

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

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NO. 12

## ALLIES GAIN SLIGHTLY AND LOSE NOT AT ALL IN GREAT BATTLE WHILE GERMANS OCCUPY GHENT

### RUSSIANS HAVE TURN OF ILL LUCK

**Fine New Cruiser of 7,775 Tons Torpedoed in Baltic and Lost With Crew of 568 Men**

**German Submarine Failed in Attack on Squadron Saturday But Returned to Attack Sunday and This Time Successful—Russians Abandon Siege of Przemyśl to Meet Advancing Austro-German Army—Five Austrian Commanders Dismissed.**

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—An official communication issued today announces that on October 11 (Sunday) the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with all her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made public by the marine department, follows:

"On October 10 German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatever to the cruiser.

"On October 11 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

"Although the cruisers opened in time a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser with all her crew sank."

The armored cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measured 443 feet and had a displacement of 7,775 tons. Her speed was 22 knots. With the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan class."

The Pallada carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, twenty-two 12-pounders and four 3-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

**RAISE PRZEMYSL SIEGE TO MEET ENEMY.**  
London, Oct. 12, 7:30 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that a message to the Messagero from Petrograd states that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl in Austria Galicia, in order to put themselves in a strategic position to meet the Austro-German army.

**TWENTY-SEVEN CASES OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.**  
Paris, Oct. 12, 6:42 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Venice says that twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported in Austria on October 8.

**AUSTRIANS CLAIM REGAINING OF LOST GROUND.**  
London, Oct. 12, 7:09 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that a telegram received from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops.

Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under an Austrian administration. The message adds that the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected. Even the Cossacks conducted themselves humanely.

**REORGANIZATION OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.**  
Venice, Oct. 12, by way of Paris, 6:45 p. m.—A despatch from Vienna announces the sudden removal of the commanders of five Austrian army corps and the appointment of General Svetozar Boroevic as the new commander of the third army.

The commanders dismissed are Generals Baron Von Gieslingen, of the Eighth Army Corps; Kolowraty Von Kotowatz, of the Eleventh Army Corps; and Metzner Von Zelenstain, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and the commanders of the Sixth and Seventeenth Corps.

The newly appointed commanders are Generals Artz, Sixth Corps; Griseley, Seventh Corps; Scheuchemstuel, Eighth Corps; Lubick, Eleventh Corps; and Kritek, Seventeenth Corps. It is officially stated that the commanders retired on their own request because of reasons of health. The newspapers of Vienna make no comment on the changes.

**ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AUSTRIA SERIOUS.**  
Venice, Oct. 12, by way of Paris, 6:30 p. m.—Advices from Vienna state that although the import duties on foodstuffs have been suspended by the Austrian government, prices thus far have shown no sign of decreasing. On the contrary, in some instances prices are still advancing. The cost of food in Austria is much higher than it is in Germany.

The newspapers openly accuse the Austrian landed proprietors of endeavoring to make the utmost of the war situation regardless of the needs of the public. Much irritation is exhibited toward the authorities because they did not earlier take measures to prevent an utterly unjustifiable increase in the prices for cattle.

It is now declared that the fixing of maximum prices coupled with measures compelling the farmers to bring their grain to market instead of hoarding it, means only the prevention of a further advance in the already exorbitant food prices.

The women of Vienna are protesting against the practice adopted by the bakers of making bread loaves of only two-thirds the ordinary size. It is also charged that the quality of white bread has deteriorated greatly, evidently because of the mixture of barley and meal.

The manufacturers of Austria are beginning to complain of the shortage of raw material, and are demanding that the government suspend the import duties on raw iron, machinery and tools, and also demand that maximum prices be fixed for timber, petroleum and wool, and a reduction made in the tax on industrial enterprises.

The papers of Vienna publish laudatory obituaries on the late King Charles of Roumania. They express the conviction that Roumania will not be induced by Russian intrigue to engage in a policy of adventure, which not only would compromise her vital interests, but lead eventually to her destruction.

### Taking of Antwerp Provision For Future on Germany's Part Now Opinion of Military Men—Left Wing of Allies Now Extends Almost to Coast With Germans Also Keeping Step With Movement Westward—News From Russian Frontiers Not So Cheerful With United Austro-German Armies On Offensive—German Submarines Sink Russian Cruiser in Baltic—Recruiting in England Takes Leap Forward and Standard is Lowered.

The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest reports, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it has already been outlined, of a movement towards the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp, so as to hold Belgium in her grip, and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending almost from the North Sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with indefinite results, for the actual operations in the northern section of France are not being divulged to any extent by the official statements issued by the French war department. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser Pallada in the Baltic Sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan, has been engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarov on October 10, but with no success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada, which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, comprising nearly 600 officers and men.

**RECRUITING TAKES SPURT IN ENGLAND.**  
Recruiting in England is again being actively pushed for the need of men is recognized, and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered for the purpose of insuring a large supply of recruits.

Similarly Great Britain is taking precaution against raids over English towns by German airplanes, this latter action probably resulting from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

Just what measures the British government has devised for the purpose of repelling such attacks, have not been made known, but it is understood that an aviation corps is ready to take the air at the first sign of German aeroplanes.

Berlin officially reports that the situation in France is satisfactory so far as her arms are concerned, and other official reports indicate that the German and Austrian armies have made impressive progress in the Russian campaign. Russia is reported to have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl, the important Austrian fortress in Galicia, and is lining up to meet a threatened attack by the Austro-German army.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian minister for foreign affairs, is reported to be dying. Should his death occur, it is possible that it may have an important effect on the attitude of Italy. He has been inclined to side with Germany.

**SAYS 24 ANTWERP FORTS HOLDING OUT.**  
London, Oct. 13, 4 a. m.—The Times correspondent in Belgium, under date of Sunday, says:

"Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts were still holding out today, in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city."

**GHENT IN HANDS OF INVADERS.**  
London, Oct. 13, 2:40 a. m.—The Belgian town of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters Telegram Company.

Uhlans have arrived at Zelzate, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 6,000 soldiers must be quartered in the village.

**22,000 BELGIAN AND BRITISH INTERNED.**  
London, Oct. 13, 3:40 a. m.—Altogether 22,000 British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About 1,500 of these men are British.

This statement has been made by the Dutch war office, according to a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Times.

**MARINES HOME FROM ANTWERP FIGHT.**  
London, Oct. 13, 3:10 a. m.—Bodies of men belonging to the naval brigade which took part in the defence of Antwerp, arrived at the English channel port of Deal yesterday and last night, says a despatch from the Deal correspondent of the Chronicle.

Immense crowds greeted them at the station, and as they marched down the street, headed by a brass band, the marines, all wearing khaki uniforms, appeared to be somewhat weary, but otherwise seemed perfectly fit.

### OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Oct. 12, 11:19 p. m.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"There is nothing in particular to report.

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points, and we have not lost any at any place."

### PARTIAL LIST OF ANTWERP DAMAGE

**Famous Palais de Justice, Hippodrome, St. Joseph's Church, and Other Famous Buildings Destroyed**

**Germans Entered City With Flowers Decorating Rifles and Horses' Bridles and Nosegays in Tunics—Kaiser Confident of Victory and in Highest Spirits.**

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)  
Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—(Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle)—I have been able to get details of the German occupation of Antwerp from Dutch friends who have been there since Friday. As neutrals they can go there with little risk, though for an English journalist to make the trip would be to invite attention as a spy.

Up to the present the Germans have done no plundering, and the city is well policed by armed guards. The soldiers are using the city's brigade appliances to extinguish the fires that still smoulder in buildings wrecked by shells, but the water supply seems inadequate.

Many instances of hurried flight are to be found in bundles of clothing and other property left in the streets by refugees who found that they had brought from home more than they could carry away. In the streets on the outskirts are Belgian guns still in position and hastily formed barricades.

The Germans seem very anxious for the population to return, and promise their safety if they behave peacefully. Some of the people have already returned but these does not appear to be any general tendency in that direction.

The German soldiers entered the town singing, the Hippodrome, the Minerva motor works, the house, 816 in Avenue des Arts, and Tinchent's cigar factory in the Place De Meir.

Very serious damage was done in the Avenue Moretus, Avenue Du Sa-la, the Rue Del Esplanade, the Rue De La Justice, and the Avenue Quentin Maltry.

Other damage was done chiefly in the southern part of the town and in the suburbs of Berchem and Seurrenberg.

It was a pathetic experience while compiling this list to be surrounded by a group of refugees asking what news there was of the streets in which their homes had once been.

### Kaiser's Pride in Army Shines in His Eyes, Phosphorescent With Happiness

Rome, Oct. 12.—(Despatch to the London Daily News)—The famous Berlin painter, Vollbehr, who has just seen the Kaiser, says that his imperial majesty is in the highest spirits. His pride in his valorous army is so great that it shines through his eyes, which are phosphorescent with happiness. The mayor of Weimar says that the Kaiser, addressing his troops, said:

"My boys, the leaves are falling but we shall all return to our beloved homes."

Both the Kaiser and the German chancellor, who is accompanying him at the front, are certain of victory. They spoke about changing the map of Europe after the war.

### Chief Loss in Antwerp's Fall Is Damage to Belgian Army

London, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The military expert of the Standard says: "It would be very foolish to attempt to ignore the fact that the successful German operations against Antwerp have resulted in considerable material and military value for the enemy. The position of the city is a moral asset and might in certain circumstances have great political importance but the military value of the victory depends upon the extent to which the Belgian field army has been disabled."

"If reports from Holland are to be believed the Belgians have been badly beaten. From 20,000 to 25,000 men are stated to be interned in Dutch territory and if we add a reasonable number for the killed and wounded during the siege operations, it would seem that half of the mobile fighting force of Belgium was out of action. The other half in the circumstances will scarcely be in condition for immediate service. Therefore the enemy must be credited with having accomplished his full purpose, the fall of the fortress and the destruction of the force operating from it."

"The Germans are naturally very jubilant over the taking of Antwerp, which is to be made a base for all kinds of deadly attacks upon England, it is said, to be a base for the aerial warfare, that is to be waged against us and which has been delayed so long. Well, for all the menace of it we shall sleep quietly in our beds. The precautions that we are taking in view of these threatened raids are very right and proper. It is the duty of our authorities to minimize any danger, however insignificant it may be. The danger that is constituted by the destructive power of aircraft with their huge Zeppelin ships or small heavier than air craft, is very small."

### Losses of Prussian Army Alone 215,000 in Official Casualty List

London, Oct. 13, 4:30 a. m.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

The lists do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtembergians.

### CANADIAN GENERAL SELECTS ST. JOHN AS SHIPPING DEPOT

**Major General Sir Frederick Benson Definitely Announces Horses for Army Purposes Going From Here.**

All doubts as to the shipping of horses for the remount department of the British army were set at rest yesterday by General Sir Frederick Benson, K. C. B., who arrived here from Halifax, N. S., on Monday. The general is especially gratified to find that Sir Frederick as a Canadian-born officer is so pleased with the facilities offered by St. John.

As has been stated two members of the remount department have been in St. John since last week and they were joined yesterday by Sir Frederick. The morning was spent in a further inspection of the facilities and in consultation with the local authorities.

Regarding the plan of the department Sir Frederick said that it had been decided to establish a depot at St. John, but they deemed it advisable to use Halifax also. This would give them the advantage of having two ports at their disposal, and in the event of any outbreak of sickness among the horses at one place, it would not mean that the entire operations would be in danger of being affected.

When the shipments commence Sir Frederick expects to see a total of about 8,000 horses a week handled at the two ports. It is against the policy of the department to say anything about the dates of the shipments, but it is understood that the work may commence at this port soon and that it will last for a considerable period of time.

Speaking of the local facilities, Sir Frederick said with pleasure that he found the arrangements at the exhibition grounds admirably suited for the work and that the modern stock buildings were quite the best for the purpose that he had ever seen. Some improvements would be required to convert the summer buildings into winter quarters, but he thought this could easily and quickly be accomplished.

**Use Agricultural Hall.**  
The common council also dealt with the preparations for the shipment of the horses and they agreed to give the use of the agricultural hall, which is a municipal property thanks to the grant that is made for the upkeep of the exhibition. The hall is a building which should all be done to favor St. John as a port but that any sacrifice should be undertaken for the sake of the imperial needs. It was mentioned at the meeting that the department hoped to have about 1,000 horses here at a time and that the first would be due at the exhibition grounds on October 15. Nothing was said of the actual shipments.

All the preliminary arrangements have been made by Captain Parker and all that was needed to put the work in motion was the confirmation which has now been made that St. John was chosen.

There will therefore be no delay. Water is to be supplied to the grounds by a water and sewerage department at the expense of the militia department and the machinery hall to be at once fitted up to receive the animals. Loose boxes will not be used but something will be done as was done with the shipments of horses and they will be packed in crates from kicking themselves to pieces. A large number of men used to horses will be employed in the feeding and handling of the animals.

**General Benson a Canadian.**  
Major-General Sir Frederick Benson, K. C. B., is one of the thousands of British officers on the retired list who have come forward to offer their services again on the outbreak of hostilities.

Captain Parker, who is with the general here, is another instance of this reply to the call of duty. Sir Frederick was a colonel of the 21st Lancers and is honorary colonel of the 10th St. Catharines Regiment of Canada. That is only natural for he is a native of St. Catharines. He is the third son of the late Hon. J. R. Benson, of the senate, and was first educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, before he went to Sandhurst.

Sir Frederick served as a volunteer during the Fenian raids in Canada in 1866, for which he holds the medal and clasp. Three years later he joined the 21st Hussars in England and some years later exchanged to the 13th Lancers. In 1880 he was in the 5th Dragoon Guards and then in 1881 he was transferred to the 17th Lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys" of the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He has been A. D. C. to the lieutenant-governor of the northwest provinces in India and later he commanded the Egyptian cavalry.

During the South African war he was on special service as acting adjutant-general when he was mentioned in despatches and was given the commander-in-chief of the Bath medals with three clasps. In 1904 he was inspector-general of remounts and then was given the directorship of transport and remounts which he held until he was appointed major-general in charge of administration 1907-1909, when he retired only to be recalled for this duty that once again brings him so closely in touch with his native Canada.

**FORMER WOODSTOCK MAN GOT OUT OF GERMANY SAFE.**

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 13.—There has been some anxiety concerning Bert C. Harvey, formerly of this town, who has been under military instruction in Berlin. A letter was received today from Amsterdam dated Sept. 20 saying he had arrived there after considerable difficulty and would sail from Rotterdam to New York in a few days. He says British residents were subjected to harsh treatment. Several of his friends were arrested and he was made register in a "police book" all particulars concerning himself. He was not allowed to communicate with his friends and considers himself fortunate in not being arrested.

Forest fires are still raging in the vicinity of Newburg and hundreds of acres of timber land have been destroyed. Valuable timber limits owned by McElroy & Murchie and J. A. Hayden are now seriously threatened and a crew of over 100 men are fighting to prevent further spread of the flames. Only hard work has prevented many farm buildings from burning.

The Belgian Red Society will make a big shipment of clothing via Halifax this week.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, Oct. 8.—Dr. Olliver Peters has taken Mr. Leonard Tilly's house for the winter. Mrs. Peters having arrived with their children, they are now getting settled in their Rothsay home.

Hon. William Pugsley, who lately arrived from Ottawa, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Pugsley.

On Monday, Mrs. George B. Hegon, and Miss Alice Hegon of St. John were guests of Mrs. Fred Foster.

Mrs. Wendal West, is home from Western Canada, where she spent a holiday. Having spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. James P. Robertson, Miss Hooper on Monday returned to her cozy little home on Station avenue.

Mr. H. A. Ferguson—Davis, who has gone to join his regiment, "The Scottish Rifles," for the battle front, will have the good wishes and prayers of many friends for a safe and happy return from victory and home.

Starting with a public meeting in Presbyterian hall, on Monday evening of last week, and closing with a well fitted car of clothing, food-stuffs, etc., ready for transport on Saturday evening, Rothsay as a unit worked with heart and hand for the relief of the brave Belgians, and sent off their contribution with the best of good wishes, the official committee, Mrs. W. S. Allison, Mrs. J. B. MacMurray, Miss Brock, Miss Thomson, Mr. Walter Allison and Mrs. Percy Fairweather were so splendidly helped with contributions that duty became a pleasure.

The pretty bungalow built and occupied by Mrs. E. C. Boyd, as an all-year residence has been sold to Mr. Fred Anderson, of St. John.

After having spent the summer in Rothsay, with Senator and Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Gault left on Saturday, returning to their home at Prince Albert.

Mr. Peter Campbell, and family were among those who this week returned to their winter home in St. John.

An enjoyable little sewing party was given at the home of Mrs. and Miss Puddington, on Monday afternoon for Mrs. George Donald of Minnesota, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Daniel, at "The Rectory".

After having assisted in packing the goods for the Bazaar on Saturday, Rev. W. R. Hibbard, Mr. J. H. A. L. Fairweather, Mr. Frank West, Mr. Cooper and others engaged on an outing to the coast on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Robertson closed Karsale on Tuesday and removed back to St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Newell, who were a visitor here to attend the funeral of Mr. Herbert Fairweather, whose death is universally regretted. Service held in St. Paul's church, on Sunday, and widespread sympathy is extended to his widow, his father, Dr. W. A. Fairweather, sister and brother. Funeral tributes were lovely and many.

Weekly talks and prayer services during the coming season at the home of Misses Gilbert by Miss Eleanor Robinson, of St. John, whose subject will be one of Shakespeare's plays. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday next.

On Tuesday Miss Annie Seaman, of St. John, was guest of Miss Allison.

The annual road was entered by pupils and teachers of Netherwood on Saturday. A drive to Gondola Point, a ferry boat trip to Clifton, and return, the road and supper on the way, together with the perfect weather combined to make a delightful outing. Three of the school graduates, Misses Irene McArthur, Maud Moore, and Edith Miller, were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. John Belyea, of St. John, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Moore, of Calgary.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leonard for a few days were Miss Lillian Anderson, of St. John, and Miss Faith Hanson, of Calgary.

Miss Jean Leavitt, of St. John, was Mrs. Fred Foster's guest on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Barnes and family closed their summer cottage at Riverside on Tuesday and returned to the city.

Regret is expressed in consequence of the death of Mr. George Pettinell, of Gondola Point. A largely attended funeral service in the Baptist church was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Villars, and the body was laid to rest in the Baptist burial ground at Gondola Point. Mrs. Pettinell and daughters have the sympathy of many friends.

SACKVILLE

Sackville, Oct. 8.—Mrs. A. B. Copp was hostess on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. John Robinson, of Calgary.

Miss Lena Keith, of Boston, was the winner of the dainty prize. The guests included Mrs. Horace Pawcett, Mrs. E. H. S. Flood (Barbados), Mrs. H. C. Read, Mrs. A. W. Bennett, Mrs. G. H. Mackenzie, Mrs. John Robinson, of Calgary, Mrs. Thomas Murray, Mrs. J. W. S. Black, Mrs. C. W. Pawcett, Mrs. Raleigh Trites, Mrs. David Allison, Mrs. Warren Copp, Miss Lena Keith (Boston), Miss Lou Ford, Miss Jean Richardson and Miss Gretchen Allison.

Miss Dolt Johnson left last week for Pictou, where she will spend some time visiting relatives.

Mr. E. C. Richardson, chief clerk of the passenger traffic department of the Bangor & Annapolis Railway Co., spent Friday in town, guest of Mrs. L. P. Richardson.

Mrs. McIntyre and little son, who have been spending several weeks in town, guests of Mrs. H. H. Woodworth, left on Saturday for their home in Sussex.

Mrs. John Robinson and children, who have been spending the summer in town with Mrs. Robinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pawcett, will leave today for their home in Calgary.

Mrs. Ernest Armstrong left Friday for Charlottetown (P. E. I.), where she will spend a couple of weeks, guests of Mrs. Lloyd Weldon.

Mrs. E. H. S. Flood, of Barbados, is visiting in town, guest of Governor and Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Thomas Patterson, of Coles Island, entertained at a very pleasant dinner party on Friday afternoon from 2 to 8. Among those present were Mrs.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, Oct. 7.—On Friday evening Mrs. A. E. Vessey gave a very delightful party at her home in honor of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maxwell, who have been spending several weeks here with Mr. Maxwell's mother, Mrs. Levi Maxwell, and who leave this week for their home in Vancouver. There were four tables of bridge and instead of the usual prize, Mrs. Vessey presented a sum of money to be used for the benefit of the fund.

Miss Alice Lane, of Cortland (N. Y.), is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. Wynn.

Mr. J. A. West, of Charlottetown, is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McCoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McNaughton have returned from a five week trip to the West, going as far as Vancouver. On their return they spent a few days in Montreal with their daughter, Mrs. J. World.

Miss MacPherson has gone to Boston to spend a month with friends.

SHEDIA

Shediac, N. B., Oct. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and son, who spent the summer months at their cottage, returned this week to their town home in Shediac, accompanied Mrs. Smith to Shediac, and will spend a few months in their home.

Mr. J. W. Vanwart, of Calgary, who is visiting relatives in the east, returned on Monday from a trip to St. John, having been accompanied by his sister, Mrs. G. A. White, and mother, Mrs. Vanwart. Mrs. White is spending some further time in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sussess, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. D. S. Harper, left on Wednesday for Moncton, to be the guest for a few days of Mrs. J. J. Sussess, who is returning to her home in Sussex.

Mrs. L. J. Belliveau left this week for Quebec, to spend the coming winter with relatives in Riviere du Loup.

Miss Ethel Turner, of Shediac (Mass.), after a few weeks vacation spent at her home in town, is leaving on Saturday to visit relatives in Woodstock before returning to her home in training in the States. Miss Turner is being accompanied to Woodstock by her mother, Mrs. E. C. Turner.

Mrs. J. W. Vanwart, of Calgary, who is visiting relatives in the east, returned on Monday from a trip to St. John, having been accompanied by his sister, Mrs. G. A. White, and mother, Mrs. Vanwart. Mrs. White is spending some further time in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chasid, of Wolfville, were in Shediac for the week-end, guests of Mrs. Chasid, who is in town. Mr. Chasid accompanied by Mrs. Chasid, paid a short visit to St. John during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Jardine and daughter, Miss Elsie, are enjoying a trip to Boston. Miss Mary Weldon is also spending some time while at the Hub.

Miss Alma Little, of Dalhousie, who has been visiting in town, is leaving on Monday for St. John, to be the guest of Mrs. J. Livingston, left town on Monday.

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WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Oct. 8.—Mrs. W. E. O. Condon and little daughter Betty and Barbara Leslie, are in Shediac, guests of Mrs. Condon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bruce.

Mrs. H. O'Keefe is visiting friends in Moncton.

Mrs. H. G. Pallen, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. A. E. McKennie, left Monday morning to visit friends in Chatham.

Mrs. Chas. Smith left last Sunday for Moncton to visit her mother, Mrs. Alex. P. Smith.

Mrs. E. B. O'Keefe is visiting friends in Moncton.

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CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Oct. 8.—Mrs. F. O. Condon and little daughter Betty and Barbara Leslie, are in Shediac, guests of Mrs. Condon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bruce.

Mrs. H. O'Keefe is visiting friends in Moncton.

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DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Blanchard and three children, of Winnipeg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Smith.

Mr. George Nixon, who spent some time in St. John, is returning to his home in Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanson, of Chatham, are visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson, of Moncton, are visiting in town.

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PORT

Port Elgin, N. B. Oct. 8.—Mrs. O. Nason went to attend the funeral of Mrs. T. J. Allen on Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Fitzpatrick, Tuesday morning, returned to her home in Pictou.

Mrs. John Main, at her home here again.

Mrs. Zella Hartt, Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. P. S. Ennis.

Mrs. Sabra Oulton, home with a severe cold.

Rev. J. H. and Mrs. J. H. and daughter, Mrs. F. G. Jones, returned from their summer home in New Haven.

The Ladies' Aid club, held a tea on Tuesday.

The sum of \$50 was raised.

Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, returned to her home in Pictou.

Mrs. Joseph J. and Mrs. J. H. and daughter, Mrs. F. G. Jones, returned from their summer home in New Haven.

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NEWCASTLE

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Dr. L. R. Murray, Mrs. Murray, and their daughter, Elizabeth, were visitors to St. John the first of the week. Mrs. John Macaulay, who has been spending the summer at Grand Manan, returned home Monday for a few days before going to Parrsboro, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Hunter.

Mrs. Wade E. MacBride and little daughter Hilda, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Lansdowne. Mrs. O. B. Price, of Moncton, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Daly last week.

The shower and dance given last Friday evening by Miss Della Daly for Miss Della White was a most delightful function. The parlors were artistically decorated with autumn leaves and roan-brown shaped, and hand-painted. The evening little Miss Alice Atherton presided with many gifts of relatives.

Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell has returned from Halifax, where he was attending a meeting of the presbytery. Mrs. E. S. Nash and Mrs. A. S. Hogan, of St. John, spent the week-end here with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nesbitt. Mrs. George Hoyt is visiting at her old home in Parrsboro.

The Red Cross Society will meet next Thursday evening in the Presbyterian hall. The Girls' Guild of Trinity church met this week with Miss Hazel Fairbank presiding. Mrs. and Mrs. George Sharp and little daughter, of Charlottetown, are guests of relatives here.

Mrs. and Mrs. George W. Fowler spent Thursday in St. John and returned on Friday. Miss Mary Allison, of Mt. Allison University, is spending Thanksgiving at her home here.

clock, when his daughter, Gertrude, was united in marriage to Mr. Fred Cummings. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Frank Orchard, pastor of the United Baptist church, Woodstock. The ceremony took place in the presence of a large number of the friends of the contracting parties.

The bride was prettily attired in a wedding gown of white silk with touches of blue and lace. She was assisted in receiving by her mother, who wore a becoming grey satin gown. Miss Jean Thurber, who presided over the banquet, presided over the banquet.

Miss Ada Allan, of St. John, is spending the Thanksgiving holiday with her parents, Rev. Theo. and Mrs. Allan. Many friends of Miss Mary Allan will be glad to learn she is convalescent.

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There will be a patriotic meeting on Monday evening in Methodist church. Special music will be furnished by the male members of the three church choirs. S. L. Stockton has returned from a few days' hunting trip.

Grand Falls, Oct. 10.—A very enthusiastic meeting was held in McLaughlin's theatre on Friday evening, in the interest of the Grand Falls fund. The stage was appropriately decorated with flags and maple leaves, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Westford, Oct. 8.—Mrs. George Scott left on Monday morning for Oldtown (Me.), to see her step son, who is seriously ill. Herbert Abbott arrived home on Friday from Western Canada, where he has been for the past two months.

Westford, Oct. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Roland Skinner and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Robertson, who have been occupying rooms at the Jones apartments for the summer, returned to the city on Monday.

HOPEWELL HILL. David Jenkins, rector of St. Alban's Anglican church, Riverport, as well as of the other churches of that denomination in Albert county, has been offered by the bishop the parish of Peterborough, Queens county, in the diocese of St. John, and has decided to accept.

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GAGETOWN. The patriotic meeting held in the court house Tuesday evening, the first of its kind in this town, was a splendid demonstration of the loyalty which is everywhere displayed in Canada today.

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ABOUT YOUR OWN VIGOR Sent Free to Men. Here is something I have to offer you absolutely for nothing—a little private book of special information about the legitimate use of medicine to build up your vigor.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. Sackville, Oct. 8.—Sackville high school presented a busy appearance today when 120 school teachers of Westminister County gathered for the annual meeting.

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

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### NEW BRUNSWICK'S QUALITY EXPLORED BY IDEA OF REGIMENT

Saturday, Oct. 10.  
If New Brunswick, which is doing splendid work for the relief of the Belgian sufferers in this war, is true to its traditions it will have its own regiment of infantry on the field in the service of the empire before long. The old fighting spirit is plainly in the young men of the province. They are hardy and ready, as fit material as any voluntary militia could be. They are waiting for the call of the concentration camp, and as fit as any of the men of the empire. Australians and South Africans who are now in England, but the spirit of local patriotism is not out, has not so far been properly encouraged in New Brunswick.

One of the suggestions for the recruiting movement in Great Britain is that young men and districts are allowed to enroll men with their relatives. This idea is being adopted in New Brunswick. In Lord Kitchener's plan, it is suggested that this form of enlistment be the duration of the war. It is one of the best elements of the military service. These "pal" battalions are highly popular and they lend a capital esprit de corps that goes a long way to make up for the longer preparation for field work.

### CANADIAN WOMEN'S GIFT TO BE SPENT ON WAR AMBULANCES

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—(Special)—The Duchess of Connaught, president of the organization of Canadian women which has forwarded to the government a gift of £20,000 for hospital purposes, has received a letter formally acknowledging the grateful acceptance of the gift. The royal council has approved the donation of their thanks be conveyed to the donors. The army council propose to spend the whole sum in the purchase of motor ambulances for use in France, and half in England. Each car is to be inscribed, "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance." It is estimated that forty cars can be purchased out of the gift.

### DIG DECREASE IN CANADA'S REVENUE

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first half of the present fiscal year—April to September inclusive—shows a falling off in revenue of \$4,064,872, as compared with the same period of last year, while current expenditures increased by \$6,618,188. Expenditure on capital accounts increased by \$4,064,872, or over forty per cent. The decrease is, of course, due to the practical cessation of imports at Pacific and Atlantic ports. Imports from the United States have, it is understood, shown, in many lines, an increase, rather than a decrease.

## BRITISH TOOK PART IN ANTWERP FIGHT

London, Oct. 12, 4.15 a.m.—Germany has imposed a fine of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) on Antwerp as a war indemnity.

London, Oct. 11.—The first official admission that the British participated in the defense of Antwerp is contained in an admiralty announcement. Last Saturday, that three naval brigades with heavy guns, had been sent there during the last week of the Belgian attack.

The announcement adds that in the retreat from Antwerp two of the British brigades reached Ostend safely. The other, however, was cut off to the north of Lokeren (a town in East Flanders, twelve miles northeast of Ghent) and 2,000 of the men were interned in Holland.

The retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully. The losses of the British naval brigades will probably be less than 300, out of a total of 8,000 men.

In response to an appeal by the Belgian government, a marine brigade and two naval brigades, with some heavy naval guns manned by a detachment of the royal navy, the whole under command of Gen. Paris, R. M. A., were sent by the admiralty's government to participate in the defense of Antwerp during the last week of the attack.

Up until the night of Monday last, Oct. 5, the Belgian army and marine brigade successfully defended the line of the Nethe river, but early on Tuesday morning the Belgian forces on the right of Malines were forced by a heavy German attack, covered by very powerful artillery, to retire, and in consequence the whole of the defense was withdrawn to the inner line of forts, the intervals between which had been strongly fortified. The ground which had been lost enabled the enemy to plant his batteries to bombard the city.

The inner line of defenses was maintained during Wednesday and Thursday, while the city endured a ruthless bombardment.

**PRaiseworthy CONDUCT OF NEW TROOPS.**  
The behavior of the Royal Marines and naval brigades in the trenches and in the field was praiseworthy in a high degree, and remarkable in units so newly formed, and owing to the protection of the entrenchments in the line, in spite of the severity of the fire, are probably less than 300 out of a total force of 8,000.

The defense could have been maintained for a longer period, but not long enough to allow of adequate forces being sent for their relief without prejudicing the main strategic situation.

The enemy also began on Thursday to press strongly on the line of communications near Lokeren. The Belgian forces defending this point fought with great determination, but were gradually pressed back by numbers.

In these circumstances the Belgian and British military authorities in Antwerp decided to evacuate the city. The British offered to cover the retreat, but Gen. De Gueise desired that they should leave before the last division of the Belgian army.

After a long night march to St. Gillis the three naval brigades remained. Two out of the three have arrived safely at Ostend but, owing to circumstances which are not yet fully known, the greater part of the first naval brigade was cut off by a German attack near Lokeren, and 2,000 officers and men entered Dutch territory, in the neighborhood of Hulst, and laid down their arms in accordance with the laws of neutrality.

The retreat of the Belgian army has been successfully accomplished. The naval armored trains and heavy guns were all brought away.

The retreat from Ghent onwards of the naval division and of the Belgian army was covered by strong British reinforcements.

First members of the non-combatant population of Antwerp, men, women and children, are streaming in flight, in scores of thousands, westward from the ruined and burning city.

The admiralty also reports, in the same statement, that the naval aviation park, having completed its attack on Dusseldorf and Cologne, already reported, has returned safely to its base protected by armored cars.

**GERMANS ADVANCING ON OSTEND.**  
London, Oct. 11, 12.15 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Hague, dated Saturday, says that according to trustworthy information from Belgium, the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend, with the object of making the king, queen and government officials of Belgium prisoners. It is said that the queen has left for England.

**FORTS FUTILE UNDER SHELL FIRE.**  
London, Oct. 11.—Antwerp and the forts surrounding the city are now in complete possession of the Germans, but the greater part of the Belgian army have made good their escape.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that the most powerful forts are no match for the howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns, completely outrange the guns of the most solidly built defenses, and open gaps through which the besiegers find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

The Germans, after shelling the city itself for many hours, making it untenable, entered the town through the suburbs of Berchem, to the east, where they had made a breach in the outer line of forts, some of which were destroyed by their big guns, and other blows up the Scheldt, into the city.

The inner forts, like those further out, soon succumbed to the enormous shells, and on Friday morning the evacuation of these forts had failed, opening the way for the Germans into the city. By mid-day they were in occupation of the town, and at 2.30 in the afternoon the war flag on the cathedral was replaced by a white flag, indicating surrender.

**LAST ASSAULT ON SATURDAY MORNING.**  
A few forts continued to hold out and it was not until 11 o'clock this morning that the Germans, according to their own official report, were in complete possession of the city and fortress.

When they arrived yesterday they found that the Belgian field army and at least part of the garrison had anticipated them, and like the king and royal family, had escaped.

The death toll resulting from the attack on and defenses of Antwerp has not been compiled, and probably the full details will never be known, but all accounts describe it as being extremely large. The Germans, although their big guns cleared a path for them, had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals, and in driving out the defenders, who held the entrenchments until the last.

The stubbornness of the Belgians, and of those who went to their assistance, is a matter of course, so that both sides will have long casualty lists. Of the loss of life in the city, and the damage, there are no reliable data available as yet.

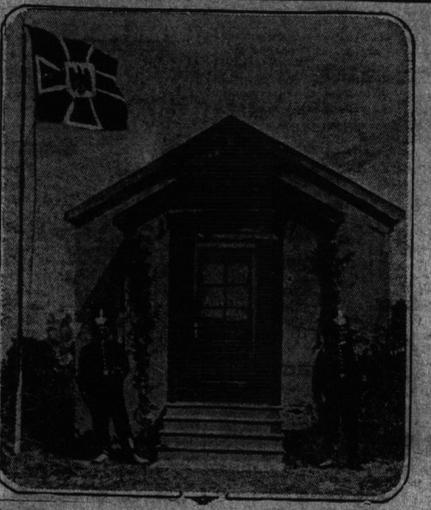
**500 BELGIANS AMONG THOSE INTERNED.**  
The Hague, Oct. 11.—(By way of London), 11.35 a.m.—The Courier gives some details of the arrival of 5,000 British and 500 Belgian soldiers on Dutch soil after their departure from Antwerp. It says:

"The British soldiers crossed into Holland near Clinge, because they were cut off from the main body, and they are now interned near Koewat.

"Five hundred Belgians also were interned, and they appeared greatly fatigued, and some were wounded.

"Thirty-six Belgians were interned at

## Kaiser's Home At Front



Kaiser Wilhelm, though he goes to the front, does not believe in sharing the hardships of his troops. He lives in this little house which is made of asbestos and is impregnable. It is transported as part of the Kaiser's baggage. All parts of this structure are detachable. When put together the whole forms a comparatively luxurious dwelling place.

**RIJLAND-BATH:** About 500 Belgian soldiers were interned at Rijnland-Bath. They were interned at Assen. About these were twenty wounded. Two hundred men were interned at Sluisdijk and at sea. There are no figures available of the casualties among the Germans, Belgians and British, but it is thought that they were heavy.

**SMALL DAMAGE FROM BOMBARDMENT.**  
London, Oct. 11, 9.22 p.m.—The following despatch received by the Amsterdam branch of the Reuters Telegram Company, dated Oct. 10, is forwarded to the Reuters Telegram Company:

"The damage to the town by the bombardment was not very serious, as the German used shrapnel wherever possible in order to save the historic buildings. In view of the reported shortage of petrol in Germany, it must have been a source of peculiar grief to the conquerors that all the tanks of Antwerp had been emptied before their arrival.

"According to reports from Brussels, the siege of Antwerp, the fourth in history, as early as last Thursday five trains, of forty wagons each, left with the intention of carrying the German army to the front.

**GERMANS ISSUE PROCLAMATION.**  
London, Oct. 11, 12.15 p.m.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that General Von Beseler, commander of the German troops in Belgium, has issued the following proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Antwerp:  
The German army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed, and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractory acts will be punished severely. The cathedral, which may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city, will be spared.

The Hague correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the emperor, was among the first of the German officers to penetrate the entrenchments of Antwerp, and he enthusiastically message to the emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross upon the prince and General Von Beseler.

**RHEUMATIC MISERY**  
Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood—Liniments Are No Use  
In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities, poisons, and acids. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell and the patient becomes a cripple.

There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aim at keeping down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. The strategic method is to give the blood a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tested this treatment with the most beneficial results. Every sufferer who does not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery.

The following statement is shown by the following statement, Mr. Roseline Smith, St. Jerome, Ont., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite failed, I could not eat and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and my appetite began to return. Then the swelling in my joints began to disappear, and it was not long until I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**HOPE TO RELEASE HALIFAX STUDENT IN GERMAN PRISON.**  
London, Oct. 9.—News received by Reuters from a general, Mr. Howland, from the colonial office, shows that there is some hope of securing the release of Winthrop P. Bell, a Halifax student, imprisoned at Gottingen, Germany. The foreign office made representations to the American ambassador in connection with the scheme for the exchange of prisoners, and the ambassador has promised to try and secure the release of Bell at an early date.

## TURKEY PREPARING IN ASIA MINOR

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)  
London, Oct. 10.—The London Standard's Petrograd correspondent, writing of the organ of the Russian War Office states that the Turks are busy making preparations for war in Asia Minor, especially in the vicinity of Batoum and Erzerum. Constantinople are so accustomed to the idea of hostilities between Russia and Turkey that the rumors of the last few days caused very little excitement.

"Last spring Armenian merchants expressed most decided opinions with regard to the Turks being under the influence of the Germans. They were gradually assuming a more provocative attitude toward Russian subjects while in the Bazaars and an energetic propaganda was carried on with the object of inciting the people against Russia. It was represented that Russia, after taking the whole of Northern Persia, now wished to annex Turkish Armenia.

"In Trebizond, Keresum, Balut, Erzerum and Hasan Kales German officers were constantly found busily inspecting the forts and garrisons. As soon as Germany declared war Turkey hastily mobilized, concentrating her forces on the Asiatic frontier of the Russians, the mobilization, however, was not a success. Many conscripts employed in the Crimea and in Caucasus either returned to the colors with exceeding reluctance or endeavored to escape service.

"According to the native inhabitants Turko German officials have been busy travelling in Asia Minor as emissaries for the young Turks and have succeeded in convincing the fanatical people that Russia intends to take the Dardanelles as well as Turkish Armenia.

"It is stated that the forces of Turkey are in a most wretched condition. There is no unity among the officers, who are continually quarrelling with one another. The government, however, is busy distributing rifles and cartridges."

## Report Russians Have Captured 10,000 Prisoners And 40 Cannon

London, Oct. 9, 11.45 p.m.—"In the latest fighting on the East Prussian frontier," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "the Russians have taken 10,000 prisoners and 40 cannon.

Among the officers taken were several landed proprietors, who previously lived in the province of Kovno, Lithuania, which swarms with German subjects.

**Przemysl on Fire.**  
Rome, Oct. 9 (By way of London, 5.18 p.m.)—The Russian ambassador, while denying a report that the garrison of Przemysl, in Galicia, had surrendered to the Russians, added: "However, the whole town is afire, and its capitulation is now inevitable."

**Free Food for Austria.**  
Vienna, Oct. 8 (By way of Amsterdam and London), 5.30 p.m.—The government today gave notice that the collection of duties on corn, flour and vegetables entering Austria had been temporarily suspended.

**Austrians in a Panic.**  
Milan, Oct. 9.—According to news received by the Corriere della Sera from Vienna, the Russian invasion of Hungary has caused a panic among the inhabitants. Twenty-five hundred fugitives from Marmora Eziget have arrived in Budapest in a destitute condition.

The last train left Saiget on Thursday night and, although of immense length, it could accommodate only a small fraction of the vast crowd of fugitives. The State archives and the funds of banks had been removed the day before.

**Casr Near Firing Line.**  
Petrograd, Oct. 9.—The following telegram has been received from the commander-in-chief under date of Oct. 8:

"The Emperor on leaving general headquarters yesterday ordered the train to stop at Bieloctok, so that he might proceed to the fortress of Osowetz in order personally to thank the garrison for their valiant defense of that place.

"In doing this his majesty found himself very close to the

## ANTWERP'S LOSS BITTER DROP IN BELGIUM'S CUP

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)  
London, Oct. 11.—A Daily Chronicle correspondent who has just arrived from Antwerp tells the following story:

"Antwerp has surrendered. This last and bitterest blow which has fallen upon Belgium is full of poignant tragedy, but the tragedy is heightened by the gallantry with which the city was defended. Only at the last, to save the historic buildings and precious possessions of the ancient port, was its further defence abandoned. Already much of it had been shattered by the long-range German guns, and profound resistance against the tremendous engines of war was impossible. Owing to this the siege was perhaps the shortest in the annals of war."

"I have already described the preliminary and the many heroic efforts which were made by the Belgians to stem the tide of the enemy's advance, but the end could not long be delayed. The city was taken by the bombardment. It was three minutes past noon on Friday when the Germans entered the city, which was formally surrendered by the burgomaster, J. Deyos. Antwerp had been under the devastating and continuous bombardment for forty hours.

"It was difficult for me to ascertain how the German attack was being conducted, but from officers and others who made journeys from the firing line to the city I gathered that the final assault consisted of a continuous bombardment of the morning until 8.30. During that time there was a continuous rain of shells, and it was extraordinary to notice the precision with which they fell just where they would do the most damage. I was told that the Germans used captive balloons, whose officers signalled to the gunners the point where the Belgian defense at which they should aim."

**GUNS CONCEALED WITH CLEVERNESS.**  
The German guns, too, were concealed with such cleverness that their position could not be detected by the Belgians. Against such tactics and against the terrible power of the German guns, the Belgian artillery seemed quite ineffective. The firing came to an end at 9.30 o'clock Friday, and the garrison escaped, leaving only guns behind them.

In order to gain time for an orderly retreat heavy fire was maintained against the Germans up to the last minute, and the forts were then blown up by the defenders as the Germans came in at the gate of Malines. I was lucky enough to escape by the river to the north in a motor boat. The bombardment had then ceased, though many buildings were still blazing, and while the little boat sped down the Scheldt one could imagine the procession of the Kaiser's troops already goose-stepping their way through the well lighted streets.

"Those forty hours of shattering noise, almost without a lull, seemed to me now a fantastic nightmare, but the harrowing sights I witnessed in many parts of the city cannot be forgotten. It was Wednesday night that the shells began to fall into the city. From then onward they averaged about ten a minute and most of them came from the largest guns which the Germans possess, 'Black Maria's' as Tommy Atkins has christened them.

**CIVIL POPULATION IN DURE PAIN.**  
Before the bombardment had been long in operation the civil population of a large part of it fell into a panic. It is impossible to blame these peaceful, quiet living burghers of Antwerp for the fears that possessed them when the merciless rain of German shells began to fall into the streets and on the roofs of their houses and public buildings. The burgomaster had, in his proclamation, given them excellent advice to remain calm, and he certainly set them an admirable example, but it was impossible to counsel the Belgians who knew what had happened in their fellow citizens in other towns which the Germans had passed through.

"Immense crowds of them, men, women and children, gathered along the wayside and at the railway stations in an effort to make a hasty exit from the city. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme. Family parties made up of the biggest proportion of this vast crowd of broken-hearted men and women. There were husbands and wives with their groups of scared children, unable to understand what was happening, and fully conscious in their childly way that something unusually terrible and perilous had come into their lives.

"In many groups there to be seen old, old people, grandfathers and grand-mothers of a family, and these in their shaking frailty and terror which they could not understand. The more pitiable objects in the great gathering of stricken townfolk. This persistent clinging together of the family was one of the most affecting sights I witnessed, and I have not the slightest doubt that in the mad rush for refuge beyond the lower limits of the native walls many family groups of this sort completely perished.

**PERSONIFIED THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM.**  
"All day and throughout the night these pitiable scenes continued, and when I went down to the quay side early Thursday morn the dawn was throwing a wan light over this scene of the world, I found again a great host of citizens awaiting their chance of flight. In the morning the breaking day, this gathering of Les Miserables presented, it seemed to me, the tragedy of Belgium in all its horror. I shall never forget the sight of a woman who would convey anything but a feeble picture of the depths of misery and despair there. People stood in dumb and patient ranks along the quay, waiting for the announcement that two boats would leave at 11 o'clock for Ostend, and Ostend looked across to England, where their hopes lay. There were fully 40,000 of them assembled on the long quay, and all of them were inspired by the sure and certain hope that they would be among those who would get on board one of the boats. Also for their hopes, the two boats did not sail, and when they realized this I fancied I saw some light of anguish rise from the disappointed multitude.

**FOUGHT TOGETHER TO BOARD TUGBOATS.**  
"All other means of escape were, however, available in the shape of a dozen or fifteen tug boats, whose destinations were Rotterdam and Flushing, and other parts of Holland. They were carrying off a considerable passenger carrying capacity, and as there was no one to arrange the systematic embarkation, a wild scramble took place among the people to obtain places on the tug. Men, women and children fought desperately with each other to get on board, and at that moment of supreme anguish human nature was seen in one of its worst moods, but who can blame those stricken people? Shells that were destroying their houses were giving their beloved town to the flames, were screaming over their heads.

"Their trade was not war, they were merchants and shopkeepers, comfortable citizens of more than middle age, and there were many women and children among them, and this horror was wrought out of their way and made shape than it has visited any civilized community in modern times.

"There was a scarcity of gang-planks and the people were struggling to board them as they were being hoisted by the narrow planks sloping at a dangerous angle. The fugitives struggled, and the strong elbowed men were crossing their way and made haste to escape. The marvel was as I watched the struggle that many were crushed to death in the struggle to get on board or forced into the river and drowned. As it was, mishaps were very few. One old lady of 80 years, slipped on one of the planks and fell against the side of the boat, fracturing her skull. Several people fell into the river and two were drowned.

"By 2 o'clock Thursday most of the tug boats had taken away, but there were still some 16,000 people who had not been able to escape, and had to wait resignedly, whatever fate was in store for them.

"At the central station incidents of a similar kind were happening there as dawn broke, an immense throng of people had gathered, and they were filled with dismay at the announcement that no trains were running. In their despair they prepared to leave the city by foot, but there was no point in marching toward the Dutch frontier.

"I cannot speak positively on the subject, but I should say the exodus of the population of Antwerp was estimated at 200,000 persons, men, women and children of all ages, or very nearly that vast number, and that out of a population which in normal times is 250,000, one might estimate that fully seventy per cent of these folk had little or no money. There were three lines of exit from the city, and these were the German invasion cross the Scheldt, on the pontoon bridge. They could go along the country side toward the Dutch frontier, or they could walk up the Scheldt toward the frontier, and then by ferry to Belgian territory again. Many of the aged women among the refugees, terror-stricken and hunger-stricken, did not attempt to go on the way to the Belgian frontier.

"I now return to the events of Thursday. At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the bombardment had already lasted over twelve hours, through the courtesy of a Belgian officer, I was able to ascend to the roof of the cathedral and from that point of vantage I looked down upon the scene in the city.

"All the southern portion of Antwerp appeared to be a desolate ruin. Whole streets were ablaze, and flames were rising in the air to a height of twenty and thirty feet. In another direction, I could just discern through my glasses dimly in the distance the instruments of culture of the attacking German forces. Ruthlessly pounding at the city and creeping nearer to it in the dark. At that moment I should say the enemy's front line was within four miles of Antwerp.

"From my elevated position I had an excellent view also of the great oil tanks on the opposite side of the Scheldt. They had been set on fire by four bombs from a German Zeppelin. A huge thick volume of black smoke was ascending 300 feet into the air. The oil had been burning furiously for several hours, and the whole neighborhood was enveloped in a mist of smoke.

"In all directions were fire and flame and oil laden smoke. It was like a bit of Gustav Doré's idea of the infernal regions."

A first shipment of horses for the re-transport department of the British army was sent to the city. John and I were stabled at the exhibition grounds. They came on Saturday last and were twenty loads of ten horses each, a total of 200. They were delivered very satisfactorily as the first consignment. So far none of these come from the province of New Brunswick, and indeed not from the maritime provinces. They were shipped from Toronto direct and had, so far as can be gathered, been sent there from some of the western collecting centers.

**LONDON EXPECTS BUT FEARS NOT ZEPPELIN RAID**  
London, Oct. 11.—It was announced by Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, at a patriotic meeting in Kingsway Hall here last night, that "if Zeppelins raid London, all the members of the British flying corps have pledged themselves to dash their machines right through the airships, even if both are brought to earth."

"Anyone passing through London," continued the speaker, "can see that we expect a visit by German air craft."

Paris, Oct. 11, 3.46 p.m.—A score of bombs, launched on different quarters of Paris by two German aviators today, killed three civilians and injured fourteen others. The damage done to property was small.

The aviators appeared soon after noon. One began his attack by dropping a bomb near the Northern Railway terminal, another in Rue St. Lazare, and a third which

landed at the rear of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Three more bombs were hurled by the same aviators in the vicinity of the square. Here a house was set on fire, but the loss was not great.

The second aeroplane also flew over the cathedral, dropping four bombs, one of which lighted on the roof of the church, but failed to explode. A second fell in the square where the bishop's residence is located. A third struck the parapet of the Quai de Bourbon and glanced off into the Seine. The fourth disappeared in the Seine, near the bridge of Notre Dame.

The second Taube appeared to aim at the cathedral, while the other machine attempted to hit the Northern and the St. Lazare stations.

Altogether twenty bombs fell. The Germans flew at a very low altitude. After they apparently had exhausted their supply of missiles, French aeroplanes ascended and pursued them toward the east.

**DEATH OF CONDUCTOR.**  
Monday, Oct. 12.  
The death occurred yesterday of Charles William White, Market Place, West Side, a conductor on the C. P. R. and one of the best known of the railway men of the west side. He had been ill for about a year. He was a native of this part of the city, having been born there some forty-nine years ago, and he had lived there practically all his life. He leaves a wife and three children.





# U.N.B. RHODES SCHOLAR TALKS WITH SURVIVOR OF CELEBRATED RETREAT

## Lieut. Drake, Who Faced German Column and Was One of Two Survivors, Tells His Story to King Edward Horse—Colonial Cavalry to Front October 14—German Tactics in March on Paris.

Writing to his parents at Fair Vale, under date of Sept. 25, Lieut. N. Carter, the Rhodes scholar from the University of New Brunswick who enlisted in the King Edward Horse, with sixty other Canadian students at Oxford, speaks interestingly of the drill of this famous corps and of other incidents in the famous retreat from Mons as told him by participants.

The letter follows:

Watford, Sept. 25.—In my last letter I believe I told you that we were to have been reviewed by the king, but for some unknown reason the ceremony had been postponed. The very next day after I wrote we were ordered to St. Albans, which is the divisional headquarters, to get as advanced guard in a divisional route march. When we arrived we found a fair sized army—20,000 men—including all arms, infantry, artillery and cavalry with their horses and transport in attendance. We also found that the deferred inspection by his majesty was to take place during the march. Everything passed off with our incident—sufragette disturbances you know, are a thing of the past. We all had a good look at the king, a rather stout gentleman looking as he usually does, much older than his photograph would lead one to expect.

During the inspection a tall cavalryman in the striking uniform of the 12th Lancers was much in evidence. Later we learned that he was the famous Lieut. Drake who escaped through the German lines from Mons and was the subject of much admiring comment in the papers a few weeks ago. His presence at the review was for the purpose of being received by the king.

As Mr. Drake is a friend of Major Hermon, the K. E. H. had the privilege of hearing a personal account of his adventures that evening at Clarendon, in Watford. As you may imagine, his experiences, which in any case rival the most thrilling fiction, were of doubly vivid interest to us. Much of our work as one of his advance patrols, it seems he and two troops of about fifty men, while reconnoitering at an important point on the retreat from Mons, suddenly found themselves beset on all sides by German cavalry accompanied by machine guns. The horses stamped and out of the two troops only eight men fought their way clear.

Two Left Out of Hundred.

Hardly had they escaped from this difficulty before a German column of a village came upon a German barricade. From the "stand up English" fight that resulted Drake and one other alone survived.

A more precarious situation than theirs can scarcely be conceived; they were behind the German first line, in fact in the very heart of the German army, without food, horses or ammunition. The plan which Lieut. Drake made succeeded chiefly through his boldness. Traveling wholly by night, he made in no case on the roads, he made as direct a course as he could northwest of Boulogne, guiding his direction by the stars. Food he obtained from the peasants and when chance offered from friendly Belgian peasants. The escapes which he experienced time after time almost stagger credence.

On two separate occasions the very field in which he lay concealed was made the scene of a German camp; once he and his friend fled from the camp when a German detachment arrived and requisitioned everything on the farm except the hens; again the house in the cellar of which he hid the Germans which he succeeded in escaping only by means of a ventilator. Finally after six days of most distressing hardship he succeeded in reaching a Belgian town in seven hours at the war office in London divulging information of the highest importance which he had been able to gather partly by observation but more specially through his knowledge of German.

German Rifle Shooting Bad.

During his talk he gave us many useful hints on the tactics employed by the enemy in the present campaign. These were particularly interesting. His experience of German rifle shooting led him to the same conclusion as that commonly expressed, viz: that it is extremely bad, while the artillery is very effective.

It seems that the Germans are getting a more wholesome fear of the British rifle fire at the present time. Their formation, as has been said, is loose and again, renders them easy marks; but according to Mr. Drake's account they do

drappings of white rose point lace. The tulle veil was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and smilax. The bridesmaid, Miss Margaret Strong, was gowned in white crepe-de-chine with touches of pink and wreath of pink sweet peas in hair.

James B. Edgett, formerly of St. John, was best man.

After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the Grosvenor rooms, where a dainty "souper a la Russe" was served at a table artistically centered with the bride's cake, from which streamers of white satin ribbons and smaller were caught at each corner by white satin bows. Wreaths of sweet peas and aster also were used as decorations.

The bride's retinue was proposed by Mr. Edgett and responded to in a happy manner by the bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Wooster left by the afternoon train for the south, the bride traveling in a smart tailored suit of dark cloth with bodice of white shadow lace and white velvet toque with tailored wings.

Mr. and Mrs. Wooster will reside in Calgary.

The wedding guests included Mr. and Mrs. Edgett, Mr. and Mrs. Southall, Miss Southall, Mr. and Mrs. Edgett, Mr. and Mrs. Eynhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Lake, Miss Strachan, Miss Edgett, Mrs. W. W. Smith, of 183 Queen street, this city, as a sister of the bride.

Wiseman-Daley.

An interesting wedding took place on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Methodist parsonage, Bathurst (N. B.), when Edward W. Wiseman, New Brunswick, and Annie L. Daley, of the same place, were united in matrimony. The Rev. A. D. McLeod, of Harcourt, the groom was supported by Kenneth C. Wright, of Stone Haven, while the bride was attended by Miss L. G. Edgett, of the same place. The bride was especially dressed in blue silk. A few special friends witnessed the impressive and solemn ceremony. The bride is a very popular and prosperous young farmer's son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Wiseman. The bride is a young lady held in highest esteem by her friends. The wedding ceremony was over the happy young couple drove to their home in New Brunswick, where a reception and wedding supper were given by the bride's parents and many friends happily and substantially greeted them.

### CANADIAN WOMEN'S FUND DOES MORE AT FIRST WAS PLANNED

London, Oct. 12, 8.45 p. m.—The official press bureau tonight announced that the British war office had decided that the \$265,000 which the women of Canada subscribed, and transmitted through the Duchess of Cornwall, for hospital purposes, will be devoted as follows:

The war office will utilize \$125,000 in the purchase of motor ambulances, half of the machines to be used in France and the other half in this country, and the balance of the sum subscribed will be used in equipping a naval hospital with 100 beds to be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

It was also announced that the British war office had accepted the offer made by Australia to send over another light horse brigade, with a field ambulance corps.

### ALLIES GAIN SLIGHTLY AND LOSE NOT AT ALL IN GREAT BATTLE

(Continued from page 1.)

In Antwerp. The garrison of the northern forts and 13,000 English fled to Holland, where they were disarmed. The English themselves are said to have blown up ten of the Antwerp forts. The Belgians estimate that they lost 20,000 men as prisoners. When the fall of Antwerp was made known to the Allies the French cavalry was withdrawn in the direction of Arras.

"The interrupted artillery engagement in the Woers region was resumed October 11. At the same time the German right wing and centre resumed the bombardment of Rheims.

"On the whole the situation for the Germans is favorable.

"Before his departure for the front Emperor William promoted Prince Joachim (youngest son of the emperor) to the rank of cavalry captain.

"It is reported that a Russian fleet of eight large vessels and ten small ships was sighted on Saturday near Kustenje (a seaport of Roumania on the Black Sea), steaming in a southerly direction.

### Great Cavalry Leader



General Sir Philip Chetwode, commander of the cavalry brigade which has performed gallant deeds on the left flank of the allied army. General Chetwode previously saw active service in Burma and South Africa.

### NO MARKED CHANGE IN FRENCH SITUATION

London, Oct. 12, 9.25 p. m.—The finger of the censor having twisted the tortoise on all sources of news from Belgium, just now perhaps the most potentially important scene of the fighting in the great war, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris, and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the despatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemyśl so often reported surrounded, helplessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had, with the aid of reinforcements, turned on the Russians and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim emanated during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later in the day by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemyśl for strategic reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in other points in Galicia.

Whatever be the truth of the situation, the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia, and the coincidence of today's despatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna of a vigorous Austro-German offensive, seemed to presage important news.

### ANTWERP DEFENDERS DROP FIGHT

The British and Belgian troops who retired from Antwerp before the German occupation, with the exception of those who are now interned in Dutch soil as a result of having had to cross the border, have been swallowed up as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their positions, and the events of hostilities in Belgium, must remain obscure until the turn of British forces had assisted the garrison.

Optimistic as always, the British press, besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a naval base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the Allied troops there, more than counter-balance the troops which Germany will send from that point into France.

Colonel Frederick N. Maude, a retired army officer, and author of several standard military books, writing in today's Evening Standard says:

"This morning finds the Belgians with five-sixths of the British contingent perfectly ready to renew the fight, with their supplies and reinforcements, from overseas amply safeguarded. After deducting the necessary garrison for Antwerp, losses and so forth, it is exceedingly improbable that the Germans have more than sixty thousand men left to follow them—which gives us a clear gain of forty thousand to our left wing, without counting the reinforcements which we shall pick up on the way."

was still standing near the lines. There they found seven Germans. The men fraternized and together searched the cellar. After regaling themselves on wine the Algerians, who had brought rifles with them, ordered the Germans to fall in atten to the men of prisoner. Just behind the Allies the grape harvest is proceeding as though nothing unusual were occurring. The crop promises to be very good. A chauffeur belonging to the British ordnance corps was promoted today for saving five motor trucks forming part of an ammunition train. The Germans have cut the convoy off from the supply column. After dispersing the contents of the trucks over the fields, all the men of the convoy, with the exception of the chauffeur, made their way to safety. A chauffeur belonging to the British ordnance corps was promoted today for saving five motor trucks forming part of an ammunition train. The Germans have cut the convoy off from the supply column. After dispersing the contents of the trucks over the fields, all the men of the convoy, with the exception of the chauffeur, made their way to safety.

### News From Turn Navy Than in Ga Com Expe of L Turk

London, Oct. 12. Belgium, the other allies, have reached an occasional glance by variance. From the French favor of the Allies, who started to evacuate the left the points to which the Lens district, a made their initial have made "notable Evidence that conveyed in the attacks are not being they have withdrawn their advance toward might permit the A their armies, which in the center, and to the northeast of Prunay, in the d Russian, special G GERMAN STAFF

All this shows Germans away from famous Cathedral in German accusing the French advance may front and force. The French also of the road leading the Germans refuse. On the French, mans have attempted but this movement. On the whole, it has been definitely the Germans have strengthened their right. However, although have themselves been, having a front Dutch territory, so the Allies can do on the Of the fighting that German troops on the evening of O ferred to this advance to delay them.

OSTEND NO ATT

The Germans have near Ostend. The me southward to assist the French coast. W other troops between they will probably roads and railways are Gen. Von Kluck's arm The population on the coast ports and conditions. Belgians are now and wounded Belgian getting more refugees crowded, and are fine. Plans are under Belgium on the appr refugees have gone to cities for their return of the innocent interfere with the Ger. The report comes re-occupied the town were so it probably w LEMBERG HELD B

Of the big battle change to record, R have defeated the to the fighting in the Germans back. There has been a Sabor-Medya line, evacuated by the Rus Przemyśl has been r. The Austrians sa the Russian report cl Russians captured sev In East Prussia, t The Germans have military reasons have of the region where o Austria, which on of the war, has suffer battleship and several This fire was of an in

GERMAN REPORT

London, Oct. 12.—A despatch to Renter from Berlin, via Amsterdam, gives the following statement, which is issued last night by the German general staff:

"Our cavalry on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Hazebrouck, we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theatre did not exceed the level of a tactical battle. About the booty at Antwerp, no communication can be made as information still falls. Neither can the number of British and Belgian troops who crossed the Dutch frontier be fixed.

"In the eastern theatre, we repulsed in the north all attacks of the first and tenth Russian armies on Oct. 9 and 10. The Russian outflanking efforts by way of Schirwindt (East Prussia), equally were repulsed and the Russians lost 1,000 prisoners.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows:

St. John County

H. A. Bruce to J. M. Robinson, property in Simonds.

Hanefa Fair to H. J. Waters, property in Lancaster.

S. E. Galbraith to J. H. Galbraith, property in Simonds.

J. A. Likely to William Pugsley, property in Simonds.

H. P. Robinson to E. W. Thomson, property in Lancaster.

St. John Real Estate Co., Ltd., to Joseph Roderick, et al, property in British street.

Kings County

W. H. Cuthbert to J. J. McDevitt, property in Sussex.

Kills 12-Flood to Alice S. Tilley, property in Simonds.

Johanna Johnson to W. I. Leake, property in Sussex.

Seth Jones to W. F. Lutz, property in Westfield.

J. E. Stevens to Alice I. Francis, property in Westfield.

J. A. Watson, et al, to Walter Baldwin, 31,100 acres in Sussex.

Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, will leave this week for Riverside to attend the meetings of the Albert County Teachers' Institute on Oct. 22 and 23. The following week Dr. Carter will attend the Kings County Teachers' Institute in Hampton on October 29 and 30.

What support the enemy dropped; then an officer would stand up to answer. "But," said Drake, "we always had our sharpshooters ready for him." After another volley at 600 yards, the retreat would begin again to be followed by the same tactics at the next strategic point. Full as his talk was of such first hand narration as this it was engagingly interesting. To relate any more, however, would take too long. In conclusion he was touched on the question of the reported atrocities and in this regard was particularly bitter against the Germans. "Show them no mercy; they expect none and will think you fools if you do," was his parting word of advice.

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One regiment, the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, got two hours' notice, a brigade in the Oxford Artillery may be expected to depart at 10 o'clock on the following morning; so in spite of the intelligence we hope that the deferred word will not be long in coming. To people outside the casual, almost flippant way in which the entry into this business is treated no doubt seems strange; but we fully expect the same attitude to remain right up to the finish. It is this same bent of mind which can see nothing in it all but a big central policy of complete secrecy; the spathy too generally exhibited in certain sections of England, he went on to give us what we took to be a positive assurance that we would be on the continent by October 14. It is now approaching ten days since he said this and as yet we have heard nothing further to bear it out, but in accordance with their general policy of complete secrecy the powers that be give practically no notice.

White-Mellon.

A very interesting wedding took place in Precious Blood church, Goshen, Sept. 20, when Miss Margaret E. Mellon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Mellon, of Goshen, N. B., and Rev. J. W. White, of Goshen, were united in marriage. The bride was attended by Miss Myrtle Alexander, and the groom by Mr. J. W. White. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. White. The bride was charmingly gowned in white with a large white hat. The groom was in a dark suit. The wedding was a very pretty affair. The bride's traveling dress was blue with a large white hat. The groom was in a dark suit. The wedding was a very pretty affair. The bride's traveling dress was blue with a large white hat. The groom was in a dark suit. The wedding was a very pretty affair.

WEDDINGS

Holman-Jones.

A nuptial event of local interest was solemnized Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Jones in Metcalf street, when their daughter, Miss Etta Louise, became the bride of Frederick Augustus Holman, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Holman, of Renforth. Rev. B. H. Nobles, pastor of Victoria street Baptist church, performed the ceremony, which took place under a prettily arranged autumnal arch in the parlor. The bride was nicely attired in white silk with shadow lace over dress and wore a Juliette cap with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. She was unattended. Following the ceremony a reception was held and a dainty luncheon served, at which about fifty guests were assembled. Later Mr. and Mrs. Holman left on the Halifax train for a wedding trip through Nova Scotia. The bride traveled in a tailored costume of navy blue with hat to correspond. On their return they will reside at 2 Metcalf street.

Shanklin-Kyle.

Alma, N. B., Oct. 8.—A very pretty wedding took place in the Alma Methodist church at 10 o'clock p. m. yesterday, when the Rev. T. B. Westmore of Alma, united in marriage Miss Etta Kyle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Kyle, of Alma, and Rev. Edward Shanklin, of St. Martins. The bride was attended by Miss Myrtle Alexander, and the groom by Mr. J. W. White. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. White. The bride was charmingly gowned in white with a large white hat. The groom was in a dark suit. The wedding was a very pretty affair. The bride's traveling dress was blue with a large white hat. The groom was in a dark suit. The wedding was a very pretty affair.

Whiston-Dow.

Saturday, Oct. 10.

At the Fairville parsonage last evening the wedding was solemnized by Rev. R. Haywood of Albert Whiston, Hampton, and Miss Lillian Dow, Fairville. They will reside in Fairville.

Sherwood-Giffles.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Giffles, Belleisle, Creck, Kings county (N. B.), Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, when their daughter, Edna Susanna, became the bride of Herbert M. Sherwood, of Midland, Kings county. The wedding was performed by Rev. E. J. Barras, assisted by Rev. C. Wal-

### OSTEND CANNOT SEE HOW TOWN WILL ESCAPE

Difficult to See How Defence Can be Maintained in Flat Country—Berlin Jubilant Over Antwerp's Fall.

At nowhere along the battle line do the Allies say they have made any progress except in the centre, on the right bank of the Aisne, below Soissons. At two other points, notably between Arras and the Oise, and on the right, in the Vosges, it is said, the German attacks have been repulsed.

A paragraph near the end of the official communication, saying it is understood that the Germans are occupying only the suburbs of Antwerp, while the twenty-four forts along the Scheldt still are held, has been received in London with considerable surprise and skepticism, in view of the announcement of the British war office that the city was occupied by the Germans, and the unanimous accounts from correspondents to the same effect, together with the Berlin official statement that the invaders virtually took complete possession of the city.

Probably stirred by the bomb dropping exploits of German aircraft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way.

Recruiting throughout Great Britain, particularly in London, has been booming, it is said, since the fall of Antwerp, the talk of the Germans advancing from there to Ostend having seemingly brought the war closer home in the minds of the people.

The whereabouts of the Belgian queen is still a matter of conjecture, the same vagueness surrounds the king's reported wounds.

SCATTERED SKIRMISHES MAKE UP GREAT BATTLE.

From the Battenfords, via Paris, Oct. 12, 12.46 p. m.—The battle-field north-west of Lille was the point of greatest interest in today's continuation of the great conflict which already has lasted 29 days. The cavalry of both armies in imposing masses have swept across the country for days, seeking to go through or round the opposing lines, and everywhere they have encountered the forces of the enemy.

A successful race carried out by a detachment of French infantry in the vicinity of Lens is related in the orders of the day. Having been ordered to hold a position the small squad did so throughout the day but at dusk the detachment was compelled to retire before an overwhelming force of Germans. Reaching a country estate the French commander placed a number of men in the last outlying houses with orders to remain until they heard the bugle call. The rest of the party took up a position a quarter of a mile further on in the open country.

The Germans continued their pursuit without noticing the French riflemen in the houses. A bugle sounded and fire was opened both on the front and on the rear of the German force, which after losing many men, retreated. The French re-occupied their original position and shelter and proceeded to a house which

MADE UP GREAT BATTLE.

A French non-commissioned officer with thirty-two men, who had been forgotten at an entrenched advance post near Roye, saw 7,000 Germans advancing but the Frenchmen did not budge until their ammunition was spent. Then the officer ordered his men to retire through a wood and he rejoined his regiment with twenty of his command. He was promoted on the field to be a lieutenant as his stand had permitted a re-inforcement of the allied line at a critical moment.

The weather, except for some chilly nights, is ideal for military operations. French duty in the siege operations. Even the men occupying exposed trenches have recovered from the damp spell, now thoroughly organized. The digging continues all the time and the trenches of the opposing armies approach to within 100 yards of each other at some places. The men in these ditches, especially along the line from Rheims to the Meuse, have been inactive often during the past few days and voters often ring out from the shelters, calling upon one another to come out and fight.

Some of the men have become very daring, life in the trenches with the occasional tum at rifle firing being so monotonous that they go out in search of adventure.

One party of three Algerians left their re-occupied their original position and shelter and proceeded to a house which

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