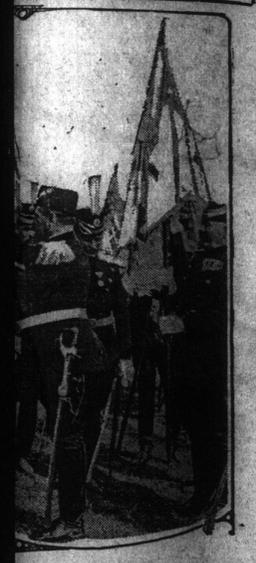


SEA FIGHT
PRESENTS FLAGS
IAN REGIMENTS



Eagerness for news about the war characterized the crowds.
WOMEN TO RAISE BIG HOSPITAL FUND.
Toronto, Aug. 8.—At a mass meeting of representatives of women's organizations, held this afternoon by the National Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, it was voted that \$100,000 be raised by Aug. 18 by the women of Canada for a hospital ship to be presented to the British admiralty through the Canadian government. Women of every section of the dominion are asked to hold emergency meetings at once to raise their share. A committee will be appointed from nationally organized bodies. In places where there are no local women's societies, mayors are asked to call meetings.

The Duchess of Connaught has signified her pleasure at being associated with the work. Mrs. John Bruce, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, headquarters 228 Bloor street east, Toronto, will receive contributions.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—His Royal Highness the Governor-General today received the following telegram from the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick:
"The government of New Brunswick, now in session, desires me to assure you that this province will be ready to assist to the fullest extent of its ability in maintaining the integrity of the empire and upholding the strength of her arms."

Montreal, Aug. 6.—It is estimated that about 5,000 volunteers for the war may be had from Montreal, if that many are wanted. Enlistment at the various armories in this city is going along steadily, and this is being done with exceptional enthusiasm.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Seven thousand Belgians have reported to Consul Clarence De Sola in Montreal for service in their country's defence. They will be sent home as arrangements for this can be made.

"The Genius of Joseph Conrad."
Invention comes to a plentiful degree, notwithstanding his giving it second place in comparison with imagination. His novels are the novels of ideas and not of things. He is a man of romance—a Stendhal of the sea. Gustave Kahn called him a pulsant reveur, and might have added, a wonderful spinner of yarns. Such yarns—of men and women and children! At those yarns of art-for-art, though not in the "precious" sense. From the brilliant glare of the cast to the dim dirt of London's mean streets, from the cool, darkened interior of Malaya warehouses to the snow-covered alleys of the Russian capital, or the green parks on the Lake of Geneva, he carries us on his magical carpet, and the key is always in true pitch. He never sneers up for another book, as Mr. Brownell once said of Henry James, and for him, as for Mr. James, every good story is "both a picture and an idea"; he seeks to interpret "the unconscious," unrounded look of life with its accidents, its broken rhythms. He contrives the illusion of time, and his characters are never at rest; even within the narrow compass of the short story they develop; they grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed; they think in "character," and an ideal unity unites his vision with that of his humans. Consider the decomposition of the moral life of Lord Jim and its slow recrudescence; there is a prolonged duel between the will and the intelligence. And the force of fantasy in the case of Almayer—a book which has for me the bloom of youth. Sheer narrative could go no further than in "The Nigger of Narcissus" (Children of the Sea), nor interior analysis in "The Return."

It has been said that women do not admire him. This I have never been able to verify, but according to my limited experience I believe the contrary. (Where, indeed, would any novelist be if it were not for women!) He has said of woman: "She is the active partner in the great adventure of humanity on earth and feels an interest in all its episodes." He does not idealize the sex, as did George Meredith, nor yet does he describe the baseness of the Eternal Feminine, as do so many French novelists. —James Huneker, in the August number.

**O BAY OF
RTS SAYS OTTAWA**
land has decided to assign cruisers for seaboard, it is felt here that all danger appeared.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIII

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1914

NO 98

ARMIES ON EVE OF A GREAT BATTLE

TENSION ON TWO FRONTIERS MUST END SOON IN DECISIVE CONFLICTS

German Brutality Has Aroused Belgium and France to Rage and Public Feeling is Strong—Belgians Hold Liege Forts with Germans in City and Franco-Belgian Army is Expected to Engage Invaders—Battle Between Main Armies in Alsace-Lorraine Also Imminent—Whole-Hearted Response in Great Britain to Call for Volunteers—France and Austria Officially at War—Balkans Ablaze, with Montenegro On Offensive

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been broken, and the ambassadors have left the capitals. The French foreign office, in a statement, says the initiative was taken by France because Austrian troops were aiding the Germans.

The French are advancing in Alsace, but against what opposition is not known.

The Germans occupy the city of Liege, while the Belgian troops hold the forts. The Belgian official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory. Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Servia are still bombarding Belgrade, while part of the Serbian army is taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The North Sea is again closed to the fishing fleets, which is regarded as significant, in view of the fact that there are large British and German fleets in that water.

GERMAN CRUISER IN BRUSH

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported an engagement Friday night off the Bahamas with four British and French cruisers.

The French government forbids the publication of the French casualties list, so that Germans may not know the movements of the French troops.

A WAR OF BRUTALITY

Already there is evidence that the war will be prosecuted with the bitterest feeling, and on the part of the Germans, at least, with Great brutality. Dark reports come in of the wholesale slaughter of defenceless civilians in Belgian villages and of the execution of prominent residents in a raided French town. Paris is inflamed over the sworn statement of a youth, relating the murder by German soldiers of several French non-combatants several days before the declaration of the war.

In the Far East the smouldering ashes left from the Balkan war are springing into flame again and Montenegro has already seized Scutari, in Albania, and entered Austrian territory.

Turkey and possibly Bulgaria may come to the aid of Germany and Austria and the battlefields of two recent wars still reeking with the blood of thousands, may again be drenched.

All Germans and Austrians in Belgium must declare themselves within twenty-four hours, or they will be arrested as spies.

London, Aug. 11.—1.25 a. m.—No great battle has yet been fought on land or sea in the war of seven nations, unless the German assault on the forts at Liege eventually assume the proportions of a battle in history. Both combatants claim the victory there, with the Belgians still holding the forts and the Germans occupying the city.

The situation is a unique one. There is no confirmation of the Daily Mail's report that the French have engaged the Germans, and out of their retreat, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men.

The Belgians claim that they have taken 8,000 prisoners on Belgian soil, but military men regard all the estimates of the belligerents as great exaggerations.

Apart from Liege the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective, eventually will doubtless be considered insignificant.

One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against the weapons of today, and means an enormous slaughter if persisted in.

France and Austria, finally are at war, the ambassadors having left the respective capitals. The French government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the grounds that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

Austria appears to have abandoned the advance on Servia for a time, and is apparently co-operating with Germany in the supposed strategy of attempting to crush France before Russia can mobilize.

Financial conditions in England are returning to normal. Although there is a great dislocation in many trades, the prices of food-stuffs have risen only slightly.

Two Princes Killed.

London, Aug. 11, 1.40 a. m.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says knowing the German losses in the assault on Liege were Prince William of Lippe and his son, who were killed.

A Rich Prize.

London, Aug. 11.—(4.10 a. m.)—The Hamburg American line steamer Cap Ortegau, with \$4,000,000 in specie aboard, has been captured by the British, according to the Daily Mail. The liner sailed from Buenos Aires on July 15, for Southampton.

The Sea Is Closed.

London, Aug. 11.—(5.00 a. m.)—The Admiralty announces permission may now be obtained for the shipment of coal from England to Norway, and that. This is taken to indicate that

there is no danger from foreign warships.

Stick to Close Fighting.

London, Aug. 11, 2.30 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, who witnessed much of the Liege fighting, says that the German artillery was excellent, but expresses surprise at the infantry in fighting in close order. "Battalions after battalions were thrown into the fight in solid formation, but he adds the estimate of 25,000 losses was an exaggeration.

Most of the captured Germans were from 18 to 24 years of age. The civilians of the town, says the correspondent, showed the greatest courage under bombardment and in the face of alarms brought in by frightened refugees. The German shells did a little damage to the city in the angle between the rivers Ourthe and Meuse. The factories and

(Continued on page 10)

GERMAN MURDERS BEFORE THE WAR

French Lad Makes Sworn Statement Telling of Shooting of Civilians in Cold Blood

Paris Excited Over Stories Published at Great Length in Morning Papers—Under New Policy of War Office French Troops are Making War Silently and Swiftly With Names of Commanders and Identity of Corps Unknown—Loss at Altirch Very Trifling.

(Special Cable From Paris Correspondent to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Aug. 10.—Today's papers devote much space to a statement sworn to on August 3 before a Paris commissary of police by a young Frenchman, Jean Haucoyry Benoneyes, aged 16, regarding murders of Frenchmen by German soldiers witnessed by him on the frontier on August 1 when he was travelling home just before the war began.

The Math devoted three of its first columns of the front page to this story, including an editorial denouncing the assassin in the strongest terms, all under the heading of "An Empire of Barbarians." Benoneyes says he and about fifty other Frenchmen were arrested at Larrach, a frontier town on August 1 at 5 o'clock. They were marched to the police station amid insults of the populace and marched back to the railway.

When they arrived there a French commercial traveller whose name was unknown to Benoneyes, cried "Vive La France." He was immediately seized, held against the wall of the station restaurant, and shot dead.

Benoneyes continued: "Many among the Frenchmen shouted 'This was so act of assassins' the most vehement being three young fellows apparently students. They were also seized and bidden roughly to shut their mouths.

"When attempting to protest they were placed against the wall, two rows of soldiers were drawn up on each side, while a group of other soldiers faced them at a distance of ten yards. The order 'Fire' was given, a volley followed, the prisoners fell. New tumult broke out among us. The women weeped hysterically, another of my countrymen, a tall man with a great black beard, cried 'Towards, assassins!' The soldiers beat him and thrust him against the wall. Then one, putting his rifle against the man's stomach, bled.

"I heard other shots but closed my eyes. I was unable to bear more. The survivors were placed on a train, still guarded by soldiers. They arrived at Immenhueten on August 2 at 4 o'clock and finally got to the French frontier."

Benoneyes, who also says that he was told that two young Italians were shot in the train between Immenhueten and Walzingen on a trifling pretext, is the son of a professor of the school of eastern languages. He lives at No. 9 Rue Joseph Bara, just opposite the American Artists Club in the Latin quarter.

FRENCH LOSSES AT ALTKIRSCH 100.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The minister of war announces that the French losses in the fighting at Altkirsch Saturday were not more than 100 killed and wounded.

As a homage to the brilliant heroism of the Belgian army, President Poincaré conferred a military medal upon the king of the Belgians. An air scout officer was shot in the leg today but was able to get to Belfort with his aeroplane without further injury.

COMMANDERS REMAIN UNKNOWN.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Paris press commends the discretion shown by the war office in not divulging either the names of the general in command or giving further particulars leading to the identification of the troops engaged in the operations in Upper Alsace.

One of the newspapers commenting upon this reticence says that the Japanese taught the French to make war silently and anonymously.

This is in contrast with the methods of the war of 1870-71 when the names of the generals were on every lip and each act was discussed in drawing rooms as contributing to the glory of individual commanders.

COL. SAM ORDERS BRIDGE SENTRIES TO SHOOT TO KILL.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, told the newspapermen tonight at a conference he had with them in his office, when discussing the shooting of a tramp under a bridge at River Ouellette (Que.), at a point on the Intercolonial Railway, by a guard on the bridge, that all such sentries on duty had been instructed to "shoot to kill" when their challenge was not answered.

American Liner Crosses Safely.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—The American line steamship Haverford, flying the British flag, arrived here today from Liverpool with 533 passengers, having made the greater part of the trip with lights out. The steamer left Liverpool July 29 and was well out at sea when informed that war had been declared between England and Germany.

SURVIVORS OF AMPHION TELL STORY

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Aug. 10.—A Harwich despatch says the survivors of the cruiser Amphion assert that hardly had they left Harwich than they were ordered to clear the decks for action.

They sighted the Koenigstein and as she refused to stop even when a shot was fired across her bow, they gave chase. The German ship fired and then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her, after a brief combined bombardment. The German captain was beside himself with fury, and with a revolver in his hand threatened his men as they prepared to surrender to the rescuing German ship fired and then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her, after a brief combined bombardment. The German captain was beside himself with fury, and with a revolver in his hand threatened his men as they prepared to surrender to the rescuing German ship fired and then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her, after a brief combined bombardment. The German captain was beside himself with fury, and with a revolver in his hand threatened his men as they prepared to surrender to the rescuing German ship fired and then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her, after a brief combined bombardment. 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training in Inspector Doucet's district, have been awarded to the Grand Falls school. The first prize was won by J. C. Hanson, principal and the second by Miss Bessie Fraser, teacher of Grades VI and VII. The school is to be congratulated on making such a good showing.

J. J. Keefe returned on Thursday from a two weeks' vacation. Miss Winifred Mulhern returned on Saturday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. E. F. Powers, of Bear River (N. S.). A new bell tower has been added to the house.

Messages have been received from Fredericton, asking the women of Grand Falls to do something to aid in fitting up the hospital ship. A special meeting of the Women's Institute has been called for this afternoon and immediate steps will be taken to give aid.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Alex. Rogers returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to Dorchester and Shediac Cape.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell have returned to Moncton after a pleasant visit with friends here.

Albert Goodall, of Riverville, has moved into the residence here formerly belonging to the late Jos. A. Rogers and now owned by Howard Stevens.

Steward Harbinger arrived in the river from St. John yesterday and cleared again today. Steamer Willard C. came in today from Moncton.

Mrs. Maria Bray, of Sunny Brae, visited relatives here this week.

Mrs. Ellen Bishop, widow of Silas Bishop, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Susan Robinson. Mrs. Bishop, who formerly resided here, has been living in Massachusetts for several years and is now, her friends regret to know, in quite poor health.

W. J. McAlmon and J. W. Newcomb, who have been away for four months on bridge work, came to their homes here yesterday.

The members of G. Co., 44th regiment, located in Albert county, are likely to go into drill in preparation for active service if required. Capt. P. J. Newcomb, formerly of this place, now in St. John, has announced that his company may be called together, and in a few days will probably know just what action is to be taken. Drilling is likely to take place and volunteering may be asked for later on.

WELSFORD
Welsford, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Alfred Nason and two children, of Roost, spent Sunday here.

Miss Alice Nason returned home on Monday.

Miss Hazel Henry and Miss Violet McAllister left on Tuesday for Gagetown, where they intend spending a few days.

Rev. Mr. Robbins spent the week-end at Model Farm, where he changed pulpits with Rev. Mr. Jones at St. John's morning in Trinity church, Hammond River.

The Misses Yates, from Boston, are spending the week-end with their sister, Mrs. Wm. O'Neill.

The New Brunswick Women's Institute held their meeting in Victoria hall on Wednesday. Miss Donahue, Mrs. Winters were present and gave very interesting lectures. Supper was served at the close of the meeting and after singing the national anthem the meeting adjourned.

John Speight sold his farm at Upper Welsford and has purchased the property belonging to G. F. Godfrey at Welsford Station.

Mrs. Lily Fowler is spending a few days in Gagetown, accompanied by her two little children.

Mr. Wood, of Fairville, who has purchased a building lot from G. F. Godfrey, is now erecting his house, which is expected to be finished by the first of next month.

spending a few days here, a guest at the Inch Arran House.

The Misses Caldwell, Misses Locke and Miss Gilman of Montreal, who have been guests at the Inch Arran House here, left on Tuesday's limited for Shediac, where they will spend a few days, before taking the S. S. Caspasia for Montreal.

Mr. L. D. Jones, principal of the Dalhousie Superior school, was called to Centreville (N. B.), on Monday, to attend the funeral of his late father.

Mrs. George Moffat, Montreal, spent Tuesday in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. E. McMillan.

Miss E. Clouthier, Quebec, is spending her vacation in Dalhousie, a guest at the Inch Arran House.

Mrs. Charles Scott, Amherst, is here spending his holidays at his old home.

Mr. Bruce Caldwell, St. John, is a guest at the Inch Arran House.

Miss Nellie Marsh, Moncton (N. B.), is a visitor here, the guest of Mrs. John Delaney.

Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson are visiting friends at Shegawake (P. Q.).

Mrs. Augustus McKenna, Moncton (N. B.), is a visitor to Dalhousie, this week.

Mrs. Catharine Burr spent Monday in Campbellton, the guest of Mrs. Thomas Macdonald.

Miss Alma Labillios spent a few days in Campbellton, last week, the guest of Miss Jean McLatchy.

The Misses Mathew and Alma Cook, who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs. Clyde Smith, at Bathurst (N. B.), have returned home.

Mrs. Mott and son, Gordon, paid their Campbellton friends a visit recently.

The many friends of Mrs. George Lamb are glad to learn that her health is much better since her return from the hospital, where she was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Lounsbury, who has returned to her home in St. John.

NEWCASTLE
Newcastle, Aug. 5.—Mrs. A. F. Bentley and children, of St. Martins, are the guests of Miss Helen McLeod.

Miss M. Reardon, of Halifax, is the guest of Miss Yvonne Buckley.

Mrs. James Carruthers, of Beauce, who was the guest of her daughter Mrs. S. J. McArthur, was called home Thursday by the illness of Mr. Carruthers who had received a bad fall.

Mrs. Catherine Bateman, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. H. McLean, returned to her home in Montreal, last week.

Miss Ethel McDonald, of Amherst, is visiting Mrs. R. M. Macdonald.

Mrs. Wm. O'Neill, of Amherst, is visiting Mrs. Wm. O'Neill, of Amherst.

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HAMPTON
Hampton, Aug. 6.—Last evening Mrs. N. M. and the Misses Hatfield and Marjorie Barnes entertained the members of the Hampton Tennis Club to a most enjoyable tea on the veranda and lawn of Linden Heights, in honor of Miss George Wilson, who will form the central figure in the dancing function on Wednesday, Aug. 12. The occasion was of great joy and was well followed by a large number of guests, indicating the purpose to which it might be put, and these were packed in barrels and rolled in on the scene of festivity. The music being furnished by the band of attention, while the dancing was decorated with elaborate illuminations of headwear concocted out of various kinds of material. When two of the party proceeded to the almost beleaguered side-splitting effusions of the donors attended the various gifts, until a veritable rain shower had covered the space around the bar and the couple. Everybody was bubbling over with mirth, happiness, and goodwill, and the large number of guests of the evening with the youth and beauty of the shiretown.

On Monday evening Miss Wilson was the guest of honor at a party given by Mrs. Wilson and her daughter, Miss Helen Everett, of Fredericton, in the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Everett.

Mr. Ambrose Donahue, of Boston, is spending his vacation in town, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Donahue, and Mr. Allen Tait, of Shediac, and Mrs. Silver and Miss Knapp, of Halifax, returned from Halifax on Tuesday at Kennedy's for a few days this week.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy left for Montreal on Sunday night, on a day trip to Halifax and Cape Breton. Miss Helen Everett, of Fredericton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Everett.

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and Mr. Roy McKay were in Moncton on Thursday last playing a match game of tennis. They were accompanied by Mrs. McKay, who was in town in which they were defeated by a narrow margin.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Biags spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Callahan at their summer cottage at Tidnish.

Mrs. E. Biden and her sister, Mrs. Gierston, of St. John, have returned from a visit to Tidnish.

Mr. J. W. Oates and son, of Ottawa, B. Busk, who is in town on Saturday, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Oates, Adelaide street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Power have returned from visiting Mr. Power's brother, Providence (N. L.).

Miss Gladys Webb has returned from a very pleasant visit to Campbellton and Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, of Halifax, and her daughter, Mrs. Pesbody, of Kelona (N. C.), are guests of friends in town.

Miss Annie Hillcoat, a trained nurse in Hartford (Conn.), is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Hedley Hillcoat.

Mrs. Percy Wilson and Mrs. Pines Wilson, of Pugwash, were visitors to town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rising and Mrs. C. B. Alban, of St. John, returned to Amherst last week and spent a day or two here.

Mrs. C. D. Dennis and family have returned from Tidnish on Friday. Dr. J. H. White has returned from visiting his sister, Mrs. W. A. White, at Truro.

Rev. Wilfred Gault and Mrs. Gault, of Wolfville (Ont.), spent the week-end in Amherst and were given a very kind greeting by their many friends here. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gault, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Abrey Cowe, has returned to her home in Halifax.

Mrs. E. J. Lay left yesterday for Halifax, called there by the illness of her brother, Mr. Whidden.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Douglas and party left on Sunday for a motor trip through the Annapolis valley.

Miss Agnes Black, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Black, has returned to Hartford (Conn.).

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. A. Baird, who have been visiting in Amherst and Pictou, returned to their home in Amherst on Monday.

Miss Mary McKay spent a few days in Springfield last week.

Miss Edith Kirkpatrick is visiting her sister, Mrs. Garbutt, in Amherst.

Mr. Wiswell, of Lynn (Mass.), is the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Eaton.

Mr. Wilhelm Crane, of Dartmouth, returned from a visit to Amherst, the guest of Mr. Aikman.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crossman, Western Ave., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Crossman, to Mr. Thomas B. Fillmore, of Oxford Junction. The wedding will take place the last of August.

The house of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Spiller and Mr. and Mrs. Varley B. Fullerton, were made happy last week by the arrival of a little daughter in each.

Miss Kate McKay has returned from Truro, where she visited her aunt, Mrs. Crowe.

Mrs. J. B. Woodland, of Oxford, is the guest of Mrs. Puddington.

Miss Hannah Walsh, with her nephew, Master Alexander Walsh, of Pugwash, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James D. Gillespie.

Mr. C. A. Huntley was home from Grand Manan for the week-end.

Miss Mattie Woodworth returned home from Cambridge (Mass.), last week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Woodworth.

Miss Elizabeth Fraser went to St. John on Tuesday to remain for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dickinson have been spending a week with relatives in West Brook.

Mr. F. J. McNeill, of the branch of the Royal Bank is at present acting manager of the branch at Springfield.

Mrs. Moore, of Kenville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Woodworth.

Mrs. Arthur Hebb, of Lunenburg, who formerly resided in Parrsboro, spent a few days in town last week.

Dr. In Dyas and Dr. Douglas Dyas, who have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dyas, have returned to their respective homes in Lunenburg and Amherst.

Mr. Rev. H. D. Townshend, of Southampton, recently spent a few days with his cousin, Mrs. Jules Choiselet.

Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss O'Neill doing the latter is having his vacation. Conductor E. Keith, of Springfield, is relieving Mr. Wylie.

Miss Hilda McNamara and Myra Wolfville, who have been visiting friends in Wolfville (Mass.), for the past year, arrived home last week to spend the summer with their parents, Capt. Daniel and Mrs. Desmond.

Miss Sadie O'Neill is spending a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Neill, Miss O'Neill has charge of the sick room in Shepherd and Northwell establishments.

Miss Ada Day is home from Hartford (Conn.), visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Day.

Mrs. McGilvray, of North Sydney; Mrs. Jeffers, of Oxford, and Mrs. O'Connor, of Pugwash, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guilderson.

After a lingering illness from tuberculosis, Miss Jennie Sullivan passed away at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sullivan, on Saturday.

ST. JOHN'S SHARE IN CONTINGENT LIKELY 450
Expected That This Number Will Form Part of Canadian Army Division

INFANTRY WANTED
Small Force of Cavalry Going and These Picked Men—Recruiting Progress Favorably for All Units—Artillery Laddies Whiling Any Time at Island—Dragoons for Home Defence.

The recruiting of men for the foreign service and the Canadian defence still continues with spirit. The military was alive last night with activity and various local units received many volunteers. The regulars of "H" company, Royal Canadian Regiment, under Captain Broome are still at the army camp beyond going police work there, are active yet. The only new feature to be noted among the military activities is the formation of the 2nd Signaling Company to establish a motorcycle corps here and already many cycle riders have volunteered their services.

The garrison battery selected by Lieut. Col. B. Armstrong is still stationed at Partridge Island in command of Major Maguire. The defence which has been erected is believed by military men to be sufficiently strong to cope with any of the German cruisers running along the coast should they happen in the way. The four 4.7 guns have been entrenched at the southwest of the island and fortifications were recorded in town, the guest of Mr. Aikman.

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LAST CITY OF LIEGE
IS GATEWAY TO WESTERN

Belgian City With Forts Controls Two Into Belgium

RICH IN HISTORY
City Taken by Marlborough

wards Took Part in Fight

Authority—British Government

vised Plan for Forts in

ing in City Most Strong

Liege, for the possession

Germany are now fighting

most important strategic

point, for it controls the

Meuse river and German

and it is over these roads

man army are now pouring

ful repulse of the German

would keep them from

England has long been

of the centre of power

and later in the nineties

and counsel in the recon-

fortifications.

The strength of the

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ST. JOHN'S SHARE IN CONTINGENT LIKELY 450

Expected That This Number Will Form Part of Canadian Army Division

INFANTRY WANTED

Small Force of Cavalry Going and These Picked Men—Recruiting Progressing Favorably for All Units—Artillery Laddies Whiling Away Time at Island—Dragoons for Home Defence.

The recruiting of men for the foreign service and the Canadian defence still continues with spirit. The army was alive last night with activity and the various local units received many volunteers. The regulars of the 1st company, Royal Canadian Regiment, under Captain Brose are still at the army and beyond doing police work there, are inactive yet. The only new feature noted among the military activities is the movement of the part of Major T. E. Powers of No. 2 Signalling Company to establish a motorcycle corps here and already many cycle riders have volunteered their services.

The garrison battery selected by Lieut. Col. B. R. Armstrong is still stationed at Partridge Island in command of Major Magee. The defence which has been erected is believed by military men to be sufficiently strong to cope with any of the German cruisers running along the coast should they happen in this way. The four 4.5 guns have been entrenched at the southwest of the island and fortifications have been erected temporarily. It is rumored that twelve more guns some of them regular ordnance or artillery guns will arrive within a few days from Quebec and will be used in part to strengthen the defenses at the island and also to fortify some other point commanding the entrance to the harbor.

The soldiers of the garrison battery are camping in the buildings at the island and are temporarily measured from the outside world. No outsiders are allowed on the island without the consent of the soldiers. No message or communication is permitted to or from the island excepting by letter. Those wishing to send mail to the soldiers must leave the same at the offices of Armstrong & Bruce, Prince William street. A request has been made that any person having old magazines should send them to the office of Armstrong & Bruce at the foot of Duke street so that they can be taken to the soldiers to while away their unoccupied time.

Orders were received yesterday by Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, commanding the 62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers and soon afterwards he issued the following:

Officers commanding companies will proceed at once to enroll volunteers for the term of service will be for the duration of the war and the general proficiency of a high standard will be required. Other considerations being equal, applicants will be selected in the following order: Unmarried men, married men without families, married men with families; physical qualifications will be as follows: height 5 feet 6 inches and over; chest 34 inches and over. Age limit 18 to 45 years. All applicants will be medically examined by Army Medical Corps officers.

When all names have been received, descriptive rolls will be sent to militia headquarters, of those who have passed the required medical examinations, after the rolls have been examined the quota to be found by each unit will be determined and companies will be selected in the order of their respective units. The individuality of each unit will be preserved as far as possible. Rolls must be prepared without delay so as to reach headquarters not later than 12th inst. The intention is to mobilize a contingent at Vancouver, British Columbia, where the fittest, most men will be assembled in the first instance will be required to embark.

JOHN R. MILLER, Captain, Adjutant, 62nd Regt. A despatch was received from H. H. McLean, commander of the 28th N. B. Dragoons, at Ottawa yesterday by Major C. H. McLean, acting in command, saying that at present his plans are to maintain the dragoons for the home defence. Only a small amount of cavalry is wanted by the militia.

Dr. Edward J. Ryan has volunteered his services to the militia department. No physician has yet been appointed to examine the applicants for the foreign service and it is possible that he may be included in the staff to look after this work. The No. 8 Field Ambulance Corps will probably take charge of the examination.

It was announced late last night that 200 men of the 62nd Regiment had volunteered for service. The medical test for fitness is started this evening at the army and will continue all during Sunday until Tuesday. Besides these 200 men there has been a large number of the outside persons who want to enter the service.

It is expected that about 450 men will go from this city with the 20,000 men for foreign service. The selection of the number, it is expected, will be made in the middle of next week and the men will go immediately to Quebec to undergo strict training before being transported.

The field ambulance corps and the medical corps, the Scottish infantry and various other units are receiving larger numbers of names of volunteers. The patriotism and staunchness of the young men of our city is very pronounced at this hour when the eagerness is for service assistance and the eagerness is regarded with pride by the whole community.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad has ordered 4,000 steel freight cars, 105 cabooses, 30 steel passenger cars and 45 locomotives.

LAST OF CONFLICTING REPORTS IS THAT LIEGE HAS FALLEN

CITY OF LIEGE IS GATEWAY TO WESTERN EUROPE

Belgian City With Ring of Forts Controls Two Roads Into Belgium

RICH IN HISTORY

City Taken by Marlborough and Afterwards Took Part in Revolt Against Authority—British Government Advised Plan for Forts in 1868—Cathedral in City Most Striking Building.

Legs, for the possession of which the Germans are now fighting, is one of the most important strategic points in Europe, for it controls the Mos and Charleroi roads into Germany and Belgium, and it is over these roads that the German army is now pouring. A successful repulse of the Germans by Liege would keep them from Western Europe. England has long been concerned about the fortifications of Liege, and in 1868 sent a commission to examine the city and counsel in the reconstruction of the fortifications.

The outlying forts, which swing southwesterly from the city of Liege along the Meuse River, are twelve in number, having a circumference of thirty-one miles with an average distance between them of two and a half miles. Six are on the right and six on the left bank of the Meuse River.

The strength of it is far greater than has generally been appreciated. All the forts have been kept up to date. The heavy guns, in their concrete casemates, are raised and lowered automatically. The names of the forts on the right bank of the river are Nonchamps, Evigneux, Piron, Chantfontaine, Embourg and Boncelles. Those on the left bank, commencing at the north, are Pontisse, Liere, Louin, Loucin, Holoque and Fiemalle.

The guns of the forts are of various types, mounted singly and in pairs, within armored cupolas—something on the order of battleship turrets—which were built at the latest works. These cupolas are almost impervious to any fire except that of the largest modern guns of the sort that could not be handled to a distance of battle by an army on the march. And the cupolas are visible only three or four feet above the earth.

Liege was made to figure largely in Sir Walter Scott's novel, Quentin Durward, in which Scott made a notable blunder by speaking of the "people of Liege as talking Flemish." The city is, in fact, the centre of the Walloon country. The Walloons are Romanized Gauls in a much truer sense than the Flemish neighbors and speak the French language.

The city first appears in history in the sixth century, at which time a town grew up around the original chapel founded there by St. Monuph, bishop of Tongres. In the tenth century the episcopal city of Liege, which had succeeded the early line, was marked by large territorial acquisitions, and the see became recognized as an independent principality by the French empire. There were many popular risings for freedom from the exactions of the episcopal sovereignty, which were also occupied in preserving their territory from being ravaged by armies.

They were only in part successful. Liege was taken by Marlborough in 1702, and the fortress was garrisoned by the Dutch until 1718. The French republicans overran the principality in 1792, and from 1794 to the fall of Napoleon it was annexed to France and was known as the Department of the Ourthe.

The Congress of Vienna in 1816 decreed that Liege, with the other provinces of the Southern Netherlands, should form a part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands under the rule of William I, of the House of Orange. The city took an active part in the Belgian revolt of 1830, and since that date the principality has been incorporated into the kingdom of Belgium.

The principal point of interest in Liege is the great cathedral, or Church of St. Paul, founded in the tenth century and rebuilt in the thirteenth. The university, founded in 1317, is one of the largest in the country and enjoys a high reputation for education.

There are many beautiful gardens, and the city is well supplied with parks and bridges, but the larger portion of the city has a crowded aspect of narrow, crooked streets.

The railway lines through Liege are the direct route from Cologne to Paris and the line from Luxembourg to Brussels, the possession of either of which would be a valuable prize to the German army.

Waterloo, the place that everybody knows as the scene of the downfall of Napoleon at the hands of the allies on June 18, 1815, is not on a direct line from Liege, but lies some fifty miles from it in an air line, south of Brussels.

Australian Navy To Help Britain

London, Aug. 6.—England officially announced tonight that she had accepted the Australian offer to furnish her navy and pay for its maintenance.

MONCTON MEN EAGER TO ENLIST IN EMPIRE'S WAR

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 9.—Work of recruiting in Moncton is proceeding enthusiastically. Over thirty have passed medical examinations, and many more applicants are awaiting examination.

LAST OF CONFLICTING REPORTS IS THAT LIEGE HAS FALLEN



Besides showing the disposition of the forces of the nations involved at the outset of the world's greatest war this map shows the progress of the French armies beginning Friday into German territory. They have successfully occupied three smaller towns and are now within forty-five miles of Strasbourg, a strongly defended town of much importance on which the Germans have fallen back so that a decisive battle is hourly expected.

GERMANS LOST THREE DAYS BEFORE LIEGE 5,000 GERMAN DEAD BEFORE LIEGE, SAYS PARIS OFFICIAL REPORT

French and Belgian Armies Now Massed in Path of Invaders and Prepared to Offer Stoutest Resistance if Indeed They Do Not Assume Offensive—City Taken But Not Forts is Report.

On Other Hand Berlin Claims Final Victory—Both Sides Resting on Arms Sunday—French Troops Swarming into Belgium in Support of Native Army.

(Special Cable From Martin H. Donahue, War Correspondent at the Front for The Daily Telegraph and the Montreal Gazette).

Brussels, Aug. 9, 7 p. m.—Everything goes well at Liege up to this hour. Though it is still invested it is holding out heroically against the wave of German invasion which has shattered itself against the forts held by the Third Division and 16th Mixed Brigade, commanded by General Lecon.

The initial loss sustained by the German invaders is the most serious encountered by any army in modern times. Confident of their strength, the 7th, 9th and 10th corps, comprising the Third German army, was thrown in full strength against the Liege defenses, only to recoil broken and shattered. Everything points to the German losses being unusually severe. The reverse has only made the enemy's commander reckless. He determined to take the fortress and the city at all costs.

The forts at Evigneux and Piron to the east and Boncelles on the extreme south bore the brunt of the repeated attacks. Especially was this the case at Fort Boncelles because the ground there was most favorable for an attack. Dense masses of Prussian infantry hurled themselves against the forts, but not a single Prussian ever established himself within a fort.

MASSED ATTACKS FAILED UTTERLY. The attack en masse and flinging of immense bodies of men against a selected position is a pet theory of the German general staff. It has been tried and failed lamentably, thanks chiefly to the undaunted courage of a few handful of Belgian defenders. The great Prussian assault of Fort Boncelles ended in a terrific slaughter, the storming infantry melting away before the machine guns of the defenders. It reminded one of the early days of the Port Arthur siege, when the valiant Nicol sacrificed thousands of lives in a vain attempt to storm the Russian fortress.

The morals of the Prussians was entirely broken toward the end of the general attack. The men, despite the threats and exhortations of the surviving officers, would no longer return to the Belgian line.

The casualties among the German officers seem to have been considerable, and this has added to the general demoralization. The attackers also ran short of rifle ammunition. On the dead and wounded Germans the Belgians found empty cartridge cases.

Some of the Germans wounded begged continuously for food and water, claiming they had no food for two days. One of the prisoners said that the German army had been rushed to the front without waiting for supplies. This furnishes abundant proof that the German army was not ready and that the supply department hopelessly collapsed under the strain. Once more German imperial impetuosity has out run discretion with disastrous consequences, for the Prussian army autocrat who foolishly counted on the twin weapons of terror and surprise to overcome Belgian resistance in a thrice.

THREE DAYS' ADVANTAGE LOST. (By Joseph Reinach, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, Principal Secretary of Gambetta in 1871-2.) Paris, Aug. 9.—There is today no more glorious town in history than Liege. Its forts have already stopped the forward march of the invaders. More than three days' advantage of deliberate aggression given to the Germans in mobilization is lost.

It is not only to the mass of the Belgian army that heroic defenders of Liege has given time to complete mobilization and concentration, but also to the French army, to our northeastern troops massed between Lille and Montmedy and to the British expeditionary force.

The consequences of the resistance of Liege that has caused the admiration of the civilized world and manifest surprise to the German army, are not even from a purely military point of view, facts of trivial importance. Even on the battlefield it is not only the big battalions that count.

Many fragments of information had already indicated that the German army, strong in numbers and well prepared as it was, did not enter upon this war with the self-confidence it possessed in 1870. Heavily charged with lies though the atmosphere may be, a dim ray of light penetrates the darkness.

Never had any war in such a degree the appearance, as it has in the reality, of a piece of brigandage. It is impossible that Germany should not now have a vague consciousness of the horror with which the action of her government struck the world.

Peoples do not put themselves under the ban of civilization with impunity. One cannot carry into a war against all that is implied in treaty rights, international law and justice when against it is put the pride of peoples who are struggling for the holiest causes.

FRENCH WIN ALTKIRCH, IN GERMAN TERRITORY, WITH TOTAL CASUALTIES 45,000

Germans Killed and Wounded in Fierce Engagement Numbered 30,000 and French Half That Number—Meulhausen Also Occupied by Advancing French Armies which Are Now Penetrating Well into Alsace-Lorraine.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—(Via London, 5.35 a. m.)—The minister of war announces that the Germans suffered 30,000 casualties and the French 15,000 in a battle at Altkirch, which resulted in the capture of that Alsatian village by the French troops.

"It was nightfall on Friday when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch," says the official statement. "The city was well defended and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge soon after which the Germans retired in disorder.

A regiment of French cavalry followed the enemy, pursuing them in the direction of Wallheim and Tugelache, inflicting serious losses upon them. A French colonel and seven of his men were wounded.

OCCUPY MUEHLHAUSEN.

"The French then marched from Altkirch and their forces passed the abandoned earthworks and fences of Muehlhausen. The populace came out from the town and welcomed the French troops. The cavalry galloping through the streets, pursued the German rear guard. The French established themselves north of Muehlhausen.

"Front is the only word with which to describe the German retreat. The French losses were not excessive, when the result is considered.

"The Germans retired in the direction of Neu-Breisach."

Muehlhausen is in Alsace-Lorraine. After evacuating the town the Germans retired to Neu-Breisach, 13 miles to the east of Kolmar on the railroad.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(3.10 a. m.)—It is officially announced that cavalry engagements between the French and Germans south of the Meuse, have occurred.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(11.48 a. m.)—It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strasbourg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

Paris, Aug. 9.—An official announcement by the French was office today, says it is confirmed after evacuating Muehlhausen the German troops retired to Neu-Breisach, thirteen miles to the east of Kolmar, on the railroad.

CANADIANS RESPOND NOBLY TO THE CALL

Required 20,000 Men Will be Enlisted by Wednesday Night When Recruiting Ceases—Col. Hughes Expects to Have 4,000 Horses in Addition to the Force Ready in a Fort-night.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The minister of militia, Col. Hughes, who returned this evening from a flying trip by special train to Quebec, leaving the capital last night, reports that recruiting is going smoothly in all sections of Canada. The response to the call to arms has been fully up to expectations, and it is expected that the total enrollment will be nearly sufficient for two army divisions, instead of for the one required.

Instead of closing the lists on Monday night, as originally intended, the recruiting stations will be kept open until Wednesday night, so that equal opportunity will be afforded to all parts of the country to answer the call for volunteers. It will probably take at least a week to sift out the material and to organize the units, and select the necessary twenty thousand. Col. Hughes does not expect the actual mobilization at Valcartier to be in progress for nearly a fortnight yet. Food supplies and transport arrangements have been contracted for, and no difficulty is expected in regard to the equipment of the force. In addition to the 20,000 men, arrangements are being made for 4,000 horses.

FRENCH PENETRATE ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Canada Press).

Paris, Aug. 9.—(via London)—An official report of the capture by the French of the village of Altkirch, in Alsace, says that the French advance guard arrived before the place before nightfall Friday. The town was defended by strong earthworks, and occupied by a German brigade. The French, in about equal numbers, carried the breastworks in a fierce bayonet charge. The Germans broke abandoning the trenches, and the town. A regiment of French dragoons pursued the retreating Germans in the direction of Wallheim and Tugelache, inflicting further great losses.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves, and the French entered the city amid the cheers of the people.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols, and the march of the entire brigade on Muehlhausen was begun.

Saturday afternoon the scouts found that numerous and important defenses protecting the city had been abandoned, and in less than half an hour the French occupied Muehlhausen. Later it was learned that the Germans had retired in the direction of Neudach.

General Joffre, who has received the congratulations of the war department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying that the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strasbourg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

Latest Report Tells of German Success at Liege

(SPECIAL CABLE TO DAILY TELEGRAPH AND MONTREAL GAZETTE.)

London, Monday, Aug. 10.—A belated Belgian admission that Liege had been occupied to some extent by the German troops, came in a dispatch from the New York Times correspondent at Maastricht, dated Saturday morning. It may be supposed that the German force within the city is a comparatively small one, but it is probably big enough for the purpose, namely, to cut off the forts from inter-communication and from being reinforced from the city.

No doubt the forts are fairly well supplied with provisions and ammunition and have their own water supply, but it is unlikely that they will be able to hold out very much longer.

It must be confessed that for the Germans to have forced an entry into the town through the zone of powerful forts around it, is a very considerable success. It must be presumed that a large portion of the Belgian army (the Germans say one-fourth), was within the town, and that it had been withdrawn or driven out. A message from Brussels mentions the king of the Belgians as having reviewed the troops who took part in the defence of the city, though not, of course, from the forts, which are now fighting each foe itself.

The German siege guns have not yet been brought in to play against the forts, and it is doubtful whether they have yet been brought up. These guns are very difficult to move into position.

HOW KAISER'S LAND FORCES COMPARE WITH NAPOLEON'S.

	1813.	1913.
French forces	400,000	4,000,000
Allied forces of England, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Spain	500,000	8,000,000
French troops	860,000	860,000
Against		
Austrian troops	210,000	1,100,000
Russian troops	150,000	1,500,000
English-Dutch troops	98,000	98,000
Prussian troops	116,000	1,160,000
Total allies	580,000	5,800,000
1914.		
Germany and allies	11,200,000	11,200,000
France and allies	17,721,000	17,721,000

respect those who do propose to go, and let them be wise and generous in making preparation to support the government in its present plans for mobilization and equipment, for pensions, for insurance, and for all measures looking to the national safety, and to the protection of the wives and families of those who are going to defend the Empire on foreign soil. Let it be remembered that Canada may well have to make such sacrifices as little Belgium has already been making, in order that the Empire may be kept secure, inviolate and triumphant, and that the men who are presenting themselves for foreign service are entitled not only to respect, but to the gratitude of all who for one reason or another are to remain at home.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Read Mr. Carvell's closing argument in the matter of the timber graft. Read it with an open mind. That's enough.

Springfield Republican: "There is no fundamental hostility between France and Germany save the bitterness on one side over the lost provinces, and the fear on the other side that France meditates revenge. Thus each side has been obliged to keep armed to the teeth for fear of a sudden blow by the other, and with the enormous growth of Russia the financial strain on both France and Germany has increased unbearably. German rivalry with Russia was perhaps inevitable, but it would not have taken so acute and menacing a form if Bismarck had not made France a permanent enemy and given her a powerful ally. Bismarck was a great man, but he overestimated blood and iron."

Detroit Free Press: "Common patriotism demanded that the British people should be plunged into war, and those who feel interest in the fortunes of the Empire must contemplate with satisfaction the prompt response given Premier Asquith's appeal for forgetfulness of all partisan differences. This indicates that the British nation is still sound at heart and that no matter how much its people may engage in family quarrels they are a unit against outside danger. The Ulster trouble has gone only skin deep."

Speaking of the reduction of the bank rates, the Boston Times says: "The reduction of bank rates by the Bank of England and the Bank of France is susceptible of several interpretations. One is that in the two great centres of European financial opinion German victory is not anticipated. Another is that the two great banks intimately associated with their respective governments have reasons to believe, or at least hope, that the war will not be prolonged. A third is that the purpose of raising the rate to a point preventing the outflow of gold having been accomplished a reduction may now be safely granted. Whatever is the right interpretation the action of the banks is a ray of light from among the clouds. It will stimulate the reopening of our stock exchanges. The report is current that the London Stock Exchange will resume business tomorrow on a 'strictly cash basis.' If the report is confirmed there is nothing to prevent our exchanges following suit."

New York Journal of Commerce: "Those who now regard the war situation in Europe as likely to be beneficial economically to the United States are the shallowest of superficial reasoners. The immediate phenomena will be scarcity and higher prices of necessities; the next, readjustment of industrial demand and of manufacturing; the ultimate, falling off of consumptive power, the destruction of markets and the erection of inflated and temporary enterprises. Every careful business man of foresight will find his duty and his final advantage in proceeding cautiously, refraining from speculative undertakings and commitments that depend upon continued expansion and expanding his resources. To consumers it is a time for economy of means and provision against sudden changes in employment and opportunity. Nationally the emergency demands large economic state-manship, for the providing of transportation, the safeguarding of revenue. Complete economic readjustment and reorganization necessarily result from such a world struggle as new threatens."

Not to be Desparaged. "Pedestrians," said the angry motorist, "are the greatest nuisance every way." "Maybe so, maybe so," replied the philanthropist, "but don't go on so about them. I do hate to see them run down."

Offer Accepted; Women to Meet to Form Plans. A mass meeting of members of societies composed of women, under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, has been arranged to take place in the Imperial Theatre next Wednesday. Mayor Fink has expressed approval of the movement and will probably preside. It is hoped that women of St. John and outside districts will attend whether they are members of any society or not. Co-operation with the Toronto ladies in the scheme of a hospital ship will be discussed at the meeting and it is expected that this will be the form of the local offer of aid to the Imperial forces at war, the offer having been formally accepted by the home government. The despatch confirming the acceptance of the offer read as follows: London, Aug. 9, 1914. m.—The admiralty has accepted the offer of the women of Canada to provide a hospital ship for the British navy.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S SEA-DOGS. Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir C. J. Colville, Commander of Britain's First Battle Squadron. He is on the "Collingwood."

10% Cash Reduction Sale. We offer this Cash Discount, on any purchase, from our very large stock of new first class Footwear. This discount, off prices which are always the lowest in the city, gives the public, a splendid opportunity to buy reliable shoes and save money. We have a number of lines, which accumulate in any large business, that will be sacrificed. These goods are marked half price and less. Watch our Windows and Bargain Counters. Open Saturday Until 10.30 p.m. Francis & Vaughan 19 KING STREET

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class female teacher for Primrose School, district No. 2, parish of Upham. Apply stating salary, to Alexander Weatherhead, secretary of trustees, Barnevillie, Kings county, N. B. 14802-8-12.

WANTED—A first class teacher, male or female, to take charge of school in district No. 4, parish of Chatham. Apply stating salary, to Dennis Sullivan, secretary of trustees, South Nelson P. O., Northumberland Co., N. B. 14318-8-12.

WANTED—Young women to work in a training school as nurses for the insane. Address P. O. Box 1178, Worcester, Mass. 8880-7-11.

WANTED—Young men and women to take the training course for nurses at the Hartford Connecticut. Retreat. Good wages. Good positions. References required. Miss Agnes M. Superintendent of Nurses, 30 Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 683-47.

AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative wanted, for fruit, trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal terms. Apply to the right men, Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

THIRTEEN is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly, liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.: 47-11.

WANTED—Good general girl with references. No house cleaning. 157 Wright street.

OFFER ACCEPTED; WOMEN TO MEET TO FORM PLANS. A mass meeting of members of societies composed of women, under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, has been arranged to take place in the Imperial Theatre next Wednesday. Mayor Fink has expressed approval of the movement and will probably preside. It is hoped that women of St. John and outside districts will attend whether they are members of any society or not. Co-operation with the Toronto ladies in the scheme of a hospital ship will be discussed at the meeting and it is expected that this will be the form of the local offer of aid to the Imperial forces at war, the offer having been formally accepted by the home government. The despatch confirming the acceptance of the offer read as follows: London, Aug. 9, 1914. m.—The admiralty has accepted the offer of the women of Canada to provide a hospital ship for the British navy.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Thursday, Aug. 6. St. Eastington, 688, Stevens, Parrboro, Starr, coal. St. Governor Dingley, 2,886, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. B. Fleming, pass and mdsce. Schr. Coral Leaf, 847, Spicer, New York, coal. Schr. Waula, 272, Ward, New York, coal.

Friday, Aug. 7. St. Governor Cobb, 1,656, Simpson, Boston, A. B. Fleming, pass and mdsce. Schr. Hiram B. Cousins (Am), 560, Gayton, New York, coal. Schr. Sallie E. Ludlam (Am), 199, Smith, Boston, bal.

Saturday, Aug. 8. B. M. Maria Lorenzo (Urag), 299, Acosora, Perth Amboy, coal. St. Governor Dingley, Clark, Boston via Maine ports. St. Governor Cobb, Simpson, Boston.

Canadian Ports. Parrboro, Aug. 5—Old, Lucille, Randall, Inceyard Haven, 1, 208,000 ft. lumber. Ard Aug. 4, Scotia, Queen, Masters, Moose River for Vineyard Haven, 1, 0, with 140,000 ft. spruce lumber. Halifax, Aug. 4—Ard, star Mauretanica, Liverpool; Cedric, Liverpool; Rappahannock, London; Carthagenian, Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John's (N.B.).

Montreal, Aug. 7—Ard, str. Anglo Bradlan, Newcastle-On-Tyne; Morwenra, St. John (N.B.); Inishowen Head, Belfast, Penven, Port Said. St. Stephen, Aug. 6—Ard, schr. Eddie Theowald, Bridgetown, Barbados. Montreal, Aug. 7—Ard, str. Anglo Bradlan, Newcastle-On-Tyne; Morwenra, St. John (N.B.); Inishowen Head, Belfast, Penven, Port Said. Aug. 7—Sld, str. Kroppin, Olaf, Sydney.

Flat Point, Aug. 7—Sgnalled, str. Mountblacks, Digbits, Sharpness for Sydney; Collingham, Shirley, Lexcos for Sydney and Montreal. Halifax, Aug. 6—Ard, str. Mauretanica, Liverpool; Cedric, Liverpool; Rappahannock, London; Carthagenian, Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John's (N.B.).

Quebec, Aug. 7—Ard, str. Enishowen, Sunderland; Georgetown, Dalhousie; Salmonpool, Rotterdam; Heatherdale, Shields; Otto Svedrop, Baltimore; Cornua, Sydney; Algairian, Liverpool; Royal Edward, Anconamouth. Halifax, Aug. 6—Ard, str. Mackay, Bennett, Queenstown; Dvinsk, Liban. St. John, Aug. 6—Ard, str. Mackay, Bennett, Queenstown; Dvinsk, Liban.

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CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

The St. John bank clearings for the week ending yesterday, were \$1,613,309, for the corresponding week last year, \$1,766,077, an increase of \$62,129.

Mrs. John Collins, wife of the I. C. R. policeman, who was injured a short time ago while attempting to stop a runaway, is reported to be recovering rapidly and is expected to be out again before many days.

Michael Barrett, who was appointed I. C. R. policeman in the station recently, has wearied of the position and left after a few days' service. J. Roberts, who has been in the employ of the I. C. R. for some time, has been yesterday policeman, and is doing duty in the station in place of Scott Smith.

A mark of recognition in honor of the length and faithful career in the service of the I. C. R. was bestowed upon Frederick E. Hamilton, in the office of the terminal agent, R. Ross, yesterday when the superintendent, J. T. Hallissey, of Truro, presented to him, in behalf of the railway, a silver watch, yesterday afternoon with commendable diligence and efficiency for thirty-four years, a long service medal, making a brief recapitulation to which Mr. Hamilton replied.

In the absence of the pastor of the Portland street Methodist church, Rev. M. E. Conron, Sunday, the regular services were taken in charge and the pulpit filled very acceptably by the pastor's wife, Mrs. Conron, who had considerable pulpit experience previous to her marriage. As Miss Rose Shore she was very well known in the old country and in difference parts of Canada where she was engaged in an extended series of evangelistic work.

Harold, the fourteen-year-old son of James Ingraham, 53 City road, was drowned at the bathing at Lock Leedom Sunday afternoon. He was swimming on water wings, only a short distance from the shore in front of his father's canoe, when the family were spending the day, when it is thought he was seized with a cramp. He slipped suddenly from the wings and sank. Thomas Taylor rushed into the lake, but when he rescued the boy he was dead. All efforts at resuscitation were futile.

So far this year according to the statements of the secretary of the Tourist Association, and the hotel men, the summer season has been very dull and much below the standard of previous years. Up to the present time this is thought to be due to the very financial depression that is being felt in the United States more than here. In view of the more recent developments in the European situation, it is thought that this last will become more noticeable and will effect the plans of possible tourists in the immediate future.

So far also there has been no great number of advance notices of people coming on to this province for the summer season. It is thought that the war has cancelled their engagements for the hunting season.

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OBITUARY

Elizabeth Florence Hunter, Saturday, Aug. 8. Much sympathy will be expressed at the death of Miss Elizabeth Florence Hunter, who passed away yesterday at the home of Miss Harriet Hunter, 54 Paddock street. She was a young woman who was loved by all. She was a graduate of the Philadelphia Hospital and had been suffering from lingering illness. One brother—W. Cook Hunter, of Moncton, survives.

Samuel G. Irvine, Saturday, Aug. 8. The death occurred yesterday at his residence, 242 City road, of Samuel G. Irvine, after an illness of several months. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Rev. G. W. Irvine, of New London (P. E. I.), and William S. Irvine at home. Mrs. John Grey, of Milford, is a sister. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from his late residence. Service begins at 2:30 o'clock.

Deacon James McCrea, Saturday, Aug. 8. Deacon James McCrea passed away suddenly at his home, Shannon, Queens county (N. B.), Aug. 6, in the 78th year of his age, leaving to mourn five daughters and four sons. The daughters are: Mrs. George T. Earle and Mrs. Wm. Earle, St. John; Mrs. H. J. Pugsley, Woodstock; Mrs. R. B. McCrea, Shannon, and Miss Gertrude, at home. The sons are: A. Mays, McDonald's Point; J. Garfield, Chatham; John F. Springfield, and J. Hugh, at home. Also four sisters: Mrs. John DeLong, Mrs. D. J. Urquhart and Mrs. Alex. Webster, and Miss Mary. The funeral services will be held this Saturday morning in the United Baptist church, Shannon.

Mrs. Julia Blackwell, Saturday, Aug. 8. Mrs. Julia Blackwell, widow of Mrs. F. W. Longhurst, who had been visiting her daughter for a few days died after a short illness yesterday at Douglas avenue. She was a husband and family at Dunville (Ont.), and the body will be taken to Dunville for interment by the evening train today.

Miss Leah, head of the Victorian Order of Nurses here, has notified the board of governors that she is a member of the Order, and she will go to the front if her services are required. Last night Miss Daisy K. Gayton, of 28 Harrison street, also a graduate nurse, volunteered her services and said she would go wherever her services were required. It is understood that several other young nurses in the city are willing to enter the Red Cross service and to Europe if they are required.

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ST. JOHN NURSES READY FOR SERVICE

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CARVELL DRIVES THE CHARGES HOME

Summed Up in Timber Inquiry Friday, and His Logical and Merciless Marshalling of the Evidence Was the Work of a Master—Under Oath, Messrs. Carvell and Carter Effectually Dispose of J. B. M. Baxter's Wild Effort to Create an Eleventh-Hour Diversion in His Favor.

The sensational inquiry into the Dugal charges against Premier Fleming in connection with the extortion of a large fund of money from the holders of leases of crown timber limits came to a climax Friday afternoon.

Falling the appearance of W. H. Berry who, apart from the premier is the man best qualified to tell the story, the case was declared closed and the arguments of counsel on both sides were heard.

At the morning session the case for Mr. Dugal was opened by Mr. Stevens who reviewed the evidence and outlined the case for his side.

Mr. Teed followed very briefly arguing that the case hinged upon the charge of extortion and that no extortion had been shown.

George W. Fowler made the principal argument for Mr. Fleming and, apparently feeling that arguments were not sufficient, closed with a plea for sympathy for the man against whose charges he directed.

In a masterly display, clear and clean-cut, logical from start to finish, built on the solid foundation of facts produced in the evidence, Mr. Carvell closed the case for the complainants.

Beginning with the introduction of the new timber lands legislation Mr. Carvell showed how impossible it was to execute the provisions of the law in the time allowed and that the pretence of doing so was in itself sufficient to arouse suspicion.

The classification of the lands and the fixing of the bonus were left in the hands of two men, Premier Fleming and W. H. Berry, the two men whose names were afterwards the most prominent in connection with the collection of the fund.

That the fund was collected at such a time and under such circumstances, Mr. Carvell argued, was enough to point to it as evidence of bribery and corruption rather than as the voluntary contributions of friends of the government.

That it was not voluntary was shown by reference to the evidence that not one of the contributors came to offer the money but that each of them had to be approached by a collector. Not one of these men had been approached, and there was no evidence to show that one of them had ever heard of the fund, before June 20. Mr. Carvell could not reconcile this evidence with the statement of Mr. Fleming that Mr. Berry came to him on or about this date and told him that the lumbermen wished to make up a fund.

The charge of extortion was upheld by the counsel with the argument that any demand for money by a man in Berry's position was one which could not be disregarded by those of whom the demand was made without the possibility of serious consequences to themselves. In these circumstances the simplest request became extortion.

In addition to this it was shown that in almost every case the lumbermen, instead of volunteering the money, refused to pay when asked and insisted at least on a day to think it over and consult their friends. Individual cases were quoted to show the actual pressure brought to bear, that of Angus McLean who was told that he had to pay the money that of Walter Stevens who could not learn what bonus he must pay until he agreed to contribute, that of James Robinson who was forced to give money belonging to the Lynch estate in spite of his protest, and others more or less similar.

From this Mr. Carvell proceeded with his illuminating exposition of the evidence showing detail after detail fitting together in harmony until out of the disconnected stories told by various witnesses, Mr. Fleming among them, he pieced together the picture of Fleming the arch-conspirator plotting and planning to secure the results which were afterwards accomplished.

Berry, Teed and Brankley all had their parts to play but it was the premier of the province who brought them together in his own room in the Barker House and put the plot on an organized basis, Mr. Carvell said.

Mr. Fleming's connection with the fund, his interest in it, his apparent supervision of it, his custody of it while Mr. Teed was sick were all brought out to form the background of the picture.

Without display of malice or friendliness, but with the cold, calm logic of a man dealing with facts, Mr. Carvell built up his argument in support of the charges and when he sat down there seemed to be no detail missing except the finding of the commission which will come in good time.

The morning session was made notable by the finishing touches put to the discomfiture of J. B. M. Baxter as the result of his vicious and unfounded attack of the night before upon Mr. Carvell and E. S. Carter.

Both of these gentlemen went on the stand and gave their evidence under oath denying in the most absolute manner, Mr. Baxter's allegation that they had made overtures for the withdrawal of the Dugal charges. Instead of this they were in a position to swear that the only advances made were those made by lumbermen interested and by members of the Conservative party and that these advances were treated with the scorn that they deserved.

When the court adjourned last evening it was with the understanding that they should not resume until Friday of next week when the Valley railway charges will be taken up. Mr. Carvell again served notice upon the commission that he could not complete his case without the books of the New York office and that he would not close the case until they are produced.

During the intermission the members of the commission intend to make an inspection of the railway as now built and of portions of the route over which it is to be carried.

MORNING SESSION.
Friday, Aug. 7.
Before proceeding with the argument when the morning session opened, Mr. Carvell drew attention to statements made yesterday by J. B. M. Baxter regarding a proposal to pay \$100,000 to the Dugal Inquiry. He said that E. S. Carter felt very deeply the reference made to him in this connection and desired to go on the stand to make a statement. He had notified Mr. Baxter's office of this intention, and that Mr. Baxter would have an opportunity to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Carvell then left the court-room to telephone Mr. Baxter and return with the information that the latter would be in court later.

Mr. Teed submitted a statement prepared by Mr. Blanchet showing the interest charges in the railway account. Mr. Fowler asked if the commissioners intended to go over the road before hearing the argument on the railway account. The chairman said that they hoped to do so Monday or Tuesday, but would probably be later in the day. In that case they would not be able to resume before Friday.

Mr. Carvell suggested that the inspection of the road from a flat car on one of the engines, but one did not seem to take kindly to the idea.

E. S. Carter on Stand.
Mr. Carter then took the stand, examined by Mr. Carvell the witness said that he was present in Fredericton during the last session of the legislature, in the capacity of Liberal organizer. While he received information regarding the timber lands, when satisfied that the story was correct he informed Mr. Carvell and after conversation with him later met him in St. John. In consequence of this meeting, and after consultation with their arrangements for the collection of the fund.

Q—Is that your principal occupation?
A—I'm something of a farmer, too.
Q—You've heard of campaign funds, haven't you?
A—It is necessary to pay expenses.
Q—Who has to do with gathering campaign funds?
A—I know. I don't do it.

Q—Do you have to do with expending them?
A—Never had anything to do with campaign funds that weren't legitimate. I have paid traveling expenses, printing, noting, advertising, etc.
Q—Suppose you have heard of disbursements other than legitimate ones?
A—Yes.

Q—From what source do your campaigns ever make, by me or by my consent, with the intention of bribing this inquiry or lessening its scope. I never heard of a proposed payment of \$10,000 or of the document mentioned by Mr. Baxter. My proposals were made by me or by my consent.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baxter.
Q—Why did you ask Mr. Fowler to substantiate your denial?
A—Because he represented the government.
Q—Do you swear Mr. William Pugsley never suggested the possibilities of a bribe?
A—He never asked me for a settlement.

Q—You knew negotiations were made?
A—Yes.
Q—How?
A—Two lumbermen told me they might be asked to contribute.

Q—Did you discuss it with Dr. Pugsley?
A—Yes.
Q—Did he speak of terms?
A—I don't think so.

Q—Were you not aware that a gentleman of the Conservative side was discussing a modification with Dr. Pugsley?
A—I knew nothing of my own knowledge.

Q—Have you never heard of this from your political associates?
A—No.
Q—Did it never come to your knowledge that a gentleman associated with the Conservative party discussed the matter with Dr. Pugsley?
A—No.

Q—Or with anyone else?
A—I heard that a prominent St. John Conservative approached a prominent St. John lumberman on the matter.
Q—Did it involve any portion of what I mentioned yesterday?
A—Yes, Mr. Fleming's resignation.

Q—The dropping of the timber charges?
A—Yes.
Q—The dropping of the railway charges?
A—No one ever asked me to do that.

Q—Were you ever asked to drop the timber charges?
A—No one associated with the lumbermen I mentioned, I will give you their names if you want them.
Q—No one ever asked me to do that.

Q—Were you ever asked to drop the timber charges?
A—No one associated with the lumbermen I mentioned, I will give you their names if you want them.
Q—No one ever asked me to do that.

Q—Have you heard of any meeting made at the meeting of the lumbermen I mentioned, I will give you their names if you want them.
Q—No one ever asked me to do that.

Q—Was it never suggested to you that Mr. Fleming was to make an admission?
A—The proposition was for him to resign and he would have to make an admission.

Q—How long have you been active in politics?
A—About twenty years.
Q—What information have you as to campaign funds?
A—There is more money spent in New Brunswick than there should be. I believe money is used in elections.

Q—More than there should be?
A—Where do these funds come from?
A—I don't know, except that I've always managed to pay my bill after elections. He went on to say that he had no information regarding the source of the money, but that he had seen ways managed to pay his own election bills although never in the past eighteen years had there been a time when he did not have debts from this origin hanging over his head. He had never received a dollar for any campaign fund and he had paid his election bills with money earned by himself in his law practice.

He believed that money had been used of which he had no knowledge, but he had always deprecated it and he hoped the time would come when an end would be put to such expenditure on both sides.

This concluded the evidence.
Argument in Timber Charges.
J. M. Stevens, K. C., then opened the argument in the timber lands charges by reading the formal charges.

After reviewing the previous legislation regarding the crown timber lands and the new act passed in 1913, Mr. Stevens turned to the incidents surrounding the passage of the legislation. He argued that the classification has not yet been completed according to the act and that if the commission finds that the classification was effected by corruption that it would thereby be vitiated.

He described the position held by Mr. Fleming in the councils of the government and the estimation of the people and the influence which he had on this score. He showed how the premier had taken advantage of this position by raising a fund from the men who were to be affected by the new legislation, before the legislation was adopted. The premier's participation in the plot was shown by references to the evidence regarding Messrs. Berry, Teed and Brankley and Mr. Fleming's connection with their arrangements for the collection of the fund.

Mr. Stevens quoted at length from the authorities regarding what constituted bribery and quoted from the evidence to show that the description fitted the premier's conduct. He traced the relations between the premier and Berry and the fact that Berry went out to make his terms by presenting a virtually false report to the authority of the premier and that it was clothed with this authority that Berry went out to make his terms for twenty or thirty years, on the payment of the bonus which was to be fixed by July 1st. The handling over could be done at the time thought there was some special reason for the proposal.

It had been argued that the question of the contributions was one of a political nature, but when the lumbermen of the province were asked on the eve of the renewal of their licenses to contribute in the way that had been done, Mr. Carvell said that there was no record of any one man who had given evidence who could be said to have volunteered a dollar of the money until after the Barker House trial on June 20, between Berry, Fleming and Teed. It was only then that he claimed that prior to that Mr. Fleming knew from Berry that a fund was to be raised. It might be said that Berry lied to Teed, but Mr. Carvell's judgment Mr. Berry did what he was told to do or what he knew would be accepted by his superiors.

Mr. Carvell then entered into a long and detailed account of the evidence on the part of Berry. Berry was an official, a man with whom the lumbermen had been dealing for years, and he was the only man who was asked to say that the amount of stampage should be on the government land, and especially assigned by the premier to pay the amount of the bonuses should be.

Referring to recent events in Great Britain, Mr. Carvell pointed out that there was no investigation regarding the existence of a Liberal campaign fund, and that the chief witness was an official in the position of a man to contribute unwillingly and without extortion. He distinguished between the Conservative party and the Liberal party, and the fact that there was no investigation regarding the contributions of Liberals and declared that there was no investigation regarding the contributions of Liberals and declared that there was no investigation regarding the contributions of Liberals.

Why should they pay Mr. Berry? Mr. Carvell asked. Mr. Fowler asked. Mr. Carvell said that they would have kicked him out of their office, but they were accustomed to it. They had been tipped, tipped, tipped, pretty well drained from them.

As to Extortion.
Mr. Fowler then went over the evidence of the holders of crown lands and made copious quotations to show that they had been extorted. In explanation of the fact that Mr. Carvell had stated that this witness was a man in a vicious mood, because Brankley had insulted him, Mr. Carvell said that his witness did not pay, and charged that this had colored his evidence.

Referring to incidents in 1903, Mr. Carvell said that he was a man who learned friend was a member of the legislature, and a supporter of the government, and that he was a man who supported the same government at that time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carvell then named a man in the history of New Brunswick who was a man who learned friend was a member of the legislature, and a supporter of the government, and that he was a man who supported the same government at that time. (Laughter.)

Where is the politician or even the statesman who would refuse an offer to raise a campaign fund in a proper manner? he asked.

cleared of these charges or should go out of the court a disgraced man, and accepting the collections he added that there was nothing reprehensible about Berry, except the fact that he kept so much of the money for himself.

Mr. Carvell's Argument.
Mr. Carvell, after a reference to the speech of Mr. Fowler as an able "political declaration," said he would begin his argument from the point of view of the point of view of the lumbermen of the province, who were outside the dominion subsidies, the only great source of revenue to the province and accounted for one-third of the total revenue. By the legislation that was passed in 1913, the ownership of the timber lands would have been handed over to the lumbermen for twenty or thirty years, on the payment of the bonus which was to be fixed by July 1st. The handling over could be done at the time thought there was some special reason for the proposal.

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Where is the politician or even the statesman who would refuse an offer to raise a campaign fund in a proper manner? he asked.

Regarding the argument that there was no election, Mr. Carvell said that the fund was collected, Mr. Fowler remarked that it was in the same year that the Liberal party had advertised for contributions and he believed, received something like \$200,000.

If you believe that you should be willing to put the two funds in a pot and split the money, Mr. Carvell said that he would have nothing to do with the fund, but with evidence sincerely.

Mr. Berry's discreditable conduct of the order to have nothing to do with the fund, Mr. Fowler compared with the action of Lord Nelson in putting his glass to his eye and so refusing to see the enemy.

Having dismissed the matter of agency Mr. Fowler next asserted that there was no investigation regarding the contributions of Liberals and declared that there was no investigation regarding the contributions of Liberals.

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But in the first place we know that he got rid of the payment of insurance on \$15,000 on his lumber, and if you want any evidence that Mr. Fleming was the whole beginning and end of this it was man (indicating Mr. Teed) you see to say the money? It is exactly the same thing as if Mr. Fleming said "You will pay the money to Mr. Teed." Mr. Fleming took the direction of this matter from the beginning. He named the treasurer and after he had been telephoned to be ratified the arrangement by consent. Fleming sent for Teed through Berry and Berry sent for Brankley and when they came together in his room he said the money should be given to Teed. He took charge right up to this point.

It is true that not a dollar had been paid or promised but Mr. Fleming had set the whole machine moving and had laid the trap and brought the whole conspiracy up to the point and then he sends his men out. He who now wears the cloak of innocence about him sent the men out to relieve the lumbermen of \$100,000 just before he was going to receive the "pencakes."

"And yet," said Mr. Carvell with infinite scorn, "we are asked to believe that Mr. Fleming was not the man who directed the whole thing." "I have no word against E. R. Teed," went on counsel for Mr. Dugal. "I don't think there is a man who would so sincerely regrets his transactions more than does Mr. Teed. I feel it is my duty to say this. He and I have been townsmen ever since we were young and I in the fact that when Mr. Teed thought he was about to pass out of this world he handed the whole thing over to me and I handed it over to Mr. Fleming and Mr. Fleming had the money under his control and subject to his direction for five or six weeks during the winter."

A Social Tale.
"I do not wish to say anything harshly. I have tried to present this case all through as a lawyer and as counsel for Mr. Dugal. But I submit that the tale told here has been so grossly distorted that I have heard disclosed in a court or listened to from witnesses. Mr. Fleming must have been cognizant of this and must have known everything that Berry was doing and directly or tacitly told Berry to go ahead and put the seal of his approval upon every act which Berry was going to do before he did it. But he took care to find a treasurer, for he could not trust the others to handle so large a sum. He did not allow Berry to get the money but he said, 'Go ahead but you must not handle it. E. R. Teed is the only man I trust to handle it.'"

"It may be a hard matter for Mr. Fleming but I have no alternative and I am sure you will agree with me. I cannot conceive how it will be possible to bring in a report other than that these charges have been proved. The chairman then announced that the commission would adjourn until Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

The chairman asked if the evidence in the Valley railway case would take up much time. Mr. Carvell replied that there had not been any attempt made to get the books of the company. It was, he said, a pretty hard thing to say, but he did not believe any one would be able to get the books. He would like to see Mr. Gould brought back and ask him why.

"This is an adjournment long enough," added Mr. Carvell, with some warmth. "Let the government of this country do its duty and order the books. We will close the argument in one day. This is no play, I mean business. If we get the books here, I will tell you what the other side have no intention of bringing the books here. They have been laughing up their sleeve. They don't intend to do it and they will not bring the books here until the commission makes a demand for them. It has got beyond the time for soft words."

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ENLISTING FOR WAR

IN CARLETON COUNTY

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 9.—Robert L. Dalton, who was committed on a charge of uttering forged express orders, was tried before Judge Carleton yesterday under the speedy trials' act. The orders had been passed in Fredericton, and the Woodstock charge was the result of the judge ruled that he had jurisdiction only in the counties to which he had been appointed and he would try Dalton on the charge of uttering forged express orders in three years in Dorchester penitentiary with hard labor.

It will be remembered that the orders had been stolen from the express office at Port Margate (N. S.), and had been cashed in several places under the name of George Simpson.

About 600 Oddfellows are to meet here Tuesday night. It is the annual Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment and Rebekah Assembly of the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. The town will be in holiday attire for the event. Main street will be brilliantly illuminated with a system of ornamental lighting. The lights were turned on last night and made a grand scene. A huge bonfire has been erected at the town hall. The degree of the civility will be conferred on a class of candidates at Cornhill Park, Wednesday afternoon.

Enlistment is going on in the different Carleton county military organizations. Owing to the many valuable guns and other military stores in the armory the place is guarded day and night.

DESPONDENT ONTARIO WOMAN COMMITTS SUICIDE IN BRONXTON

Moncton, N. B., Aug. 9.—Miss Maria Shannon, aged fifty-five, of Miss Colborne (Ont.), committed suicide in a sun-dry morning at Mrs. McNamee's boarding house, King street, while in a fit of despondency.

"If you were married," said the Summer City, "would you believe everything your husband told you?" "No," answered Miss Cayenne; "but for the sake of peace in the family I'd make him believe I believed him."

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BRITAIN'S QUIETLY GOING TO FRONT

BRITAIN RAISING 2ND VOLUNTEER ARMY OF 100,000

Announcement in the House of Commons Taken to Mean That Large Force Will Be Used on Continent.

(United Press Cable.) London, Aug. 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Premier Asquith announced that Lord Kitchener, the minister of war, has directed the raising of a second volunteer army of 100,000 men.

KRUPP'S AGENT MUST REMAIN IN ENGLAND

Brother of Former Imperial Chancellor Was Under Arrest, and Although Released Cannot Get Transportation Home.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) London, Aug. 10.—The first important case in which the American embassy has been asked to intervene was that of Frederick Von Buslow, a brother of the former chancellor who was Krupp's agent in Great Britain.

MONTREAL MAN GIVES \$500,000 TOWARDS DEFENCE

Money Likely to Be Used to Purchase Quick Firing for Canadian Forces.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—An offer of \$500,000 to be applied for defence purposes in any way that the government deems fit, was received today by the minister of militia from a prominent Montreal millionaire, whose name is not yet divulged.

FRANCE BREAKS WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Paris, Aug. 10.—Germany proposed to the Italian government that Italy should receive Alsace and Lorraine in return for the price of her active support of Germany and Austria. Italy, nevertheless, persisted in maintaining her neutrality.

THE HEAD OF FRENCH ARMY

General Joffre was appointed chief of the general staff of the French army in July, 1911, after a crisis that upset the Monis cabinet. It was under the regime of Premier Calliaux that he succeeded M. Monis, that General Joffre was appointed generalissimo.

NO MOVE IN LONDON AGAINST AUSTRIA

London, Aug. 10, 10.05 a. m.—The Austro-Hungarian ambassador was still in London today, and the British government seems disposed to leave the initiative to Austria-Hungary in the question of whether or not to be declared between the two countries.

"THIS IS MY REVENGE"—EX-EMPEROR EUGENIE

London, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The aged French Empress Eugenie, who is at Bologna, takes a vivid interest in the war. When Count Patti, her faithful companion in her long years of misfortune and exile, announced that fighting had begun her eyes shone excitedly.

TENSION ON TWO FRONTIERS MUST END IN DECISIVE CONFLICTS

(Continued from page 1.) cool mines were in operation throughout the fighting.

GERMANS CAPTURED

Paris, via London, 7.25 p. m., Aug. 10.—It is reported from Belfort that in view of the execution of French subjects by Germans several prominent residents of the German town of Montreux-Vieux, just over the border, have been taken by the French as hostages.

GERMANS CAPTURED

London, Aug. 10.—Sixty-one men and twenty-two women, including a child, were taken from the German ship "Saxonia" which was captured in the Solent, were taken from the vessel this afternoon by a government tug and transferred to Cleveley, a small island in the North Sea.

REBELS WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF MEXICO CITY

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 10.—Advices received from General Alvarado Obregon, commander of the western division of the Constitutional army, stated that his advance guard was at El Salto, fifty miles southwest of the national capital, Ouehuon declared that his troops would push on to Mexico City.

MONTEAL ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION FOR ALLIED ARMIES

Montreal, Aug. 10.—While about 3,000 Italians were demonstrating in Victoria Square tonight their sympathy with the cause of the allied armies in Europe by speeches, cheering and flag waving.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT SUBSCRIBES \$1,000 TO HOSPITAL SHIP FUND

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—At a mass meeting of the women of Ottawa, held at Government House today, the Duchess of Connaught voiced her great interest in the project of building a hospital ship to equip a hospital ship to be placed at the disposal of the admiralty.

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE MEETING POSTPONED

Owing to the existing war in Europe and the consequent disturbed condition of business everywhere, requiring the closest attention of business men, the officers of the Maritime Board of Trade have postponed to a more favorable time the meeting announced to be held at Summerside (P. E. I.) on the 17th and 18th inst.

What We Have We'll Hold!

The British flag, a firm friend, a fair fighter and a fearsome foe.

RUSH TO SAIL ON ROYAL GEORGE

Many Canadians Among Those to Leave on C. N. R. Liner to Bristol Today.

(Montreal Cable Gazette.) London, Aug. 10.—What was said to be the largest ocean train load ever departed from Fiddling Station left today for the C. N. R. liner Royal George, at Bristol.

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VISITING KNIGHTS GIVEN FREEDOM OF CITY BY MAYOR

Party of Masons from Dorchester, Mass., Heartily Welcomed to City.

His Worship Refers to the Bonds of Union Between Great Britain and the United States and the Practical Value at Such a Time—Former St. John Man Head of St. Omer Commandery Speaks Feeling of Honor Paid Him.

A picturesque band of people are the members of St. Omer Commandery of the Knights Templars of Boston, who arrived in St. John yesterday and spent a busy day. They came by the Governor Dingley and were met at the wharf by a deputation from the St. John Commandery and Union De Molt Preceptory.

REBELS WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF MEXICO CITY

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GLOBE CIRCLING COMMISSION HERE

Sir Rider Haggard, Versatile Novelist, Visitor to City, But as Government Official Declines to Talk—Acting Chairman Speaks of Travels—The Programme.

An imperial commission of inquiry which has already traveled 30,000 miles and is now about to begin a trip which will take it all over Canada and not end until next October, is one which must be granted the tribute of earnestness in its work. That is the credential with which the Dominion Royal Commission now in St. John comes to its work here.

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