public Works was enough. To trot out ex-Premier Fleming, with the verdict of the Dugal Royal Commission still showing through the coat of whitewash applied to him by a servile Legislature, looks like adding the one extra straw to the already overloaded camel. The animal's back will not stand it.

WELL, IT IS MR. SUTTON.

Friday, Sept. 1. When the Hon. B. F. Smith, at yesterday's government convention in Woodstock, asked "Who will stand by my right hand and keep the bridge with me?" there was a noticeable pause. Then in a tone by no means vigorous or vibrant the selected victim replied, "I will," and when men looked, lo there was Mr. W. S. Sutton Mayor of Woodstock. He is the man who feels proud and honored by the chance to become the running mate of Mr. B. F. Smith. That is the fact Mr. Sutton himself has placed on the records. Worse yet, he found himself praised a little later along with Mr. Smith, by whom? Why, by ex-Premier James K. Fleming, who was the chief convention orator. The hero of the Crown Timber fund and the railway "collection" gave Mr. Sutton and Mr. Smith his blessing, which ought to help some—and made an announcement of going to bed and getting up. But if one could conduct a group of the dissenters to the country early some fine summer morning—very early—to see the sunrise, while the winds are still, aye, they would feel creeping into their consciousness a fresh understanding of those lines penned by one who had the vision of an eagle and who was always young at heart:

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain-tops." Here in the North we get little enough of the daylight and the sun. If we can borrow a little more, and add somewhat to the joy of living at the same time, is it not the part of folly to refuse?

SIR SAM AGAIN.

General Sir Sam Hughes was interviewed by the London Daily Chronicle on July 30. Sir Sam is a busy man, but the press interviewer appears to encounter little difficulty in breaking through his natural crust of reserve and reticence. The Chronicle reporter asked our leading military and political representative many questions about conditions in this country. Here are some extracts:

"What are the prospects of the coming harvests in Canada?" "They are excellent. We shall have plenty of cereals to spare for you in this country. We have had some beautiful rains, and if we only escape early frosts, we shall reap the biggest crop this year that we have ever done."

"Are you making any arrangements for the replacing of your men when they return after the war?" "We shall have room for them all—and as many more as like to come. We are opening out large areas in the northwest by building new railways."

All of which would be fine and impressive but for one or two files in the ointment which are discovered by the Ottawa Citizen. It says of the interviewer:

"This has the right ring to it. The fact that our crop is not the biggest—that it is about eighty per cent. of last year's—and that we are building no new railways (for which the public should be devoutly thankful) while we have done absolutely nothing for our returned soldiers should not be allowed to mar the impression created by our military sphinx."

The Citizen should remember that great and daring minds are never hampered by the mere facts.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Youth is essentially prodigal. The young have before them, as they see it, an endless period of health, and of enjoyment, of fresh air, and of sunshine. The supply of all these good things, as it is learned later, is not so boundless as it seems. With maturity comes, as one of the compensations of the passing years, a wholly new and much truer appreciation of the open air, and of the sunlight, and of such leisure as can be wisely employed. But both young and old quickly recognize the value of a longer day when it means more freedom in the sun.

Impatient folk tell us that it is useless to doctor the clock and to attempt to deceive ourselves by reading from its face something that is not true. That is the pessimist's idea of daylight-saving. But even the pessimist this year in St. John has had an uncommon supply of daylight thrust upon him under the daylight saving plan, and in a shamed-faced sort of way he has enjoyed it, immensely. It has been wisely decided that the clock shall be changed again next week, and already the public thought is going forward to next year, and what will then be possible and advisable. It seems to friends of the daylight-saving movement that it has been essentially a great success. Against this some voices—some say a great number—are raised in protest. But what seems to be the truth is that the only weakness in the scheme was a lack of uniform practice. The railroads did not come into line, and the province generally adhered to the old system. This made for confusion, and in some instances for injustice. It comes down to this, that during the coming autumn and winter public opinion in various parts of Canada should be tested to ascertain whether the adoption of the new time for four months next summer cannot be made uniform throughout Canada, or whether each province must still continue to make the best arrangement upon which its people can agree.

The people of Great Britain, when the daylight-saving plan was brought into operation there, accepted it without question and ceased to think in two lines. Having turned the hands of the clock, they did not look backward. The thing was settled, and well settled, and they went on with the business of the day. The country almost instantly readjusted itself, and hence it secured the full benefit to which the scheme gave rise.

It seems difficult to persuade some folk that early rising in the summer, a longer time out of doors, a more protracted enjoyment of daylight hours, are really valuable. One sometimes thinks these are folk who "are open to conviction, but would like to see the man who could convince them." Perhaps that is too harsh a description, for, after all, the individual, if his occupation permits, must be a law unto himself in the matter of going to bed and getting up. But if one could conduct a group of the dissenters to the country early some fine summer morning—very early—to see the sunrise, while the winds are still, aye, they would feel creeping into their consciousness a fresh understanding of those lines penned by one who had the vision of an eagle and who was always young at heart:

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the Smith-Flemming re-union means, and what it would mean if the government, with these men high in its councils, could continue to cling to power.

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NOTE AND COMMENT. Conservatives in New Brunswick will be struck by Sir Hibbert Tupper's statement of a citizen's duty to condemn evil government whether it falls itself Conservative, or Liberal, or Coalition. He is a Conservative of Conservatives, says: "I am a Conservative and always have been. I do not believe, however, in supporting a government simply because it calls itself Conservative, especially when

that government is in the hands of a man whose sole conception of politics is 'utility.' Mr. Bowser himself states that it is necessary to 'grasp the palm of an Indian' at times. I deny there is any such necessity. For the Premier of a government to excuse bribery on the ground of necessity is exactly the same as for a nation to excuse the violation of Belgium on the ground of necessity."

Let public-spirited Conservatives apply Sir Hibbert's reasoning to the New Brunswick situation today. The public interest rises above all individuals, all parties. No label can excuse crime: no party allegiance warrants a defence or support of rotten politics and the men responsible for it.

Everybody in New Brunswick who really desires to see the affairs of the province conducted on a higher plane, ought to observe the refusal of Hon. B. Frank Smith to enter into an agreement with the Opposition to carry on the Carleton county campaign without the use of money or liquor.

The nature of Mr. Sutton's introduction to the province at large is unfortunate. A man is still known by the company he keeps. Mr. Sutton is praised, and supported, and backed by Mr. Smith and Mr. Fleming. Query: What sort of a man is Mr. Sutton?

It is not easy to grasp at once the full meaning of the British casualties, on all fronts, during August: 4,711 officers and 123,284 men killed, wounded or missing. It is a frightful toll, and it may be worse before it is better. Yet the price of complete victory will be paid. There is no other way.

The confident hope that Mr. James Kidd Fleming would again be Premier some day was expressed by more than one speaker at the convention which nominated Messrs. Smith and Sutton. The country can't afford it. Mr. Fleming is too costly a luxury. Hon. Mr. McLeod's figures show that.

Those who vote for the good of the province will vote against Messrs. Smith and Sutton in Carleton county, and in every county for a change of government as soon as the Lieutenant-Governor and his advisers are willing to permit the judgment of the people to be recorded. Vote for New Brunswick.

A Lesson in Farming.

When Mr. Fleming takes the stump in Carleton county he should read to his audience the sworn statement of Mr. H. M. Blair, containing a document prepared by the former Provincial Secretary of this province, Hon. H. F. McLeod. The people of Carleton county know the contents of that statement, but it would take on new beauties and a fresh significance if they could hear it from the lips of Mr. Fleming himself. Will he read it?

For more than two years, Germany has been cut off from the trade of the world, to a most important extent. It has been necessary for the Germans to make the greatest possible use of agriculture, indeed, if they had not been able to obtain from the land an exceptional yield, it may be doubted if the people would have been sustained.

It is the business of patriotism to estimate and appreciate what the enemy has done and to make practical application to the lessons to be drawn from his actions. Any talk about this or that which must be done in the reconstruction that is to follow the war is comparatively useless. Canada must face the facts, facts which explain Germany's ability to sustain a people with millions of men in the field for more than two years on cultivated area that, under ordinary conditions, would not furnish the required food supply.

A comparison between German and Canadian methods of farming may be drawn by contrasting the average yield per acre of the principal field crops in the two countries for 1913. It will be remembered that Canada has a distinct advantage in soil, that of Germany having been used over and over again for hundreds of years, while much of the area under cultivation in Canada in 1913 was comparatively virgin.

Of wheat, Germany in 1913 produced 85.0 bushels per acre, while Canada produced 21.0. In rye, Germany produced 39.4 bushels per acre, while we produced 29.28. In barley, Germany produced 40.9 bushels per acre, while we produced 29.96. In oats, Germany obtained 61.0 bushels per acre, while we were getting 36.8. In potatoes, we obtained 165.88 bushels per acre while the Germans were getting 283.4. This is rather impressive evidence of what has been done in Germany mainly by constant and scientific fertilization of the soil and by educating the farmer's son for the work he ought to do instead of preparing him to leave the land and live in the city.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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

THE MISPEP AND THE SALMON.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—In reply to the question from John White in yesterday's Telegraph, I formally and would be glad to give verbally to Mr. White, or to any other interested person, full details of "The Mispep-Salmon Question."

(1) That the dam is not the only obstruction preventing the salmon entering the river. (2) That the opening in the dam referred to is about five feet in diameter and located near the base, that it may be likened to a tunnel, the distance through the dam at this part being considerable, and that there would be a high waterfall at the mouth of the tunnel which, I think, that the salmon would not be able to surmount under present conditions.

(3) That the allowing of the water to pass through this tunnel, as suggested, would, if continued for a considerable length of time, cause the destruction of the dam. (4) That I have seen the engineers' reports, mentioned by Mr. White, but I have been informed, and it appears from their reports, that the investigations made by these engineers were not complete, and that there is a possibility of obtaining, without great expense, a sufficient continuous flow of water in the river to make it advisable for the city to bring into use the existing dam, building water wheels, etc.

(5) That if it should be found that the water power could be used, and I hope that our new engineer, Mr. McInnes, will investigate and report upon it, I think that it would be impossible to spare the water, not to assume the very large expenditure involved in providing same. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space, and regretting exceedingly having the least possible of my efforts to have the stream opened up to me, I remain, Yours respectfully, G. F. FISHER.

THE MILK QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—Would you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to answer Mr. Farmer and to offer a few suggestions to solve the trouble between the farmer and the dealer? The dealer, as a rule, is in sympathy with the farmer about the high cost of feeds and livestock and wages, but what we dealers want to know from the farmer is what does he get for the milk? The consumer's table? The consumer has nothing to do with the rise in prices. The farmer says that the war has all to do with it. I fairly believe it may have a little to do with it, but very little. I want to ask "Farmer" if there was any war in the year 1911, Sept. 21, when the farmer could have had, hands down, what he is asking us dealers to take off the poor family's table today. Does not "Farmer" know he had the key in his hand to all he is asking now from the poor family, and he failed to turn it and open the door? Now, what we want the farmer to do is to place the sin where it belongs, not on the people of St. John, who have nothing to do with his troubles, and he will find the people of St. John, as a rule, and milk dealers, will help him get what he is asking for. But the dealer gets no benefit from his requests to pass that extra cost through them to the consumer's table. The dealers of St. John are going to stand by the people of St. John on this question and believe that the people of St. John, who have nothing to do with his troubles, and he will find the people of St. John, as a rule, and milk dealers, will help him get what he is asking for. But the dealer gets no benefit from his requests to pass that extra cost through them to the consumer's table. 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THE MISPEC AND THE SALMON

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—In reply to the question from John White in yesterday's Telegraph I take pleasure in giving the following information, and would be glad to give verbally to Mr. White, or to any other interested person, full details of what I have learned with regard to the "Mispec-Salmon Question."

I have found (1) that the dam is not the only obstruction preventing the salmon entering the river.

(2) That the opening in the dam referred to is about five feet in diameter and located near the base, that it may be likened to a tunnel, the distance through the dam at this part being considerable, that there would be a high waterfall that there would be a tunnel which, I think, that the salmon would not be able to surmount under present conditions.

(3) That the allowing of the water to pass through this tunnel, as suggested, would, if continued for a considerable length of time, cause the destruction of the dam.

(4) That I have seen the engineers' reports, mentioned by Mr. White, but I have not been informed, and it appears from their reports, that the investigations made by those engineers were not complete, and that there is a possibility of obtaining, without great expenditure, a sufficient continuous flow of water in the river to make it advisable for the city to bring into use the existing dam, building other dams may have a little to do with it, but very little, I want to say that if it should be found that the water power could be used, and I hope that our new engineer, Mr. McInnes, will investigate and report upon it, I think that it would be impossible to spare the water which would be necessary for a fishway, or to assume the large expenditure involved in providing same.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space, and regretting exceedingly having to discontinue my efforts to have the stream opened to the salmon, I remain, Yours faithfully, G. FRED FISHER.

THE MILK QUESTION

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Would you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to answer Mr. Farmer and to offer a few suggestions to solve the trouble between the farmer and the dealer? The dealer, as a rule, is in sympathy with the farmer about the high cost of feeds and live stock and wages, but what he really wants to know from the farmer is what that has got to do with the consumer's table? The consumer has nothing to do with the rise in prices. The farmer says that the war has all to do with it, I fairly believe, but have a little to do with it, but very little, I want to ask "Farmer" if there was any war on in the year 1911, Sept. 21, when the farmer could have had, hands down, what he is asking us dealers to take off the poor farmer's table today, did not "Farmer" know he had the key in his hand to all he is asking now from the poor family, and he failed to turn it and open the door? Now, what want the farmer to place the sin where it belongs; not on the dealer, but on the farmer who has nothing to do with his troubles, and he will find the people of St. John, as a rule, and milk dealers, will help him get what he is asking for. But the dealer has the big interests to pass that extra cost through to the consumer's table. The dealers of St. John are going to stand by the people of St. John on this question and see that the farmer will wait until the proper time, but what we will do will be this fall, and then we will take our coats off and see he gets what he is looking for, namely, less cost of living and feed, and help him to handle the manufacturer. So hoping the farmer will see his folly, I remain, Dear Sir, A DEALER IN MILK, East St. John, Aug. 31, 1916.

Sea-Fog

The sea-fog glisters on the empty benches. Under a lowering sky; Far from the land I hear a vessel calling— An eerie mournful cry, Silent and black the oily sea is heaving In deep swells and to and fro, With here and there a cruel, stang showing Of the great rocks below. Like a gray ghost above the sleeping waters, The rowing veil comes on; Swiftly it touches shore with clammy fingers— Village and boats are gone, The world lies hushed, and in the leaden silence

That mingles all around, I hear the stunted sumac dripping Slow tears upon the ground.

Over the rough Northwind, and foam-topped breakers, Racine, the bay, an awful roar, For sunlight, salt taste on the lips, and open fairing, Over the Great Highway! Nearer and nearer still the Siren's warning

Comes walking through the gloom, While the sea-fog pours in, and smoothly levels All in one giant tomb.

—Ethel Wolf, in New York Times

No Trouble With Language. Tommy (to Jack on leave): "What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say egg over there, what do you say?" Jack—"Ye just say 'Oo!'" Tommy—"But suppose you want to say 'Two cofs,' and the silly old wife gives ye three, and ye just give her back one, 'an awful easy language."—Glasgow Herald.

Daniel G. F. Woods of Chatham, N.B., a member of the Mounted Rifles, is reported wounded.

There are two distinct classes of college graduates: Those who accept positions and those who hunt jobs.

The St. John bank clearings for month ended August 31, were \$8,468,056; corresponding month last year \$6,686,828. The clearings for the week ended August 31, were \$1,898,885; corresponding week last year \$1,409,886.

GOVERNMENT ASKING TOO MUCH OF PEOPLE OF CARLETON COUNTY

Better Class of Conservatives Refusing to Stand for Attempt to Bring ex-Premier Flemming Back to Public Life—An Insult to Public Intelligence, is the Feeling—Some Interesting Statements Recalled—Opposition Working for Clean Campaign and Aid of Clergymen is Solicited—The Letter Sent to Them.

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 1—Now that another day is here—the day after the government convention—the members of that party have had time to think it over and wonder why there was so little enthusiasm, why so many voters who came on the free tickets and the free trains never went near the convention, and to consider the effect of ex-Premier Flemming's attempt to re-enter public life.

In the first place the nomination of Sutton was a surprise and a disappointment. The friends of Squires wanted him. Squires wanted the nomination himself. He is a more popular man than Sutton, and can do more speaking-making. Besides, Squires had the promise of the nomination. Flemming's friends, however insisted upon Sutton and these were other conditions.

Smith must retract what he said about Flemming in Westmorland, where he declared that "Flemming did very wrong, but the government has cleaned house." Then, the story goes that one or two things must be given Flemming—either the federal nomination with Sir Robert Borden's approval, or the premiership of the province again. The bargain has been made and Murray and Landry approved it by their presence and by their flattery of Flemming on the convention platform last night.

Better Element Not Satisfied.

The better class of Conservatives are shaking their heads today. They do not know what outside public opinion may be concerning this latest phase of Carleton county politics. To ask Carleton county to say to the rest of Canada: "We stand back of and will support politicians who took huge sums of money from licenses of the province," is making the serious minded honest men think and act on their hands. Strange to say, very many voters have never read the finding of the royal commission which found Flemming guilty of having knowledge and consent of the huge collection of money from the lumbermen. They hardly know whether it was proved that he took \$2,000 from John Kennedy, of Kennedy & McDonald, at the election of 1912. There are men who will today, in spite of the sworn evidence, in spite of Flemming's admissions in the witness box that he knew that Bill Berry intended to collect money from the lumbermen, that he himself appointed E. Reed as treasurer of the huge fund, that Reed and Berry and Blankley went from their interview with Flemming in the Belle Impetance to the Miramichi and proceeded to make the lumbermen pay huge sums into Reed's strong box. In spite of all this, proved by the sworn evidence, there are many in Carleton county today who say Flemming is not guilty.

The Best Answer.

All this is made possible by the attitude of the government press—the Standard and other newspapers which welcome Flemming back to the fold. The Standard's remarkable assertion today that the government party did not and does not spend money at elections is best answered by this accusation of Hon. H. F. Macdonald, who was a collector of the Premier Flemming's government for years. Mr. Macdonald said, Feb. 12, 1914, two months before Mr. Dugal made his charges:

"I desire to make public a matter which is absolutely of public importance. I CHARGE THAT HON. J. K. FLEMING, PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, RECEIVED FROM MR. A. R. GOULD, PRESIDENT OF THE ST. JOHN & QUEBEC RAILWAY CO. THE SUM OF \$100,000 PREVIOUS TO THE GENERAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION OF 1912.

"THAT THIS WAS THE CONTRIBUTION OF MR. A. R. GOULD TO THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION FUND.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$10,000 FROM SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE OF MACKENZIE AND MANN.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$3,000 FROM THE PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO. OF MONTREAL.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$3,000 FROM THE MARITIME DREDGING CO. LTD., ST. JOHN.

"THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMING RECEIVED FROM THE JAMES H. CORBETT & SONS THE SUM OF \$10,000—MAKING A TOTAL OF \$37,000, ALL OF WHICH WAS CONTRIBUTED FOR ELECTION PURPOSES.

"I also charge that there was expended in the said provincial election of 1912, in the way of CAMPAIGN FUNDS THE SUM OF \$76,000, LEAVING A BALANCE UNEXPENDED OF \$41,000.

"I also charge that the said Hon. J. K. Fleming was indebted to the said A. R. Gould for the sum of \$12,000 for moneys advanced for personal use; that the said Hon. J. K. Fleming did not pay, and though often requested, has refused to pay.

"I also charge that subsequent to the last provincial elections Mr. Norman Winslow, of the town of Woodstock, received and conveyed from the said Mr. Gould to the said Hon. J. K. Fleming the sum of two separate occasions checks for \$2,500 each; that the check for one \$2,500 was not cashed, but after being held for one week was returned to Mr. A. R. Gould in Halifax, Maine, with the request that Mr. Gould give Mr. Fleming the cash instead; that Mr. Gould on that occasion made a draft on \$2,500 for the amount and handed the proceeds to Mr. Fleming.

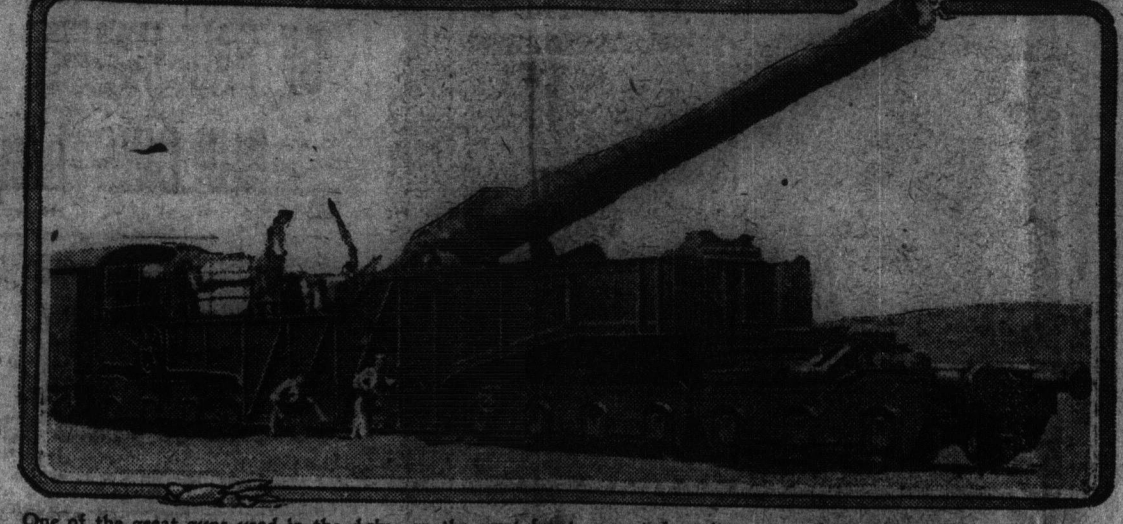
"I also charge that Hon. J. K. FLEMING, UPON AGREEMENT TO RENEW CERTAIN LICENSES UPON CROWN TIMBER LANDS DEMANDED AND RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$100,000 FROM THE VARIOUS LICENSEES, NO PART OF WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE FUNDS OF THE PROVINCE.

"I also charge that one Mr. Blankley, of the Miramichi Lumber Company, paid to him, the said Hon. J. K. Fleming, the sum of \$1,000 as a personal gift for

the privilege of shipping roased pulp wood out from crown lands in violation of the law.

"Yours truly," A. D. MCGAIN, G. W. UPHAM.

BRITAIN'S MONSTER NEW ARTILLERY



One of the great guns used in the drive on the west front, mounted on its own railway carriage.

any should actively espouse the cause of either party in this campaign.

There is, however, as we are all aware, an issue greater than that of success of any party, and it is the purity of public life which is sullied wherever bribery and corruption of the electorate is permitted in any constituency.

It is the especial privilege of ministers of the gospel to speak with authority and influence in this subject, and the safety of the state and its morals depend to a very great extent upon the attitude of the men of light and leading.

The clergymen of Carleton county should be expected to embrace themselves in the letterhead of a political campaign, but in a matter relating to the conduct of both parties and effecting so vitally the welfare of the province they have a perfect right to speak and exert their influence.

This campaign in Carleton county should be conducted without buying a vote or distributing a bottle of liquor. There should not be a dollar of expenditure beyond what is legitimate and fully justified by the law relating to elections. We beg to give you the most earnest assurance that such is the desire of the leaders of the opposition party and that so far as that party is concerned it will conduct as nearly a pure election as its most vigorous efforts may be able to ensure. If both parties agree and appoint such a joint committee to commend itself to public confidence a great and lasting reform will have been accomplished in this county.

We ask you to use your influence to bring about such an agreement as will set an example worthy to be followed in every constituency in Canada.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) JOHN Y. FLEMING, CHAS. F. GALLAGHER, W. P. JONES.

The Opposition Challenge.

The letter referred to (the one sent to B. Frank Smith) was as follows: Hon. B. F. Smith, Minister of Public Works, East Florenceville. Dear Sir,—The undersigned, having been chosen candidates for the opposition party in the approaching election, propose to you as ministers of public works in the government seeking re-election and through you to your colleague, that a mutual agreement and arrangement shall be made between the two parties that the election shall be conducted without the use of money or liquor to influence the electors.

We sincerely hope that, particularly at this present time when men and women of this country are making supreme sacrifices for Canada and the Empire, that a higher ideal prevail in your political life and that we can agree there shall be no corrupt practices in this election in Carleton county. If you are agreeable to our proposal, we will be glad to send the names of a committee of three supporters of the opposition party by Monday, 4th, who will confer with your committee.

Yours truly, A. D. MCGAIN, G. W. UPHAM.

U.N.B. CLASSES DEPLETED OWING TO DRAIN OF THE WAR

Not Likely to Be Total Enrollment of More Than Seventy-five—New Professors Will Take up the Work This Year—Freshman Class Promising.

Reports from Fredericton are to the effect that the war has seriously cut down the classes of the University of New Brunswick. It is not likely that here will be a total enrollment of more than seventy-five when lectures are resumed on Sept. 18 and at least one-third of the enrollment will be ladies.

Many of the male undergraduates have enlisted since the war began, and the army has also taken many who otherwise would enter the university. The engineering camp is now being held at Doak under the direction of Prof. Stiles. Only four students are in attendance. The first engineering camp held almost twenty-three years ago, had an attendance of three. Not only is the attendance at the camp small, but the senior class will contain but one student in civil engineering.

Chancellor Jones says, however, that indications point to the freshman class being enlarged. Examinations will begin on Thursday, Sept. 14, and lectures upon the Monday following.

Prof. C. E. Popplestone, who succeeds Prof. Uppvall in the chair of modern languages, is in Fredericton. He is an Englishman, a graduate of the University of Paris, and recently has taught in Edmonton.

Prof. A. Foster Baird, of Fredericton, will take the chair of mechanical engineering for a year in Prof. John Stephenson's absence.

Two other new professors are to arrive on Sept. 8. They are Prof. E. A. Aldrich and Prof. E. P. Williams. Both are Americans. Prof. Aldrich will succeed Prof. MacDonald in the chair of English. Prof. Williams, who comes from Maryland, will succeed Prof. G. S. McInnes as professor of civil engineering.

Newfoundland Minister Dead.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 1—Hon. H. J. B. Woods, postmaster-general for the colony, died yesterday.

NEW SECRETARY FOR Y.M.C.A. HERE TO BEGIN WORK

Frank L. Smith is a Native of Anagance and is Competent Official—Brothers Also in Y.M.C.A. Work—Was Prominent in Athletics.

RUSSIAN KILLED NEAR OAK POINT

Root of Tree Sent Hurtling Through Air by Explosion Struck Him and Caused His Death—Was Working on Valley Railroad Construction.

Sam Elene, a Russian, aged thirty-five years, and a native of Siberia, met a tragic death in a most unusual manner while working on the Valley railroad near Oak Point Wednesday afternoon.

The dead man was one of a party engaged in blowing out stumps with dynamite. As is usual in such undertakings, after the charge was set, the warning was given and the men took shelter and were under cover when the blast was exploded. After the charge had gone off, the party came out from cover and proceeded on their way to the scene of the explosion. Elene was with two companions, some 600 yards from where the blast had gone off, when a large root descending with considerable force, struck him on the head. It is believed that this root was in the air when the men had left their cover, and striking a rock on a nearby ledge, was deflected, causing it to fall directly on the head of the unfortunate man.

An automobile was handy and the injured man was placed in it and rushed to the camp. The camp doctor was summoned and arrived at the scene within twenty-five minutes, but the Russian had been fatally injured and he passed away a few minutes after the doctor arrived. Fracture of the skull is given as the cause of death.

Dr. W. F. Belyea, of Brown's Falls, corner, was immediately notified and proceeded to the scene. After a thorough examination into the circumstances he decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The fatality being purely accidental.

Very little is known of the man and it could not be ascertained whether he was single or married. He was one of the gang employed by W. H. & M. J. Poppore in construction work on that section of the Valley railroad.

BAPTIST PARSONAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS BURNED; LOSS \$3,000

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Aug. 31—The Baptist parsonage, and out-buildings at Tryon were burned last evening. The loss is \$3,000, insurance \$1,500. The pastor, Rev. E. P. Calder, was absent at the time. The fire started in the barn. The origin is unknown.

THE MATATUA REFLOATED.

The movements of the steamship Matatua have been of much local interest. It will be remembered that the vessel caught fire and sank while at the Sand Point terminal here during the winter and was damaged. She was subsequently raised and proceeded to Halifax where she underwent repairs. But a short time after being again fitted for service the Matatua, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore at Peter's River, New Brunswick. Conflicting reports as to the condition of the stranded vessel being received in this city, the opinion being freely expressed that she would prove a total loss. It will be of considerable interest to learn that the Matatua has been removed from her rocky bed and is to be repaired for a second time.

The following is from the Telegram, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 28: "With the aid of several wrecking tugs, the lumber steamer Matatua, which was stranded at Peter's River, was successfully refloated last evening. The ship proceeded to St. Mary's to take on board again her cargo of lumber, after which the lumber steamer Matatua, which was derelict to be dry docked for repairs. Before the ship was refloated temporary repairs were made below the water line by Halifax divers. It will mean the leaving of many thousands of dollars in the event of the ship being repaired here. The Matatua is a 6,000 tonner, steel screw and is fitted with a refrigerating plant."

Major-General R. Bruy. He returned from Canada at the outbreak of war.

How Sergeant Ross Died.

Mrs. John Marley, of Sussex, has received a letter from Gumer T. S. McCauley, giving particulars of the death of Sergeant-Major Jack Ross, of the gallant 26th.

Sergeant-Major Ross was standing in the trenches when a shell exploded, killing him instantly. Death was due to concussion. When the body was examined there was not a mark on it. Commanders rushed to succor the fallen soldier, but he was beyond human aid. The body was removed to the Catholic cemetery at the front and interred according to the rites of that church.

"No better soldier served in the 26th," is the tribute his brother soldiers pay to his worth and his bravery. The paper offers the sympathy of Jack's soldier friends to the mother and family.

The Conceited Man.

When a fellow gets proud of himself and begins To brag of his virtues and cover his sins; When his skill in his labor he loudly exalts And softly infers that he's free from all faults, Beyond any doubt It is time to look out! Such perfection as that doesn't last very long, So beware of the fellow who cannot go wrong.

When a fellow does nothing but prate of his worth And loudly proclaims his own value on earth; When he tells you the path of his boss would be grim And dreary his prospects were it not for him, It is time to beware, Or you'll surely be caught in the dreadful mistake That this truly remarkable man couldn't make.

When a fellow insists, and this sometimes occurs, Though it's human to do so, that he never errs, When he softly implies in his arrogant way That he has a corner on wisdom today, To bet on the fool Is a mighty safe ruse; There's no one so certain to fall before long As the chap who is sure that he cannot go wrong.

So give me the brother who knows that he's frail, Who knows it is human to falter and fall; Despite his shortcomings to conquer and rise; He never will stop Till he gets to the top, And then should success crown his efforts and skill, He'll be human, and modest, and good-natured still.

Was He Province Man?

Charles W. Cranney, one of Boston's best known head waiters, was shot to death while directing the serving of food in the dining room of the Hotel Essex, Boston, on last Monday afternoon. His assassin entered quietly, fired five shots, coolly reloaded his pistol and disappeared by a rear stairway. The police say he was a discharged employe named Stele Zaackarek.

Cranney was 47 years old. He was married two weeks ago to Miss Mary Doyle of Beachmont. Cranney had been warned against Zaackarek. Not long ago flowers were put in his letter box, with a note asking him to make selection for his funeral. He passed this over as a joke.

CREAM WANTED

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

D.J. Collis Browne's Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACTS like a charm in DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA. Consult Medical Testimony accompanying each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists in England. 1/4, 2/6, 4/6. Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF KITCHENER'S OWN



The commanding officer, Lt. Col. McRobbie, and the regimental mascot of the 244th Battalion.

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How to Have Dry Buildings

PANAMOID ROOFING. Panamoid is made of the best felt that can be obtained. It is tough, fibrous, strong. This felt is uniformly saturated with a non-volatile compound that stays there. Being thick, the felt holds in saturating the felt that counts. It is the skill used in the saturation, plus the chemical composition of the saturating compound that makes Panamoid a wonderful roofing.

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CAPT. H. H. McLEAN IS TO BE SECOND IN COMMAND OF KILTIES

Five Recruits Secured Yesterday in the City; Several Moncton Men Sign On With Canadian Engineers

65th Battery Going to Petewawa—Kilties Sergeants Get Their Work Arranged—New Caretaker for Armory at Newcastle to Be Appointed—Newcastle Bank Clerks Respond Nobly.

Capt. Hugh Havelock McLean, son of Brigadier General H. H. McLean is to be transferred to the 290th "Kilties" battalion, and will return shortly to take up his new duties.

It is reported that Captain McLean will be given the rank of major and will be second in command of the kilties and will arrive on this side of the water shortly.

Captain McLean is a well qualified officer for the position and has been in the fighting in France for some months, and through several of the most severe engagements there.

Five recruits were secured yesterday at the Prince William street recruiting office. From the recruiting returns in this city during the past week or so, it is evident that recruiting activities here have dropped to the minimum, and those who are offering for overseas are of the class that are realizing the duty which they owe to their country in this crisis.

The men secured yesterday were as follows:

HENRY B. ROSSITER, St. John (Composite battalion).

HARRY ARCHER, Nottingham (Eng.) (287th battalion).

CHARLES HUDSON, South Branch (N. B.) (9th Composite).

WALTER S. FREEZER, Berlin (U. S. A.) (62nd regiment).

LEONARD S. FAIRWEATHER, St. John. (287th battalion).

Moncton Recruits.

The following men for the Canadian Engineers have enlisted at Moncton: Henry John Arsenau, St. Paul, Kent county; Edwin Francis Bourque, Moncton (N. B.); Charles Sunny Bean (N. B.); Leonard Burton Hicks, Moncton (N. B.); John Lodge, Moncton (N. B.); Floyd Wellington Lennox, Moncton (N. B.); Daniel McCallister, Parkton (N. B.); Daniel Watts McDonald, Moncton (N. B.); William Burgess McGreggor, Upper Reston (N. B.); Bliss O'BLENNES, Prosser Brook (N. B.); Edward Albert Prosser, Prosser Brook (N. B.); John Berryman, Moncton (N. B.).

Sergt. Beatty, of the Engineers, who is recruiting at Newcastle, has about six recruits, who will join the Moncton party there. Romayne Colpitts, of Moncton, will remain behind to assist Lieut. McBeath with recruiting work.

Band Given Leave.

(Moncton Transcript.)

The entire band of the 165th has obtained a well deserved leave of absence dating from Monday night, September 3. Ever since arriving in camp this band has worked hard to perfect itself in the musical art, and is recognized as one of the best. There are now twenty-four men in it, but it could always accommodate a few others of the right quality. If musically inclined young men could be brought to realize what they are missing and what they could gain by joining a military band on the active forces, perhaps they would not hesitate as they do in signing the roll.

165th Good Unit.

A recent report from Valcartier Camp regarding the 165th battalion is as follows:

The 165th French-Canadian battalion at Valcartier is "carrying on" as well as may be expected and although little is said about this unit, it is nevertheless not behind the others in its training, good conduct and otherwise, as the following extracts from Brigade Orders will amply prove:

"The 165th battalion fired its service course showing wonderful control of the officers regarding attention and clean grounds. The eating area was left almost perfectly clean without the use of a fatigue party. On the whole this battalion has been an example in discipline and good behaviour."

The officers and men of the 165th appreciate such testimony and intend devoting themselves even more to deserve a reputation of the same.

Sergeants' Mess Started.

It is altogether likely that the sergeants' mess of the kilties will be opened today. A meeting was held recently by the sergeants at Fredericton to organize the mess and the officers to take charge were elected as follows: President, G. M. Sergt. Moores; secretary-treasurer, Sergt. Paul Khuring, member of committee, Sergt. Gerald Hubbard. Yesterday was payday for the kilties. It is understood that about \$2,900 was paid out.

Three for 65th.

Major John H. Evans, O. C. 65th battery, Woodstock, in the Shelburne Wednesday and succeeded in enlisting three Shelburne young men for his battery, which is being mobilized at Woodstock (N. B.). They are as follows: Ernest Dolson, who is a Rhodes scholar; Emile Robidoux, who is a brother of F. Robidoux, M.P. for Kent, and a second year medical student, and Leo, McDevitt, an employee of the I. C. R. general offices, Moncton.

Returned Man Gets Job.

Recently the recruiting committee at Newcastle, through their secretary, Robt. A. N. Jarvis, took up the matter, with O. C. Troops New Brunswick Command, of having a change made in the matter of position of caretaker of the armory at that place. It was contended that a young man, who was a gunner in the local militia of that place and who was physically fit, and who could go overseas, was holding a position that could be held by a returned soldier. O. C. Troops, New Brunswick Command, immediately took the matter up with Ottawa and yesterday instructions came through suggesting that the gunner be released, in order that he might serve his country in another capacity, perhaps more strenuous than that which he has occupied heretofore, and allow William Ashford, one of the First Canadian Con-

ingent, recently returned from the front to take his place.

Attached to Canadian Units.

Recently a draft of lieutenants was taken from New Brunswick for overseas service. Much speculation was rife at the time as to whether they were to be attached to English units or to Canadian units at the front.

Instructions have now been received at headquarters New Brunswick Command, stating that these young men are to be supernumerary force in England and are to be given the C. E. E. titles of pay. This will put them on a par footing with other Canadian officers. It will be remembered that the following were selected from the New Brunswick Command: Lieuts. D. A. Murdoch, Rupert L. Perry, Robert Noble Gilmore, Stephen P. Gerow, F. Elmore McLaughlin, Hardy Ganong, Maurice Malloney.

Bank Clerks Enlistment.

A report from Newcastle says that since the outbreak of war eight clerks of the Royal Bank of Canada there have enlisted for overseas. They are George McInerney, Howard Atkinson, George Bate, Clarence Crocker, John Dewar, Allan McInerney, B. W. Clark and Henry Morrell. Few towns in the province of the size of Newcastle can show as large a number of clerks enlisting from any one bank.

55th Battery.

Sometime within the next few days the 65th Field Artillery Battery under Capt. J. H. Evans will leave for Petewawa to complete its training. The battery is still in need of gunners, drivers, two blacksmiths and two harness makers.

Promotions Yesterday.

Although no recruits were secured yesterday for No. 9 Ambulance Train, several well deserved promotions appeared in orders. Lieutenants Corporals Flemington, Hodges, Hipwell, Tindle and Miller are promoted to be corporals and Corporal Ross is promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Word From Lieut. Gale.

Constable W. G. Robitrix, of the C. G. R., received a field card yesterday morning from Lieut. J. R. Gale, of the 64th Battalion, who recently crossed to France with a draft. Lieut. Gale was a member of the teaching staff in the high school prior to enlistment.

Second in Command.

Major W. L. McWilliam, who has been inspector with the New Brunswick command, and who has been attached to the 4th Pioneers at St. Andrews, has received the appointment of second in command of that unit and left St. John last evening for Digby to assume his duties.

The 4th Pioneers moved from St. Andrews to Digby in two drafts, one leaving on Wednesday night and the other Wednesday night. They have taken over the quarters that were occupied by the 287th American Battalion, which has lost its identity and has been absorbed by the 9th.

The 4th Pioneers have now a total strength of 945, including thirty-one officers, and it is expected that the unit will, on its arrival in England, be attached to the division commanded by Major-General Davis, of Quebec.

The O. C. New Brunswick command said yesterday that he looked on the 4th Pioneers as one of the finest units that has left Canada, offered by a fine lot of men all of whom are civil engineers and many of whom have been in the front lines of the trenches. The duty of the Pioneers at the front is to establish a base at the rear of the division to which they are attached and at night move up to different portions of the line and connect any pieces of line taken over the quarters that were occupied by the enemy. This is called consolidating the trench. It is also their duty to put up wire entanglements and dig communication trenches. When the Pioneers are at work the infantrymen get their well earned rest.

Back to France.

Mrs. Nell Deneau, of Sussex, has received a letter from her brother, Sergeant Fred Ryan, stating that he was about to go to France with the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Sergeant Ryan left Amherst with the 65th C. M. R., and spent last winter in the trenches. In the spring he returned to England, and took a veterinary course, and for the last four months has been an instructor in the C. A. V. C.

In Wimmerau Hospital.

Pte. F. Allison Edgecombe, of Fredericton, recently reported wounded, is in Wimmerau Hospital at Wimmerau, France. He was wounded Aug. 20, and a shot wound in head. He was with a western battalion and went overseas last October. His uncle, G. W. Currie, received a card from the hospital today.

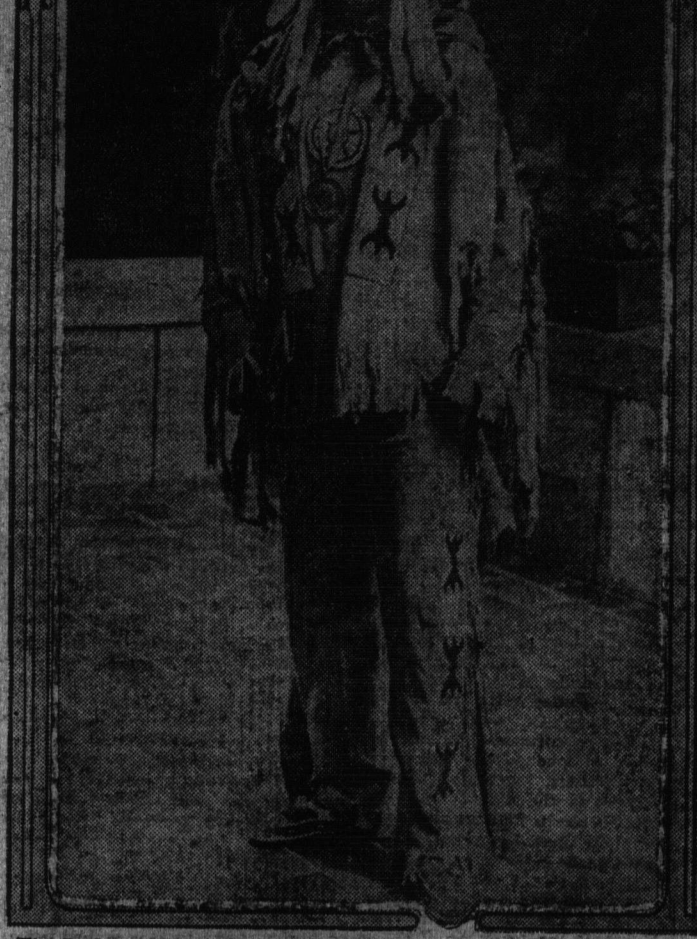
Capt. Fisher Ill.

That Captain Donald Shires Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fisher, of this city, is dangerously ill with acute appendicitis, was the word received by Mr. Fisher Wednesday.

Captain Fisher crossed overseas with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and in July, 1915, was wounded and returned to the firing line in February, 1916, from that date on has been steadily engaged, taking part in all the heavy fighting.

He is a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston and prior to the outbreak of the war was a major in the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons. He is twenty-six years old and previous to going overseas was the sales manager for the Enterprise Foundry Company, Sackville.

THE BIG CHIEF



The Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, in his paint and feathers at Banff. He was recently created an Indian chief by the Indians of Alberta.

NEW PASTOR OF GERMAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. S. S. POOLE, new pastor of Germain Street Baptist Church, St. John.

Rev. Sheldon Samuel Poole, who arrived in St. John Thursday evening to assume the duties of the pastorate of the Germain street Baptist church, is with Mrs. Poole and their daughter getting settled in the parsonage in Queen street. The new pastor will deliver his first sermon as pastor here tomorrow.

Supply from Regular Sources Shows Reduction, But Price to Consumer Remains Unchanged and Retailers Not Fearful of Results.

With the members of the Kings County Milk Producers' Union standing firm on the changed conditions, with respect to the local milk supply, came into existence yesterday. So far as can be learned certain local parties were affected by the refusal of the farmers to sell at previous existing prices, but there did not seem to be any indication that a milk famine would be likely.

A local dealer, speaking to The Telegraph last night, said that he estimated that between thirty-five and forty per cent of the usual milk supply from out country sources arrived in the city yesterday and he expressed an opinion that matters would adjust themselves in a few days. He added that a considerable number of cans had been shipped up country last night and he looked upon this as a good sign. The result of the premier's address was along similar lines to that of the minister of public works, who preceded him.

MILK FAMINE NOT LIKELY DOWING TO NEW CONDITIONS

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HOPEWELL HILL NEWS

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Ellen Stuart was called to Moncton this week by the illness of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anne Stuart. The latter, who formerly lived in this county, is upwards of eighty years of age, and is not expected to recover.

Blanche Coleman, of Moncton, has been visiting her aunt, Miss Laura Bray, at Albert, the past week.

C. Gordon Starratt, of Marlboro (Mass.), came to the village yesterday to visit relatives for a few days. His wife and child have been here for some weeks.

Mrs. C. S. Starratt, of Dorchester, is visiting in this village, her former home. She is now at Biligate Camp, Shorncliffe, is quite ill and under the doctor's care. He has a severe attack of rheumatism and, it is understood, will not likely be able to attend to his duties for several weeks.

Bandman Sentell, of the 146th Battalion, who has been at the hospital at Riverside for thirteen weeks, since the automobile accident in which he was so seriously injured, is able to sit up and is progressing favorably, though unable to walk yet.

At a special meeting of the ratepayers of Memel school district, called by the inspector, the sum of \$800 was voted for teacher's salary. There has been no school in the district for some time.

Miss G. Louise Estey, of St. John, has been the guest of Mrs. Annie Peck, the past week.

Mrs. Eliza Smith has returned from a visit to Moncton.

Death of Halifax Lady.

Mrs. A. M. Hubby, a native of Halifax and wife of a former St. John clergyman, recently died at Belleville (Ont.). Her maiden name was Miss Charlotte U. Byers. She was born in Halifax on Oct. 10, 1845, where she resided for some years. In July, 1867, she was married to Rev. Mr. Hubby and the result of that union was five children, two of whom have passed away and three are living. A son, Edward, died at the age of eight years, and Russell, an invalid, some after serving in the South African war and subsequently died. One son and two daughters are surviving. The son is Rev. A. B. Hubby, of Weymouth (Ont.), and the daughters are Grace, Mrs. E. V. Buchanan, of Second Falls (N. B.), and Lillian, wife of Bishop Brewing, of Toronto.

REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR THE EASTERN S. S. CORPORATION

Boston, Sept. 1.—A plan for reorganization of the Eastern Steamship Corporation through acquisition of the property by a new corporation to be known as Eastern Steamship Lines, Incorporated, was announced on Thursday by the bondholders' Protective Company. The corporation has been in receivership since November, 1914.

Harbor receipts for August show an increase of \$700 over the corresponding month last year. They were \$6,356,083.

CORNER STONE OF PARLIAMENT BUILDING LAID

Duke of Connaught Officiates at Brilliant Ceremony

FORMER CORNER STONE LAID 56 YEARS AGO

Prominent Representatives from Different Provinces Present—Hope Expressed That National Progress Shall Be Continued During Life of New Structure as During Life of Former Building.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The corner stone of the parliament buildings, in reality, the corner stone of the old building, removed to a new site, in one new under construction, was well and truly laid this afternoon, by H. R. H. the governor-general, brother of the late King Edward, who, as Prince of Wales, tapped the same stone into place fifty-six years ago today.

The formal ceremony was carried out according to programme, and the heavy weather prevailing did not detract from the brilliancy of the occasion. The 307th and 280th overseas battalions added a military air to the proceedings.

The governor-general was received by Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Robert Rogers, both of whom delivered addresses in opening the ceremony, after which the premier and minister proceeded to the stone, still in its old place in the original foundations.

It was raised from its base and transferred to the new position where, after the old documents, coins, papers, etc., and a new lot, had been placed in the cavity. His Royal Highness went through the customary ceremony of laying the stone. A brief speech by the duke and cheers for the king and the governor-general concluded the historic Those Present.

Besides the royal party, the state representatives included: Lieutenant Governor Hendrie of Ontario; Lieutenant Governor Levesque of Quebec; Lieutenant Governor McKern, of Nova Scotia; and Lieutenant Governor McDonald, of Prince Edward Island; Sir George Borden, Sir George Foster, Sir George Forster, Messrs. Crocker, Colclough, Reid, Roche, Fungley, Casgrain, Graham, Blondin, and Melgoin, Senator Beaurivault and Senator Spraul.

The Former Occasion.

Hon. Robert Rogers, in addressing H. R. H. the governor-general on his arrival, referred to the fact that fifty-six years ago today H. R. H. Prince Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, laid the same stone in the foundation of the old building.

"As this stone was originally laid by the men fifty-six years ago in an abiding faith in the future greatness and development of this country, so we, in asking your Royal Highness to honor us with his forthcoming departure, had been then known he would have taken this occasion in the last session of parliament to express, in enduring manner, the appreciation of the government and the people of Canada of his services. The result of the premier's address was along similar lines to that of the minister of public works, who preceded him.

ALLIED FLEET IS NOW AT PIRAEUS; KING ABDICATES?

Greek Royalty Versus Desire of Common People Causing Grave Concern

London Awaits With Great Interest Developments in Constantine's Kingdom—Vague Reports Say Trouble Breaks Out at Saloniki—Bulgar King May Have Followed Greek Royalty's Lead—General Mobilization Ordered

London, Sept. 1.—Following two days of silence in telegraphic communication with Athens, during which sensational rumors of a revolution gained currency, but no confirmation, comes the startling news of the arrival of an Entente Allied fleet, with transports, at Piraeus, and that the general Greek elections likely will be postponed for a fortnight.

The brevity of the despatches seems to indicate that something unusual is happening, and the development of events is awaited with the greatest curiosity here.

ALLIED FLEET APPEARS.

Athens, Sept. 1, via London.—An Entente Allied fleet, consisting of twenty-three warships and seven transports, has arrived off Piraeus.

TURKEY DECLARES WAR.

Berlin, Sept. 1, by wireless to Sayville.—A despatch from Constantinople says that at 8 o'clock last night the Turkish government delivered to the Roumanian minister at Constantinople a declaration of war against Roumania.

KING ABDICATES.

London, Sept. 1.—King Constantine of Greece has abdicated, according to the official British press report at Saloniki.

The press report says the king had abdicated in favor of the crown prince, with Venizelos as the power behind the throne. The new policy, he reports, will be to work with the Entente Allies.

According to this information, Premier Zaimis will remain at the head of the government. The correspondent questions whether the Entente Allies desire the active assistance of Greece.

REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS?

London, Sept. 1.—The surrender of several Greek garrisons to a committee which has taken over the administration of part of Greek Macedonia is reported in a Reuter despatch from Saloniki. According to this despatch the garrisons at Saloniki, Vodena and Fort Little Karaburun have surrendered to the committee.

On its face, this despatch indicates that a revolution is under way in Greece.

BULGAR KING, ALSO?

Rome, Sept. 1.—(New York Times cable)—The people here are much interested in a report that Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has gone to Vienna, whence he is not expected to return. This calls to mind the fact that some years ago, when it seemed that Bulgaria might have to fight the other Balkan states, Prince Ferdinand went to the French Riviera "for his health."

Although affairs at home were very grave, he did not leave there until the Bulgarians publicly informed him that if he did not return he would be dethroned.

TROUBLE AT SALONIKI.

London, Sept. 1.—Various rumors are in circulation here in regard to the situation in Greece. Reuter despatches from Saloniki say there has been fighting between the Greek garrison at Saloniki and Greek volunteers recently organized to assist the Greek regulars who are assisting the Bulgarians in Macedonia. French troops intervened to suppress the fighting and the garrison finally surrendered and marched out of Saloniki.

Crown Prince George of Greece, whose accession to the throne is reported, has been described as a man of liberal mind in sympathy with the aspirations of the Greek people. It has been assumed that if King Constantine's policy of non-interference in the war should lead to his disappearance from power, the Greek crown prince would be the man to whom the pro-Entente party would turn.

Prince George was born on July 10, 1869. He is unmarried. His engagement to Princess Elizabeth of Roumania was announced in 1914 but owing to the war the wedding was postponed. The crown prince has kept in the background during the war. When the Entente troops landed at Saloniki last year, the king sent the crown prince to take charge of the Greek forces there. It was reported several months ago that the prince had been sent on a mission to the German and Austrian emperors.

Greek Garrison Surrenders.

London, Sept. 1.—Before the Greek garrison at Saloniki surrendered, Reuters correspondent cables, three companies of French colonial infantry marched to the parade ground and stacked arms in front of the barracks. They were soon followed by two battalions of infantry, which took up positions on both sides of the parade grounds and in the rear of the barracks. Machine guns were posted at several conspicuous points, and armored cars were stationed opposite the entrance to the barracks.

The Greek soldiers withdrew within the precincts of the building. Meanwhile the Greek commander conferred with the French authorities.

Just before 11 o'clock at night several French officers, accompanied by their unarmed Greek officers, accompanied by two French officers, crossed the parade grounds to a pavilion in which General Sarraill awaited them. As the hour of eleven struck, all the Greek troops marched from the barracks, unarmed.

General Mobilization Ordered.

London, Sept. 1, 4.10 p.m.—The correspondent at Saloniki of Reuter's Telegram Company, under the name of Wednesday, also sends the report that King Constantine of Greece has abdicated, adding:

"Pending confirmation, it must be mentioned with all reserve."

The correspondent says the report is that the king has abdicated, that the Greek crown prince has been appointed Regent, and that Alexander Zaimis, supported by ex-Premier Venizelos, retains the premiership.

The Reuter despatch adds that the general mobilization of the Greek army has been ordered.

Bearing the report from Saloniki that King Constantine had abdicated the Greek minister in London said today:

"I have received no such information, and I certainly do not believe such a thing has taken place."

Bulgarians Beaten.

Athens, Thursday, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1.—According to information received here the Bulgarians are evacu-

AGENTS WANT

SALES LADIES wanted to open on our sales staff by men enlisted. Either permanent, income \$8 per week. Address: The Scarborough Co. Ltd., Map Publishers, Toronto.

RELIABLE representative meet the fruit-growers throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see four good men to represent and general agents. The agent taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of energy to obtain a permanent position pay to the right men. Station, Toronto, Ont.

WE Offer the very best business to reliable agents. Exclusive stock. Cash payments weekly. Apply valuable. Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

LADIES WANTED to do light sewing at home, w/ time; good pay; work sent; charges paid. Send stamp last. National Manufacturing Co.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher for Clarendon District No. 2, Westmorland county. State pay to Woodford Goodwin, N. B. secretary to trustees.

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for Parish of Peterville. Apply salary, W. L. Polley, secretary, Cloness, Queens county, N. B.

WANTED—By September 1st, a school teacher for a school, also a cook. Apply Currie, Netherwood, Rothesay.

The First Week In September

Is the beginning of our busy year you can enter at any time.

Catalogues containing T and full information mailed free.

THE ST. JOHN'S FAIR

S. KERR.

BIRTHS

BATES—At Long Point, on Aug. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Bates, a son.

DEATHS

VANWART—Entered in Wednesday, August 30, Mrs. VanWart.

LONG—At the residence of Goldworthy, 11 St. Patrick, the 80th inst., Rebecca M. daughter of Arthur and M. aged seven weeks.

DARCUS—At Rothesay, Inst., Aaron Darcus, aged 1 1/2 years, leaving a wife and three daughters to mourn their loving father.

MURRAY—At St. Agath Tuesday, after an illness of Robert Gray Murray, only late J. H. Murray, aged 54 years.

THORNTON—At South Maine, August 30, Clara S. widow of the late Rev. J. E. and eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rowan, Blundellsands, Liver-

Trice Wounded, Now Re-Enlists

Fredericton, Sept. 1.—Private James King, late of the 18th Battalion, has re-enlisted in the special service company of the 280th Highlanders. He was three times wounded in France and formerly belonged to the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Friends here have received word from Lieut. Walter R. Clarke, of this city, who is now at Biligate Camp, Shorncliffe. He writes that he was quarantined on arrival because scarlet fever had broken out among the troops on board the transport. He will be posted to the 28th Battalion. He left Halifax with a draft from the Composite Battalion.

The salary of Principal W. M. Burns of the Model school has been increased to \$1,400 per year by the provincial board of education.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS

Halifax, Aug. 31.—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today \$54,406, and for the corresponding week last year, \$1,646,292.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were: This week, \$48,488,400; last week, \$48,552,746; a year ago, \$82,500,493; \$81,101,004.

For the month of August, \$1,124, corresponding period, \$24,050.

Winnipeg, Aug. 31.—Bank clearings for the week ended Aug. 31 were \$78, against \$18,944,597 for corresponding week a year ago.

Winnipeg bank clearings for the month of August were \$1,900,000, against \$66,447,845 for the corresponding month a year ago, and \$8,194.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were compared with \$65,012,257 in 1915, and \$48,997,879 in 1914.

Bank clearings for August were \$296,018,018, as against \$1 for the corresponding month.

The Halifax Mail says: Some of the conference with us will be, for one thing, the Halifax shall be given, by the Government Railways, a mag for a hospital and also the shores near the head of the Arm are to be dedicated to the purposes of recreation. way problem at the Three. will be satisfactorily arranged.

LEET IS PIRAEUS; BDICATES?

Desire of Coming Grave Concern... Great Interest Develops... Kingdom—Vague Breaks Out at Saloniki... Have Followed Greek General Mobilization

two days of silence in telegraphic... confirmation, comes the starting... Allied fleet, with transports, at... elections likely will be postponed

An Entente Allied fleet, consisting... even transports, has arrived off... Constantinople a declaration

of Greece has abdicated, so... report at Saloniki... abdicated in favor of the... power behind the throne. The... work with the Entente Allies.

of several Greek garrisons to a... administration of part of Greek... despatch from Saloniki. Accord... at Saloniki, Vodena and Fort Lit...

icates that a revolution is under... The people here are... Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has... expected to return. This calls to...

very grave, he did not leave there... him that if he did not return... nothing of the kind.

in circulation here in regard to the... from Saloniki say there has been fighting... and Greek volunteers recently organized...

ating the town of Sorvitz, on the... Serbian front near Florina. The Bulgari... are reported to have failed in their... attempt to take Gornitchevo, a town to...

AGENTS WANTED

SALES LADIES wanted to fill positions... open on our sales staff made vacant... by men enlisted. Either temporary or...

RELIABLE representative wanted to... sell the tremendous demand for... fruit trees throughout New Brunswick...

WE Offer the very best terms in the... business to reliable, energetic... agents. Exclusive stock and territory...

WANTED

LADIES WANTED to do plain and... light sewing at home, whole or spare... time; good pay; work sent any distance...

WANTED—Second or third class... teacher for Clarendon school district... district; district poor. Apply to...

WANTED—Second class female teacher... for District No. 2, Coburg, Westmorland county. State salary. Apply...

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

WANTED—By September 1, at Netherswood... School, Rothsay, two housemaids; also a cook. Apply to Miss J. Currie, Netherwood, Rothsay.

The First Week In September

Is the beginning of our busy season, but... you can enter at any time.

Catalogues containing Tuition Rates... and full information mailed to any address.

S. KERR, Principal

BIRTHS

BATES—At Long Point, Kings Co., on... August 29, to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bates, a son.

DEATHS

VANWART—Entered into rest, on... Wednesday, August 30, Mrs. Christiana Vanwart.

LONG—At the residence of William... Goldworthy, 11 St. Patrick street, on the... 30th inst., Rebecca May, beloved daughter...

DAROUS—At Rothsay, on the 30th... inst., Anson Darous, after a lingering illness... leaving a wife and one son and three... daughters to mourn the loss of a loving father.

MURRAY—At St. Agathe, Quebec, Tuesday, after an illness of four months, Robert Gray Murray, only son of the late J. H. Murray, aged forty-seven years.

THORNTON—At South Portland, Maine, August 30, Clara S. Thornton, widow of the late Rev. J. B. Thornton and eldest daughter of the late Otis Small.

HOOD—ROWAN—Killed in action, "Somewhere in France," on August 22, Maxwell, aged twenty-three years, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hood-Rowan, Blundellsands, Liverpool (Eng.).

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE LAST WEEK

Halifax, Aug. 31—Halifax bank clearings... for the week ended today were \$1,754,496, and for the corresponding week last year, \$1,646,292.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Aug. 31. Str Stegelberg (Nor), transatlantic ballast.

Friday, Sept. 1. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, pass and general cargo, A. C. Currie.

Thursday, Aug. 31. Barge Daniel Munro, Bay port to load lumber.

Friday, Sept. 1. Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, pass and gen cargo.

FOREIGN PORTS. Boston, Aug. 29—Arr. at Maskinonge, Louisiana, and sailed for Sydney, N.S., via Valdaire, Bear River, M. A. Belliveau, Joggins; Lilla B. Hirtle, Gloucester.

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USES ALCOHOL FOR KEROSENE; DADLY BURNED

By mistaking wood alcohol for kerosene when she was lighting a fire yesterday evening, Emily Tablot, aged twenty-seven years, a servant in the home of F. W. Daniel, Rothsay, was painfully burned.

Emily Tablot, Working in Home of F. W. Daniel, Makes Mistake and Suffers Frightfully—Delay of Ambulance

By mistaking wood alcohol for kerosene when she was lighting a fire yesterday evening, Emily Tablot, aged twenty-seven years, a servant in the home of F. W. Daniel, Rothsay, was painfully burned.

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CONDENSED NEWS GENERAL

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Ryan announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Madeline L. to John T. Hogan, of Brownville Junction (N.S.), formerly of Blackville (N.B.). The wedding is to take place the third week of this month.

Alterations are being made in the heating system at the Union depot. A gang of men have been at work for the past week in the basement in making the necessary connections for the new steam heating system. The power house of the elevator will supply the necessary steam.

Fifty men are now needed to fill up the 9th Signal Battery at present stationed on Partridge Island. There is every indication that the battery will go overseas as soon as it comes to full strength. Gunners Atherton, Miller and Drayton are at present conducting a recruiting campaign in the city for Major Wetmore's unit.

A Sydney, Nova Scotia paper reports that a case of infantile paralysis has been discovered in that city. At a special meeting of the Sydney Board of Health action was taken to guard against the disease spreading and the opinion was expressed at the meeting that no danger exists in the city since proper precautions have been taken.

Invitations were received in the city yesterday from Mrs. George Carter Coster, for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Cecel Holbrook, to Julian Wallingford Phillips, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 9 o'clock, in All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax. The wedding reception will be held at the residence of the Misses Ogell, Miss Geraldine Coster, sister of the bride, is at present in the city and Mrs. Coster is en route to Halifax from England, where she has been residing for some months past.

The Charlottetown Guardian gives a lengthy sketch of the career of Rev. G. Kenneth MacInnis, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Charlottetown, Wisconsin (U.S.), who was born in Prince Edward Island, was left an orphan and poor when a small boy, but who through pluck and perseverance attained a high position in education and has reached a position of influence in his church. He is now visiting Prince Edward Island.

An early hour fire yesterday morning completely destroyed the Lake Lashmer school house, on the Highway road, burning a building valued at \$1,000 and containing a total of \$500 to replace. Steps are being made to rebuild the school and efforts are being put forth to determine what provision will be made for the scholars in the meantime. The school house was a one-story building, and had only recently been repaired. Insurance on the building and furniture, a total of \$500, is carried by the Farmers' Mutual of Montreal.

The city is now the owner of the property known as Reid's Castle, on Mount Pleasant. The property, assessed in the name of Francis D. Godin, of Montreal, purchased a few years ago from the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, by a St. John and Montreal syndicate, was sold yesterday for \$10,000 by the city. The Sisters had a mortgage on the place, which, however, the sale may have wiped out. There may be an effort either by them or by the syndicate to redeem the property. However, unless legal complications arise, the city is the owner of the property, that of Margaret Bishop, at the corner of St. David and Union streets, was purchased by Sheriff Wilson.

Rev. C. J. McLaughlin, of Debec (N.B.), provincial chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has announced arrival of the winners of the scholarships which are offered annually by that order. The candidates took the examination some time ago and the names of the winners are: Joseph J. McLaughlin, of Debec, N.S.; W. P. Grant of Truro (N.S.); and R. W. McLean of Hantsport (P.Q.). Special features were arranged for on Monday and Tuesday following. Among those delivering addresses were Dr. A. R. Hill, president of the university of Montreal; Dr. A. Stanley MacKenzie, president of Dalhousie University; Dr. A. H. Mackay, superintendent of education for the province of Nova Scotia; and a former member of the Pictou Academy Centenary, amounting to several thousands of dollars will mark the event and perpetuate its influence in barracks to future students. Among the largest contributors are: Governor MacKenzie, Dr. Misses Carmichael and George S. Campbell. The late Sir William Dawson of McGill University, the late Principal George M. Grant of Queen's University and his successor, Principal D. M. Gordon, Dr. Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education in British Columbia and many other educationists of note are among its graduates. It was founded as a free and non-sectarian school for high school leavers in 1816 by the late Rev. Thomas McCulloch, D.D., one of the earliest educationists in the Maritime Provinces.

Frederick, Sept. 1—Eben Miller, a well known resident of the city, died here tonight in consequence of an accident to which he was a victim in his carriage factory in King street, on Wednesday. Mr. Miller was on the third floor of the building and was engaged in lowering some shafts to the ground floor, through a well, when he lost his balance and toppled to the first floor, a fall of several feet. He sustained several serious injuries that he never recovered from. He was a native of Scotland, came to Canada when a boy in learned the carriage business with the firm of Price & Shaw, St. John. He had been in business in Frederick for the past forty-four years. He is survived by his widow, Mr. Miller was a member of Hiram Lodge A. F. & M. S. of the Frederick-St. Andrew's societies. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock, under Masonic auspices.

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FISHERMEN HAVE PERILOUS TIME NEAR LOONEVILLE

Boat Capsizes and They Are in Water for an Hour—Rescued Only by Chance as Night and Fog Set In

Sydney Evans and Stephen McCavour, two fishermen of Looneville, had a narrow escape from perishing from exposure recently when a boat loaded with wicker baskets, capsized about half a mile off shore. The men were left standing almost to the necks in water. Thus they remained for more than an hour. Dusk was falling and a thick fog was setting in. The men were picked up by a passing schooner and landed at Musquash. They were fatigued and McCavour suffered painful injuries by being crushed beneath the wicker poles. They had a fortunate escape.

The two men went out from Looneville with the poles lashed to the boat. They got into quite a sea about half a mile off shore and the boat capsized. It is only because of the fact that the cargo was thoroughly lashed the boat was righted again, but, of course, filled with water. The two men, who had been thrown out, got aboard and clung for dear life to the poles, standing almost neck deep in water.

The schooner was being driven by the wind slowly but surely seaward. It was just getting dark and a heavy bank of fog was beginning to envelop the little craft when a schooner heaved in sight. The men used every effort to attract attention, as it was their only chance. Had they been left to drift to sea in such a night and under such conditions they would undoubtedly have perished before McCavour and his ship were seen. The schooner was driven by the wind slowly but surely seaward. It was just getting dark and a heavy bank of fog was beginning to envelop the little craft when a schooner heaved in sight. The men used every effort to attract attention, as it was their only chance. Had they been left to drift to sea in such a night and under such conditions they would undoubtedly have perished before McCavour and his ship were seen.

The schooner, of which Allison Thompson was master, picked up the two men and took the craft in tow. They were landed at Looneville. The men were confined for a few days to their hospital, but have now recovered.

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THREE OF OURS WOULD MAKE TWO GOOD BATTALIONS

Colonel Wedderburn's Battalion Might Yet Get to France If Drafts From Other Units Were Sent Over

Recruiting Authorities Believe It Impossible to Raise 600 Men in Next Three Weeks in Province to Save Identity of 145th and 165th Battalions—Pay for Returned Soldier Recruiting Officers Being Arranged

The question of filling up New Brunswick units now at Valcartier Camp is the main topic of discussion among recruiting authorities at this time.

Although Westmorland and Kent counties have made gallant efforts to fill up the 145th Battalion, the task has apparently proved, not beyond their strength but beyond their resources.

A Big Task. Several recruiting men, representative of different parts of the province, admit with regret that they do not think it possible to fill up these two units to the 1,000 mark within the next three weeks.

War Souvenirs. There is an exhibition in the window of T. McAvity & Sons, King street, one of the finest collections of war souvenirs that has yet been seen in St. John.

On the arrival in the city yesterday of Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Guthrie, the chief recruiting officer for the province, interviews him with reference to the pay for returned soldiers who have recently been appointed recruiting clerks and whose pay has been held up for some unexplained reason.

These boys are doing good work now and many of them have since the beginning of the war given their blood for their country, and come back bearing scars upon their bodies.

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MOORE FEELING MORE FOR THE KING

Friday, Sept. 1. Yesterday afternoon Miss Margaret Bethune of 81 St. David street received word from the record office at Ottawa that her brother, Private Howard W. Bethune, formerly of the 86th Battalion, had been killed in action on June 18.

Private Leslie R. Kaine of Bay Shore was wounded by shrapnel shell on August 20, and is now in the 4th General Hospital, London, England.

Word was received yesterday by Mrs. William Greary, corner of Gormain and Lancaster streets, that the late Mr. George Greary, her husband, private William Greary, was killed in action on June 2 and buried at Ypres.

Word has been received by Lieutenant Colonel Guthrie that the transfer of Captain Hugh Hawlock McLean, son of Brigadier-General H. H. McLean to the 28th Battalion has been approved.

During the last five months 2,688 men have been recruited in New Brunswick. The totals for the months follow: April, 1,141; May, 315; June, 898; July, 478, and August, 852.

The latest recruits reported from St. Stephen are as follows: W. E. Bartlett, St. Stephen, 6th Battalion; G. S. Bassett, Pleasant Point (Me.), 28th Battalion; J. E. Hobbs, 6th Battalion; W. J. Hornbroke, Calais (Me.), 4th Pioneer; J. T. Farthing, St. Stephen, 6th Battalion; H. Hawling, St. Stephen, 6th Battalion; Deigh, Millville, 4th Pioneer; C. Rice, Digby (N.S.), 4th Pioneer; J. H. Willard, South Bend, Indiana, 5th Battalion; A. Pomeroy, St. Stephen, 28th Battalion; T. Sabatini, Calais (Me.), 28th Battalion; W. J. Armstrong, Calais (Me.), 28th Battalion.

Six more recruits joined the 28th Battalion at Fredericton yesterday. The names of these are: James McLean, of Barriere Bridge, Northumberland county; James Cullin, of Nelson; and James McMillan, of Chatham. The other two are: Isaac Burden, of Fredericton; and James Thompson, of St. John.

During the month of August, 942 men were secured for overseas service, 38 of them for the 145th Battalion, 19 for the 165th Battalion, and 895 for the 28th Battalion. The total for the month was 1,000 men.

The detailed statement for the month of July shows that 27 men were secured for the 145th Battalion, 19 for the 165th Battalion, and 895 for the 28th Battalion. The total for the month was 1,000 men.

The 382 men secured during the month of June were divided as follows: For the 145th Battalion, 19; for the 165th Battalion, 19; and for the 28th Battalion, 895. The total for the month was 1,000 men.

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PARLIAMENTARY CONSTRUCTION TANGLE GOES ON

Fourth Explanatory Report Issued by Building Committee in Charge

HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX RESIGNS HIS POSITION

Architect Blamed by Committee and Then Exonerated in Same Breath—Only Two Liberal Members Now on Committee—Motion for Reconstruction, 'According to Law' Goes Begging.

(Special to The Telegraph) Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Another voluminous statement has been issued in attempted justification of the methods of reconstruction being employed in connection with the Dominion parliament building.

The official statement says: "On our northern and northwestern fronts, after somewhat lively fighting, we occupied the locality of Borssek and the heights west of that town. We captured four officers and 150 men. We entirely occupied the inhabited region of Sekel (St. Lelak) in Haronacsk.

"On the southern front the enemy attacked along the whole Dobruza frontier, south of Basardjik, but was repulsed. On the remainder of the front the fighting continues.

"Three hostile hydroplanes dropped bombs on Constanta. Several children and civilians were wounded.

The towns of Bars-Zek and St. Lelak are in the extreme eastern portion of Transylvania and the first named is the most frequented watering place in that province, and is situated in a romantic valley of the eastern Carpathians. It exports great quantities of mineral water, and has a population of 1,500.

Basardjik is a town fortified in the extreme southern portions of the Dobruza district. It is a Rumanian town. Isalak and Kalafat are Rumanian frontier towns on the Danube river.

The official commission issued by the war office tonight.

The French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest, north of the river, and on the south have successfully attacked the village of Borssek, a distance of twenty kilometers (12-1/2 miles) from Barieux to Chauxelles.

The village of Soyecourt was brilliantly carried by assault, as well as part of the village of Forest, north of the river, and on the south have successfully attacked the village of Borssek, a distance of twenty kilometers (12-1/2 miles) from Barieux to Chauxelles.

"Progress was also made on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the Fleury region."

London, Sept. 4.—Fighting between the Somme and the Ancre was very severe, the British advance being stubbornly contested, and the enemy making repeated determined counter-attacks, supported by very heavy artillery fire, says the statement, which concludes:

"The British advance almost everywhere was successful at the outset, and most of the enemy's counter-attacks, which cost him heavy losses, completely failed to shake the position of the British troops on the ground won. The British line is the same as reported last night."

London, Sept. 4.—The official statement from general headquarters issued tonight reads:

This morning the enemy made a counter-attack against our newly won position northwest of Mont-Farny. He was repulsed, and our troops gained further ground during the afternoon. Heavy fighting continues on this portion of our front.

Russi

Petrograd, Sept. 7. Undertaken by the Turkish Armenia, is pushed. In the region under way for some of their strong mountain

A Turkish offensive west of Erzingan, was one of the enemy in vancing and driving to gain positions.

According to statements in the region of the commander of the Second Division was seriously wounded, and

On the northern crossed the Dvina in position. The amount

In the region south of our fire, fell within North of Dvina, to the western bank of and captured a portion

HALICZ BOMBARDIED. In the direction of Halicz the fighting is of General Teherbatov of fortified positions, a suit, reached the River which they crossed at

In the region of from Halicz to Semikow with heavy and light art is still stubbornly holding of our bombardment.

In this region 2,500 men, including 2,500 Turkish officers are being counted.

In the wooded C

German Tell of Air Fight Berlin, Feb. 7, by wireless—Owing to the favorable the Overseas News Agency been lively fighting along front in Northern Courland on the Island of Oesel, in Riga, was successfully

agency says, by German planes. Attacks attempted by the German were frustrated by German hydro and anti-aircraft guns. He fell into the sea or into the out-causing damage. One plane was disabled by German guns.

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MAJOR MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

Has Money From England, Guns From France and Transport From Russia

London, Sept. 1.—A high authority on Rumanian affairs who spent much time in that country and in this since the outbreak of the war with Germany, and who seems in close touch with Rumanian developments during the whole period of the war made the following statement to a representative of the Morning Post:

"Rumania is prepared for war. She has an army of 900,000 men trained and equipped and ready to go into the field today. Behind these we have reserves numbering 800,000. It is a great army and it may surprise many people as I noticed there is a general impression that half a million men would represent the maximum strength of the forces Rumania could put into the field."

The Sunday school picnic of the Methodist church took place on Friday afternoon, on George McDermott's grounds, and proved most enjoyable for the scholars and their friends. Games and contests occupied the afternoon, after which a bountiful supper was provided.

Considerable excitement was caused on Sunday evening by the arrest of a young man named Guley, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and a large sum of money from the premises of the Danzig Hotel, during the meeting of the councillors. He was released from Dorchester recently on account of good behavior.

Miss Louise and Polly Scovil, who are studying nursing at Hartford Hospital, Hartford (Conn.), have returned to their home in Queenstown for three weeks' vacation.

Miss Ebbett, of Centreville, after two weeks spent in nursing Miss Marian Massell during her recent illness, left on Friday for a visit at Oak Point.

Mrs. N. H. Otty was called to Mangerville on Saturday by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Marianne Grey, who is suffering from a severe paralytic stroke.

The schools reopened on Monday morning with Miss M. G. Otty as principal of the Grammar school, and Miss Mildred Lawson in charge of the primary department.

Miss Lawson came down from her home in Fredericton on Saturday and will stay with her son, Mrs. Jotham P. Burt.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Wm. H. Marks. St. Stephen, Aug. 30.—A telegram was received here on Friday, Aug. 25, containing the sad news of the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. William H. Marks at her home in Eureka, California.

Mrs. Wm. H. Marks was the daughter of the late Hon. Annie Brown, daughter of the late Hon. James Brown, of Tower Hill. She leaves her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Alexander Woodcock, and one brother, David W. Brown, of Wyoming, Delaware; two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, of Fredericton, and Mrs. John K. McKenzie, of Ramford (Me). Mrs. Marks was apparently in the best of health and was preparing and expecting to celebrate her golden wedding on Aug. 29 when she suddenly passed away.

Much sympathy is expressed for her family by friends in St. Stephen and vicinity.

Frederick T. Mann. Pettitocid, Aug. 30.—After a short illness at his home in Pettitocid on Wednesday, Aug. 30, Frederick T. Mann, passed away, aged forty-seven years. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and one son, Besse, wife of G. K. Seves, the Misses Flossie and Gertrude and Clyde, also three brothers, Cyrus of Campbellton, William of Moncton and Pulsifer of this village, all of whom were present the last few days of his illness. He was a member of the United Baptist church, and a life long Liberal in politics. Funeral will be held on Friday at 8 o'clock from his late residence.

Mrs. Amelia C. Seely. Fredericton, Aug. 31.—One of the best known and most highly respected residents of Sunbury county passed away early this morning in the person of Mrs. Amelia C. Seely, who died at her home in Droopeto at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Seely had been in ill health for some time, and while her death was not unexpected, it

will be heard with general regret by a large circle of friends. She was in her ninetieth year, and was the widow of the late Abner Seely of Oromocto, and daughter of the late Hon. John A. Beckwith, of Fredericton. Mrs. Seely, who resided at Oromocto for the past number of years, is survived by two half-sisters, Mrs. J. King Hazen, of Fredericton, and the Countess De Granville, of Chisney, Channel Islands, whose husband is now in the front; and one half-brother, Charles W. Beckwith, secretary of the Fredericton Board of Health. Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, is a nephew of deceased. Mrs. Seely expressed a desire yesterday to see Hon. Mr. Hazen, who, on being informed, left Ottawa by yesterday afternoon's train, arriving here at noon today, but too late to see his aunt before she passed away.

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WEDDINGS

Carter-Peto. Bathurst, N. B., Aug. 31.—On Tuesday, August 22, the home of Mrs. T. Edwin Carter, was the scene of a quiet