

### RE-INFORCE GERMANS HURRY ON ALLIED LINES IN WEST BUT ARE ABLE ONLY TO MAKE TWO SMALL TRENCH GAINS

### BRITISH YIELD REDOUBT, HOLD TRENCHES FIRMLY; FRENCH MAKE ONE GAIN

London, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a report dated October 4, 7.40 p.m., says:

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment, and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries and the Sermedes-Holluch road. These attacks, which were pressed with determination, were all repulsed with severe loss to the enemy and failed to reach our trenches.

"Further to the northwest the enemy succeeded in re-capturing the greater portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt.

"On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged." Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing his appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle in France which began September 25 under extremely adverse weather conditions, which compelled flying at very low altitudes under heavy fire.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and making bomb attacks on the railways, which, he says, was of great value in interrupting German communications.

#### GERMANS MAKE SANGUINARY ATTACKS.

Paris, Oct. 4, 10.40 p.m.—Trench fighting of a violent nature in Artois throughout the day is reported in the French official communication issued to-night, which adds that to the south of Givenchy the Germans have gained a footing at the crossing of Five Roads, but were repulsed everywhere else.

The text of the statement follows: "In Artois the struggle from trench to trench continued during the entire day. On the crests to the south of Givenchy the enemy was able to regain a footing at the crossing of Five Roads, but was repulsed everywhere else, notwithstanding the violence of his repeated counter-attacks.

"The artillery and trench gun action was especially intense to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Lizons and Chauques, as well as to the north of the Aisne, in the valley of the Miette and on the Aisne-Marne Canal, in the environs of Sapignol.

"An enemy aeroplane was brought to earth within our lines; the two officers manning it were made prisoner.

"In Champagne the enemy again shelled our position and rear guard with shells containing asphyxiating gases. Our artillery replied energetically.

"On the western outskirts of the Argonne forest our heavy batteries took under their fire a hostile column marching from Bauly on Apremont (north of Varennes).

"In the Vosges we repelled, after a spirited engagement, an attack by the enemy against our positions to the east of Celles-sur-Plaine.

"A bombardment, very violent on both sides, has occurred at Hartmanns-Wellendorf.

"The Belgian official communication reads as follows: "The ground won by the British at Loos is gradually being recaptured in the daily battles which are in progress.

"The chief plan of the enemy was to break through between Rheims and the Argonne. This was rendered futile by the wonderful bravery of our troops, the timely disposition of reserves and the use of our newly prepared entrenchments. Although he made repeated attacks, the enemy never succeeded in increasing his gains.

"On the east flank we were enabled to win an appreciable advantage by a counter-offensive.

"Artillery battles continued day and night until the enemy's ambition to attack us lessened toward the end of the week. The enemy in this section suffered bloody losses of appreciable amount in addition to losing many thousands who were captured, including a number of higher officers. The activity of aeroplanes was noticeable. Every where in the west lately new French earthworks are being noted by the Germans."

Austrian Report Messrs. Vienna, Oct. 4, via London, Oct. 5.—The war office today made public the following official communication: "Russian theatre: "There is nothing of importance to report from the Russian theatre."

"Italian theatre: "On the Tyrolean front the Italians are developing more vigorous activity which has led to more intense and longer fighting on the plateaus of Vilgenstein and Lafrun. After a severe artillery bombardment in the Tonale district an enemy attack against the Albinio peak was sanguinarily repulsed.

"On the plateau of Vilgenstein our position on the plain north of Marone mountain since early morning was exposed to the fire of heavy and small guns. In the forenoon weak detachments of enemy infantry which had been held in readiness made an unsuccessful attack. In the evening the enemy renewed his attack with strong forces, mostly Alpini, who closely approached our obstacles and succeeded during the night in capturing one of our field vantage points. After obstinate fighting lasting until early morning our troops again ejected the enemy. Thus all our positions remained in our hands.

"On the plateau of Lafrun our gunners already have forced the advancing infantry to retreat with great losses. The advance of a weak force in the district of Burhenstein was easily repulsed. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report.

"On the Lower Danube there have been vigorous skirmishes. Otherwise the situation is quiet."

May Succeed President Plummer. Sydney, N. S., Oct. 4.—Rumored here that F. P. Jones succeeds Mr. Plummer as president of the Dominion Steel Corporation and that D. H. McDougall will be given large powers in connection with matters made by the French war office.

### Russians Win Back Ground After Stubborn Fights

Petrograd, Oct. 4, via London.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"Near Devinsk the Germans at noon yesterday opened a hail of fire against the sections of one of our regiments in the vicinity of the village of Chichkoro, between the railway and Synten Lake. The Germans employed guns of very large calibre, including some eight-inch.

"Proceeding by a violent fire they rushed forward and occupied part of our trenches. We, in turn, subjected the trenches and enemy who reached them to a destructive fire, and our troops advanced in a vigorous counter attack.

Unable to withstand our fire, the Germans fell back with heavy losses. The trenches were recaptured by us.

"At many of the fords of the River Madolski and its tributaries, the Disenki, there has been stubborn fighting. The village of Borovya, in the Kozlany region, was carried by assault by our troops. We captured prisoners and quick-firers. The Germans were dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the village of Teliki and Kozlov, between the villages of Postovy and Pajok.

For German Consumption. Berlin, via London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from the front, published in the Lokal Anzeiger today, says that the British and French losses in the new offensive have been so great that renewal of the attacks is not expected.

"German troops already have been engaged in a counter-offensive, this correspondent says, and have occupied 'a particularly important part of the British front.'

"After inflicting heavy losses on their opponents," he adds, "the ground won by the British at Loos is gradually being recaptured in the daily battles which are in progress.

"The chief plan of the enemy was to break through between Rheims and the Argonne. This was rendered futile by the wonderful bravery of our troops, the timely disposition of reserves and the use of our newly prepared entrenchments. Although he made repeated attacks, the enemy never succeeded in increasing his gains.

"On the east flank we were enabled to win an appreciable advantage by a counter-offensive.

"Artillery battles continued day and night until the enemy's ambition to attack us lessened toward the end of the week. The enemy in this section suffered bloody losses of appreciable amount in addition to losing many thousands who were captured, including a number of higher officers. The activity of aeroplanes was noticeable. Every where in the west lately new French earthworks are being noted by the Germans."

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### ALLIES DEFY DULGUNA BY LAND AND SEA

Russian Squadron Threatens Varna, While Franco-British Force Lands at Saloniki

### ENTENTE NOTES MEET WITH REFUSAL

Proposals Lapse While Russian Ultimatum Goes Unanswered—German Aviators Ann Industrial Workers Gather at Sofia—Greeks Definitely on Side of Allies.

London, Oct. 4.—Two powerful Russian squadrons are reported to have appeared off the Bulgarian coast, near Varna, on the Black Sea. This announcement was made by the Tribune of Rome, according to the correspondent here of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Paris, Oct. 4.—"News of the landing of troops at Saloniki, Greece," says the Temps, "is awaited here from one moment to another."

Bulgaria To Send Reply. London, Oct. 4.—A despatch to Reuters from Sofia, dated October 2, says: "It is officially announced that the government will immediately reply to the last note of the Entente Powers."

Probably Rejected. London, Oct. 4.—The latest proposals made to Bulgaria by the ministers of the Entente Powers at Sofia have lapsed, recent developments indicating that the Bulgarian government has rejected them, it is stated authoritatively tonight by Reuters Telegraph Company. This statement refers to the proposals made before the sending of the Russian ultimatum.

No word as to whether Bulgaria had acceded to the Russian demands, or whether, had been received in London up to 7.30 tonight.

Aid by Air. London, Oct. 4.—Six German aviators have arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria, according to a Reuters despatch from Athens.

The despatch adds that large numbers of German skilled laborers are leaving Constantinople for Bulgaria.

Did Greece Protest? London, Oct. 4.—The Greek minister at London, J. Gennadius, declined tonight either to affirm or deny the report that the Hellenic government had protested that Greece's neutrality had been violated by the landing of allied troops at Saloniki.

"I am not at liberty to answer that question," he said.

Bulgaria's Aspirations. Budapest, Oct. 4, via London.—A despatch from Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff made the following statement to the assembly of the Stamboulsky, leader of the Agrarians: "Bulgaria may rightly hope its situation will become better than ever. These events of the near future promise very favorable results. Bulgaria will extend its boundaries towards the southwest and south."

Washington, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Premier Radoslavoff at Sofia, to the British legation today, announced completion of mobilization which was accomplished, the message adds, "with regularity and punctuality." The premier denied there had been any crisis in Bulgaria.

In diplomatic quarters press reports that the Greeks had permitted the landing of French troops at Saloniki were interpreted as meaning that Bulgaria was definitely aligned with the German allies. No statement on this subject has reached the legation, however, since Radoslavoff's last declaration that Bulgaria's mobilization was purely defensive.

Reassuring Greece. London, Oct. 4.—The Athens correspondent of Reuters Telegraph Company sends the following: "London and Paris," says the Messager D'Amis, "commenting on the allied landing at Saloniki, 'do not understand the uneasiness manifested in Greece over the incident.'"

The papers point out that even should the Greek government regard this action as "premature," the move was one to support Greece, and assures the people that "it is as the traditional friend of Greece, and in no other capacity that Europe and Great Britain make their appearance in the Balkans."

Roumania Stands Pat. London, Oct. 5, 3.45 a.m.—A despatch to the Times from Bucharest says: "Prime Minister Bratianu today received a delegation of the opposition leaders who asked for an immediate mobilization in order to prevent Roumania being surrounded by enemies. M. Bratianu replied that mobilization was needless as since the crown council of last year nothing had intervened to make Roumania change her attitude."

### GERMANS ROUTED FROM DUGOUTS MADE READY FOR WINTER QUARTERS

### NO NEW NOTE FROM GERMANY ON ARABIC CASE

Latest Intimation as to Submarine Policy Came from Von Bernstorff, Who is Empowered to Act on His Own Responsibility.

New York, Oct. 4.—Germany has sent no new note to the United States regarding the Arabic case and the imperial government's submarine policy, but instead Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been given full authority to carry the negotiations to a conclusion, without further reference to his government, according to a statement tonight from an authoritative source close to the ambassador.

When Secretary of State Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff met here last Saturday the ambassador turned over to Mr. Lansing some material, part of which was in writing, but this was in the nature of a personal memorandum, it is understood, and not a formal communication from Berlin.

Further, it was said tonight, that no note is expected from Germany, Count Von Bernstorff having been clothed with full powers.

That Secretary Lansing now has under consideration some important information was admitted, although it was pointed out that this necessarily would be the case in view of the situation. Until the negotiations now being conducted have reached a conclusion nothing will be made public concerning the proposals being discussed, it was asserted.

### TYPHUS CHECKED; SERBIAN ARMY ONE OF BEST IN WORLD

99 Officers, 1,736 Men in Casualty List

London, Oct. 5, 8.23 a.m.—Another heavy casualty list made public here indicates the price that has been paid for the recent British victory over the Germans in France.

The official list gives the names of ninety-nine officers and 1,736 men, while unofficial news has been received of the deaths of eighty-eight additional officers.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded, walking back; the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward; processions of swift, smooth-running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours; longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks, loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-thundering, unseen guns; troops of the reserves in the fields, or beside the gored roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in the doorways and asked for the latest news from officers and men, who knew nothing except concerning their own parts in the big scheme of things.

Sunday, after the attack succeeded, a chill autumn rain fell, covering the field with mist, and making artillery observation difficult. The troops fighting the new line were drenched to the skin. Dead and wounded Germans lay side by side, where there had been eddies of fierce conflicts. The canvas rifle sheaths of the soldiers, moving up in reserve, ran little streams of water, and the soldiers who came back from the front were white with the chalky mud of the ground where they had dug themselves in as they fought.

PARTY OF CAPTURED GUNS SPELLED SUCCESS. At a place near the front a park of captured guns, guarded by a pacing British sentry, seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to the inhabitants than the parties of German prisoners.

BRITISH TANKER BURNED AT SEA

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—The British tank steamer Kanakuk had been destroyed by fire and sunk, according to advices received here today from Borneo, East Indies, under date of Oct. 2. The crew was landed at Balikpapan, Borneo.

The Kanakuk, a vessel of 4,000 tons gross, sailed from San Francisco Aug. 11, arrived at Singapore Sept. 14, sailing thence for Singapore which she reached on Sept. 29 and Balikpapan on Sept. 23. She was owned in London.

### The 3,000 Prisoners Captured by British But Small Percentage of German Loss

Big Guns Captured Still With Range Distances Chalked Upon Gun Shields—Machine Gun Taken From Russians Recaptured by Their Allies on Western Front—Frederic Writes of Scenes Behind Battle Lines.

(By Frederic Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent at the Front). British Headquarters in France, Sunday, Oct. 3, via London, Oct. 4.—The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees, and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting, and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye-sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The church at Loos, which had been used as an observation post, is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is 10,000 people and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman who cooked for the Germans is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned from the nerve business of the charge to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

GERMANS HAD FAITH IN SECURITY OF LINE. The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their line. Dugouts thirty feet deep were cemented and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre.

The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a falling of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trenches they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their opening blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated.

When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers with bayonets fixed or bombs in hand, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out. All in the dugout might surrender, or on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter, or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs, and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as the irregular wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

GAINING GROUND AT EACH ATTACK. The British are keeping to the tactical plan undertaken by them, to gain a certain amount of ground at each attack.

The Germans fought desperately, and the viciousness of their counter-attacks, apparently, was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor, and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud, building new caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded, walking back; the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward; processions of swift, smooth-running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours; longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks, loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-thundering, unseen guns; troops of the reserves in the fields, or beside the gored roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in the doorways and asked for the latest news from officers and men, who knew nothing except concerning their own parts in the big scheme of things.

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(Continued on page 8.)

### ELDON CLARK'S NAME IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The midnight list casualties, containing several maritime names, follows:

THIRD BATTALION. Wiltred J. Matthews, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. James Chalmers (formerly 51st Battalion), Edmonton.

FIFTH BATTALION. R. R. Youngson (formerly 18th Battalion), Gilbert Plains (Sask.).

SEVENTH BATTALION. A. A. Taylor, Vancouver.

EIGHTH BATTALION. William J. Wiften, Winnipeg.

TENTH BATTALION. Weldon Clark (formerly 46th Battalion), Holderville (N. B.) (Previously reported).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Harold J. W. Ibbotson, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. John E. Fitzwater (formerly 48th Battalion), England; Joseph Mason, England.

LORD STRATHONA'S HORSE. Lance Corporal Victor O. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.).

COND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. GUNNER JOHN A. O'BRIEN, ENAYER, INVERNESS CO. (N.S.).

RESERVE ARTILLERY BRIGADE. GUNNER FRED HALLIDAY, FORMERLY 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, ELTON (P.E.I.).

O. 3 STATIONARY HOSPITAL. John Robert Jones, North Wales.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The midnight list casualties follows:

FIRST BATTALION. Arthur W. Sewell, (formerly 23rd Battalion), England.

SECOND BATTALION. Lewis French, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. W. Jones, Viking, Alberta.

FIFTH BATTALION. Lieut.-Col. Edward Grafton Shannon, (formerly 11th Battalion), Prince Albert (Sask.).

CRELL CLEMENS, England.

TENTH BATTALION. CLINTON HENRY ANNAND, ILFORD (N. S.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Sergt. Henry Arthur Evans, Cupar (Sask.).

James Tolmey, Scotland.

NINETEENTH BATTALION. Albert J. Herod, West Brantford (Ont.).

FORTY-THIRD BATTALION. George Milne, Scotland.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Corporal John S. Hym, England.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The midnight list of casualties follows:

EIGHTH BATTALION. Harry Cope, (formerly 32nd Battalion), Russell (Man.).

TENTH BATTALION. William H. Baker, England.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Theodore Mansley, (bandmaster 40th Battalion), Valcartier (Que.).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Lance Corporal John McLaughlin, (formerly 1st Battalion), Toronto.

NOTICE. If any person is aware of the present address of Mrs. Cullins, who formerly resided on Hastings street, Vancouver, and who kindly communicated same to the Secretary of Militia Council, headquarters, Ottawa.

The trustees of the Mission church have appointed Rev. John V. Young as priest in charge of the Mission church, which is at present rector of Marlinton (P. N.), and has been at the church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, and immigration chaplain at Quebec and Halifax. Mrs. Young will be no stranger to St. John as she was born here, a daughter of Dr. J. P. Hanington, of Montreal, who lived here and was an attendant and trustee of the Mission church. Mr. Young will arrive in St. John to take up his duties the middle of November.

The United States produces yearly 38,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which is 69 per cent of the world's production.

Next week! What is it? Patriotic Action Week! What's your share in it?





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

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

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, Etc., are sent at a special rate.

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

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 6, 1915.

THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

Recruiting committees in Canada will be stimulated by Lord Kitchener's declaration Thursday that the present rate of recruiting is not equal to the needs. Kitchener's words, coming as they do on the heels of what has been hailed as an important victory for the Allies, is a plain warning to the people of the British Empire not to become too optimistic as a result of the success gained during the last week by the French and British armies. No one knows better than he the magnitude of the task that is to be performed; and when he tells us that recruits are not coming fast enough, every young man who is fit and free should ask himself why he has not joined the colors, and every citizen regardless of age or sex should feel it a duty to encourage and stimulate the recruiting campaign. This is a life and death struggle. Lord Kitchener prefers the volunteer system rather than conscription, and yet the response under that system has not been satisfactory, and he has himself suggested a limited form of conscription for the United Kingdom. He would have every military district called upon to furnish a stated quota of men, and if these could not be obtained by voluntary enlistment he would select the required number by ballot from among the men of military age, and these would be forced to join the colors.

The young Canadian should not overlook the fact that if Canada were under German rule he would not be asked to enlist, but curiously ordered into the ranks. It is to save future generations of Canadians from such a system that the British Empire is now at war, and there should be no hesitation to make the sacrifice that may be necessary to save not merely Canada but the world from the curse of German militarism.

If one may judge from the attendance at recruiting meetings, there are a lot of men in St. John who do not think it worth while to lend the support of their presence as an influence in making the campaign a success. It was not creditable to St. John that the Seaman's Institute was not crowded to the doors on Wednesday night to hear two such speakers as Rev. Father Carney and Rev. Captain Harrison. This is everybody's fight, and popular enthusiasm grows in proportion to the interest that is shown by men of influence. Let us hope those whose life is peaceful and their homes secure, as a result of the fighting that is being done for them by others, will reveal a growing interest in recruiting in New Brunswick, so that it will not be possible for any man to say as was said by a speaker in Montreal this week that while England has sent one out of every fourteen to the colors Canada has not sent one out of every seventy.

In St. John today a small group of men are giving themselves little or no rest in order that the recruiting meetings may be kept up, and that interest in what is really a struggle for the life of Canada may not die out. They would be very glad to have their hands strengthened, and to be stimulated to continued effort by the assurance of the sympathy and support of a larger number of their fellow citizens.

MACHINE GUNS.

Sir Herbert Ames and others prominently connected with the Patriotic Fund continue to protest against the acceptance by the government of private subscriptions for machine guns, taking the view that the government itself should provide all the guns necessary. On this point the Halifax Chronicle, after quoting a statement by Sir Herbert Ames, makes the following remarks:

"We do not know exactly how much money has been contributed by the people of Canada to the Machine Gun Fund, but we are advised that it is in the vicinity of two millions of dollars. It would seem to be the part of prudence and good business for the Dominion Government to act on equal terms to the Patriotic Fund a sum equal to that received by it for machine guns. Two million dollars added to the Patriotic Fund would so strengthen it as to permit it to carry out its obligations to the dependents of those who have gone overseas, as well as to make provision for the dependents of those who are to go overseas. This is a matter of so much importance that we venture to again press upon the Government the desirability of

taking immediate action along the lines which we have suggested." It is unfortunate that there should ever have been any difference of opinion on this subject. Either the government should not have accepted the gift of machine guns, or it should have advised the Patriotic Fund, of which Finance Minister White is the honorary treasurer, not to disturb the public mind by unfavorable criticisms of the government's action.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE.

The Wall Street Journal gives a very striking answer to the question: What has Great Britain done? It points out that while her navy, her financial credit and a small expeditionary army were all that were asked by the Allies, she has swept the seas of German commerce, placed upwards of a million men in the field, and got another two millions in readiness; has lent her Allies more than \$2,000,000,000 and has conquered every German colony except the Cameroons. Continuing, the Wall Street Journal says:

"By her own enlightened system of colonial government the Boers have wiped out the German colony in South-West Africa, the French-Canadians are fighting on the Belgian frontier, the Irish are, characteristically, fighting in the thickest of the fray, and the supposed seditious Hindus and Mohammedans are cleaning up all the German political gains in Turkish Asia. And there is more than this. If it were not for the British mastery of the seas, where would our own export trade be? Even with an uncertainty on the ocean, the trade which our short-sighted politicians grudge to the Allies, because Germany is in no position to receive it, would not exist at all. To leave out of the argument the inviolability of treaties and the rights of neutral and peaceful nations, all the moral issues involved, on the plain question of advantage to our present and future interests, can we ask ourselves, with any show of consistency or plausibility, 'What has Great Britain done?'"

THE WAR.

Sir Edward Grey's speech yesterday indicates that the Balkan situation is at a tenacious critical stage. German and Austrian officers are in control of the Bulgarian army, and seemingly it has been planned to precipitate Bulgaria into the conflict in the same way that Turkey was dragged into it by the Teutonic powers. The British Foreign Secretary makes it plain that the Allies are not only fully aware of what is going on but are taking measures to give Serbia and Greece adequate protection from attack, and to preserve their interests hereafter. This is confirmed by Paris despatches forecasting Allied activities which will either prevent Bulgaria from actually entering the war or provide quickly for whatever assistance Serbia and Greece may require to meet the shock if it comes.

Berlin, angry because its plans in the Balkans are being checkmated, continues to fulminate against English diplomacy and to make a labored effort to minimize the Allied successes on the western front.

For the first time in many months Germany has felt the full shock of the war in the West. Berlin, evidently anxious, seeks now to create the impression that the British and French offensive has spent its force and will be beaten off. The contrary impression prevails in London and Paris. Indeed in these capitals the conviction is that the French and British commanders have still greater things in store, and that the next forty-eight hours are likely to bring news of further important successes. This morning's despatches tell of continued progress by both British and French.

Military observers now see that the movement of the last few days is accomplishing the end aimed at when the attack on Neuve Chapelle was made months ago. That attack could not be driven home because of the failure of the reserves to come up in time. Then, as now, Lillie was the real objective, but on this occasion the offensive has developed greater range and driving power and already seriously threatens Germany's hold upon the coal mining and manufacturing region of France. Some of the mysterious despatches from Paris during the last few days have caused the impression that General Joffre has not yet disclosed all of his hand and that fighting on an even greater scale than that of the last week is probable.

Many prophecies have been confounded by the actual events in this war. Not long ago many observers were saying that the German entrenched positions were too strong and too cunningly conceived to be carried by artillery and infantry attack. That proves not to be the case. One of the British generals said many weeks ago that if the Allies had sufficient artillery and shells they could pierce any given part of the German front at will. That such is really the case has been demonstrated gloriously enough within the last week.

Moreover, both British and French have shown that they are the enemy's masters when they fight on anything like even terms. The sudden offensive by the Allies in the West has caused the world to realize that while Germany may fight long and fiercely, and probably will do so, and while the Allies may require further immense reserves of men, decisive victory for the Teutonic powers on either the eastern or the western front is impossible. If Germany withdraws great numbers of men from the East in order to stiffen her western line, she only hastens the day when the Russians will be able to resume a strong offensive. If, on the other hand, Germany persists in throwing most of her weight against the Russians, her western line

St. John Man Wounded In the Great Battle



MAJOR C. WELDON McLEAN.

St. John's interest in the great offensive battle of the Allies in Flanders and Northern France will be quickened by the news that one of the city's most brilliant sons, Major C. Weldon McLean, son of Brigadier-General H. H. McLean, has been wounded in action with the Royal Field Artillery. The message came to General McLean at Valcartier yesterday and read as follows:

"Regret to inform Major C. W. W. McLean, R. F. A., wounded Sept. 26-27. Will send further particulars."

WAR OFFICE.

Major McLean served with distinction in the South African war and, joining the imperial army, was later sent to India, but came in England to take part in the present war. His many friends here will hope that the wounds will not prove serious.

Indian chieftain who also figured in these lumbering operations went to jail, and although Mr. Smith did not go to jail and was persuaded in due time to walk up to the captain's office and settle, a careful reading of Hansard will convince any unprejudiced citizen that as an Indian commissioner under the present government Mr. Smith could give even Colonel John Sheridan cards and spades.

These observations are intended in no sense as a reflection upon Colonel Sheridan, but are merely placed on the record for the purpose of directing public attention to the government's indecent course in ignoring Mr. B. Frank Smith's claims to the office. This is a case in which the office should have sought the man, and would have had not the slightest difficulty in finding him but for the intervention of some of the Conservatives higher up. The government's action is an outrage against which Mr. Smith and his friends should protest both by words and by deeds. A very simple solution of the matter, if Colonel Sheridan really needed a job, would have been to have made him Commissioner of Patriotic Potatoes, or some other easy and remunerative office, and given Mr. Smith full authority to continue officially among the Indians those operations which he conducted unofficially with such celerity and success.

MORE "POLITICS."

The Standard newspaper, while it is disposed to intimate that the Federal elections are not coming on in the near future, still pursues its settled policy of attempting to misrepresent the Liberal position with respect to Imperial naval defence. This probably is not the best time in the world to pursue that misrepresentation. One of the reasons why the time is not opportune is known to every newspaper man in Canada, and to many others. There recently was published in the press of Ontario some references to the good treatment of wounded men from His Majesty's Australian cruiser Sydney in a hospital provided by a benevolent and patriotic Canadian. In those articles mention was made of the fact that the Australian cruiser had, early in the war, been engaged in conveying Canadian as well as Australian supplies and troops. Presumably that was after her historic battle with the German cruiser Emden, though that does not precisely appear.

The point is that the activities of the Sydney, which were properly set forth in many Conservative newspapers, constituted an emphatic and unanswerable rebuke to those partisans who were still attempting to spread in this country the old falsehoods concerning the Canadian Liberal naval policy.

The cruiser Sydney which destroyed the Emden in a battle that will long be famous is a vessel of the improved Bristol type, and it will be remembered that the Laurier naval policy called for the construction of several cruisers of this improved Bristol class. At the time Mr. Borden and Mr. Hasen went into office they had at Ottawa a tender from a prominent firm of English shipbuilders for the construction of these ships. This

was the lowest tender, and the firm in question, after considering the various ports in Canada where ships might be built, had selected St. John as the most favorable location.

Conservative speakers and newspapers denounced the proposed Bristol as "tin-pots," and applied to them other epithets intended to create the impression that they would be useless or worse. It was said, among other things, that they would become "obsolescent" before they could be launched, and many other similar statements, all unfounded, were spread broadcast. The work done by the Sydney, both in destroying the Emden and in protecting our commerce, our troops, and our supply vessels, demonstrated most completely the value of vessels of the Bristol class. Great Britain did not suffer early in the war or since from any lack of Dreadnoughts, but could have made effective use of many more cruisers such as the Sydney.

Instead of building these ships the Borden government rejected the lowest tender and returned the very large deposit made by the English ship-builders as a guarantee of good faith. The Standard, and other journals of its type, are now compelled to fall back upon the story that the Liberals are responsible because Mr. Borden did not do anything for Imperial naval defence after he came into power. The people of this country know quite well that Mr. Borden and his friends have been in full control since September 1911, and that it is childish to charge the Liberal party with responsibility for the inactivity of their opponents since that time.

Since the Sydney steamed into history we do not hear very much about "tin-pots." Evidently if the Conservatives wish to revive the naval controversy it will be necessary for some of their more expert sappers and miners to unearth some fresh material. The Sydney's guns put most of the old familiar Conservative campaign material on this question in the scrap heap.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

The following is an extract from an address delivered at a recruiting meeting in Montreal by Sir William Peterson:

"Much of the best that is in the world has been sacrificed to German lust for power. Many Canadians have gone forward to fight, to break down this hideous greed, to break down the law that puts might before right, to put down the system of the power of one over the freedom of the many, to crush the idea that a big nation has the authority to trample over small nationalities like Belgium and like Poland. Let us throw our last lines of strength into the great struggle, the greatest struggle that was ever known. If we win the glory will be ours, but if we fail we will be slaves forever."

Sir William's son, Major W. G. Peterson, is with the 7th Royal Highlanders, of which Rev. J. J. McCaskill, of St. John, is the chaplain. Commenting on the excuse of some men that they could not enlist because they were tied by their families, Major Peterson says: "You never know how well your families can do without you till you try."

SIR ROBERT SPEAKS.

In a speech in Toronto the other day Sir Robert Borden referred to the great work done by Canada since the war began and added the following remarks:

"Let me say in conclusion that neither the present government nor any other government could have accomplished all that has been accomplished since the outbreak of the war without the hearty and united support of the Canadian people. The splendid unity of our people, their spirit of self-sacrifice, their desire to help, their devotion to high ideals, constantly and everywhere displayed, since the beginning of this war, cannot but leave a deep and lasting impression upon future generations and upon the history of Canada."

Let us hope Sir Robert will not disturb the harmony for which he is so thankful by throwing this country into the turmoil of a general election a year before there is any necessity for an appeal to the people.

THE WAR.

"Knocking staves out of the German barrel" is the way one military writer describes the sustained attack of the Allies on the western front. "Knock a few staves out of a barrel," he says, "and the whole barrel will collapse and crumple up under one vigorous blow."

How many staves can the British and French knock out of the German barrel before the winter storms impede their progress? That remains to be seen. Possibly the present blow is but preliminary to the real great drive to be started so soon as spring sets in. In any event it is well to remember that the Allied armies in France will not be compelled to shatter every fortified German position in the west in order to clear the invaded territory of the enemy. Once enough staves are knocked out the whole German line must go.

But there is hard fighting in sight before any lasting victory can be attained. Rains have seriously interfered with the movement of the French artillery, although both French and British are increasing their pressure on the German front. Russia seems more than able to hold the German advance, and at most points on the eastern line her armies are attacking with grim determination. General Joffre has not yet revealed his plans, but military observers see in the activity of the British warships off the Belgian coast and the daring air raids over the German lines convincing evidence that another spirited drive is soon to be made.

Meanwhile the centre of interest is in Bulgaria. Russia, backed by Britain, France and Italy, has served notice on King Ferdinand that there must be no further deception. Bulgaria must decide one way or the other. She must

send back the German and Austrian military officers who are now virtually in control of her army, or Russia will sever diplomatic relations with her at once. The Allies are not to be fooled, and their ultimatum should soon clear the Balkan air. It may force Bulgaria to take the field without delay, but it should remove all doubt as to Bulgaria's intentions and probably also show them just what they may expect from Greece and Roumania.

THINK IT OVER.

Thoughtful men may well ask if Canada is doing her fair share in the great struggle for freedom the world has ever known. It is not surprising that the fact is deplored that probably not more than 20,000 native-born Canadians have yet crossed the ocean to fight for justice and righteousness. A comparison of Canada's sacrifice with that of other parts of the Empire ought to stimulate every man in the Dominion to greater effort. It is very clear that we must do far more than we have done, and do it quickly.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, leader of the Ontario Opposition, in a recruiting speech in Toronto a few days ago, declared that in giving hardly two per cent of her men to the great cause Canada clearly had not done her duty, but had lagged behind other portions of the Empire. He urged that the number of men to be raised should be at least 800,000. Canada, he thought, ought to do half as well as Great Britain, which had given eight per cent of its entire population to the colors. South Africa, with only 1,200,000 Europeans, had given more than four per cent of its men in the campaign against the rebels, and New Zealand and Australia had responded with three per cent and two and a half per cent respectively.

"Of all the self-governing dominions," said Mr. Rowell, "the most populous, the most wealthy, and the one nearest to the motherland, has given scarce two per cent of her population so far in this contest. I do not think we are doing our duty when we are coming up to only one-fourth of what the men in the old country are doing, and not showing so well as South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. If we had eight per cent, such as the mother country, we would have under arms over 600,000 men; if we had as many as South Africa we would have 800,000, and as many as Australia 900,000, and as many as New Zealand 1,000,000. If you say it is too much to expect the people of Canada to do what the people of Great Britain and Ireland are doing, I ask you this question, and ask it in all seriousness: Is it too much to ask the people of Canada to do in proportion half as much as they are doing, that is 400,000 men?"

With a population of less than 48,000,000 Great Britain has responded to Kitchener's appeal with more than 8,000,000 men, to say nothing of the regular force and the contributions to the navy. As there were more women than men in the United Kingdom when war began it is estimated that sixteen per cent of the male population has enlisted. Canada, on the other hand, had more men than women. From the last census it is estimated that when war was declared it had 4,250,000 of the 8,000,000 population were men. Less than 100,000 have enlisted, which means less than four per cent of the male population—not a very favorable showing when compared with the sixteen per cent in the United Kingdom.

There are many young men in this province and elsewhere in Canada who are slowly making up their minds to enlist. Hundreds plan to go so soon as the harvesting is over. They are not afraid and they are beginning to understand what the war means to Canada. But their delay may prove costly. They ought to offer their services at the earliest possible moment. Even then many months will be required to train them for the important work at the front. Now that the Allies are on the offensive the need for men is greater than ever before. Canada has done considerable, but she must do a great deal more if we are to see this thing through. And the time to enlist is now.

THE WAR AND ECONOMY.

The advice of the British authorities to practise economy and to retrench wherever possible has been heeded by the people of the United Kingdom to a marked degree. Since the formation of the National Administration a great change has taken place in the attitude of the public regarding this serious question. The people are encouraged to curtail their expenditures and save as much as possible as a safeguard against future hardships resulting from the war. And it is declared that no serious loss of efficiency has resulted, and that there is no reason to apprehend any. It has been the policy of the new government to impress upon the people the grave need of retrenchment while the Empire is engaged in the present great struggle.

Canada has endeavored to carry on "Business as Usual," and has succeeded remarkably well. But Canada should economize too. The advice to the British public may well be heeded by our own people, and the government ought to set the example. Commenting on this phase of the question the Fortnightly Review says: "The man in the street, after all, is very human. When those in high places counsel him to spend less on his luxuries and accept cheerfully some sacrifice of income, he naturally looks to see whether those who give the advice apply it first to themselves. If there is to be a radical change in public and private expenditure, it must begin at the top. Nevertheless, it is something that after a lengthy period of spendthrift finance in which the House of Commons itself has been the great slinger, public and private economy are once more being held up for admiration as costs and private virtues. When war costs three millions a day and the end is not in sight, the need for thrift becomes obvious even to the most prodigal."

Since the Chancellor of the Exchequer became the head of a committee ap-

pointed by Parliament for the purpose of finding out where greater economy in domestic expenditures was possible, a large amount of money has been saved needlessly. So far Canada has not seriously considered the necessity of saving in this way, although the people of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and in fact every other country at war, have curtailed expenses as much as possible. There may not be the same need of such economy here, but it is always well to be on the safe side.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Madame Melba is doing her bit in the war. She toured Australia, her home land, for the benefit of the Red Cross and she is now singing in Canadian cities for the same cause. Everywhere she is paying her own expenses, giving the entire receipts to the Red Cross fund. She has already raised more than \$100,000.

A squadron of sixty-five French aeroplanes dropped more than 800 bombs on a German military position. It is officially reported that the bombardment was highly successful. Sixty-five aeroplanes dropping bombs should do a lot of damage in a very short time. The Allied armies are making most effective use of their aircraft in all the theatres of the war.

A military observer commenting on the announcement that the French captured 181 German guns in Champagne, says: "This is an average of eight guns per mile of front pieces. Assuming that all the German guns were taken, which is not at all likely—the German army must have not less than 3,200 field or heavy guns on the 400 miles of the western front. As a matter of fact, the number is probably over 4,000. There are twelve field batteries of six guns each attached to every German division. Adding General French's capture of 21 guns to the French 121, the Allies since last Friday have taken from the Germans guns enough to equip an army corps."

If you are fit for active service, you know where your duty lies. If you cannot fight, you must give, and work. We must all do our share, and keep doing it, until the enemy is prostrate. We must be true to the men who are giving their lives for us across the water. If we fail them, we do not deserve peace or liberty.

Certain Conservatives who are telling the country this is no time for partisan activities should go a step farther and explain why the government organs are all engaged in daily abuse and misrepresentation of Liberals. The government sets the pace in these matters. If it is in earnest let it pass the word to the newspapers if it controls and supports.

A writer in the New York Tribune, basing his calculation on the results of the first year of the war, estimates that by the end of the second year Germany will have only 3,200,000 troops in the field and no reserve, while the Allies will have 5,250,000 men in the field and 1,600,000 reserves. If the Allies are able to continue the success they have lately won in the west, which is declared to have cost the Germans nearly or quite 150,000 men, the superiority of the Allies in numbers of men will be far greater at the end of the second year of war than is indicated by the writer in the Tribune. Indeed, if the Allied success continues, another year will see the end of the war.

Before the present war began the Socialist leaders of France advised those of Germany to put forth their utmost efforts to stop the increase of the military burden upon the German people, and to stop it even if they were obliged to fight to bring about that result. The German Socialists declined to accept this advice. Now, however, they are agitating in favor of peace. Naturally the French Socialists reply that there will be no peace until German militarism has been crushed. International Socialism has completely broken down since the war began. The Socialists of each country are fighting in its ranks against the Socialists of the enemy nations. If the German Socialists share in the ultimate benefit from the present war it will be because the Socialists of other countries fought their battles for them, and relieved them of a burden they are now actually fighting to retain.

How far will the British and French drive penetrate? Here is the opinion of one well-informed student of the war on that point: "The Allied fall campaign has not begun and ended. It has simply begun. New attacks, more overwhelming than those made on Saturday, are being prepared. The enemy's position is already serious. It is doubtful that he would be able to fight on effectively in his present positions between Arras and Lille and between Bapaume and Arras. France were the Allies to make no further progress in their present onslaught. It would seem to be essential that the positions lost be re-taken. It is probable, however, that all the counter-attacks that the Germans may make will fail, and that the Allies will proceed to break the second line of defence, consisting of three rows of trenches, as they have broken through the first. It is not easy to say how long this will take as the rapidity of the advance largely depends on the ingenuity of the bringing up of their heavy artillery. We may expect the fighting to be continuous throughout the week, and possibly for a month."

Had a Gran' View.

A Scotsman who resided at the foot of a hill had a cow, but was rather short of grass for her. The honest man, not knowing what to do with the cow, left her on the top of the hill, where she got little or nothing to eat but heather. A neighbor, on seeing this, remarked to the crofter: "Ach, yer cow has naething to eat on the top of the hill." "She hasna muckle to eat, but she has a gran' view," was the reply.—Scots-American.

Halifax, Sept. 30—The bank clearings for the week ended today were \$1,511,684 as compared with \$1,394,046 for the corresponding period last year.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME.

(Continued from page 1.) Very pretty wedding this for their daughter, Olla, was William Morrell, of the N. B. Lines, Limited. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Stearns of about thirty friends and groom. The bride wore a large black hat. The party was played by Mrs. Morrell. The bride was unattended. The room was fully decorated for the occasion. Profusion of flowers. Money a wedding luncheon after which the young couple sailed for their honeymoon to Prince Edward Island. The bride wore a very beautiful dress. Mrs. F. T. Morehouse, Truro, to attend the wedding, Miss Helen Parker.

PARSBORO.

Parsboro, Sept. 30—Mrs. Pugsley and Mrs. J. H. in Amherst for a couple weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. turned to Cambridge (Mass.) spent a few weeks with father, Mr. John Duran. Mrs. Edgar Bigelow is spending a week with her mother.

Miss Florence Tucker the convent at Bathurst. Miss Alice Proctor, who is returning to Calgary, Mr. Charles Henderson, ton last week to begin as a medical student at Miss Eva Crowdis has assistant superintendent at Hartford (Conn.) Miss Crowdis is visiting her father, Crowdis, returned to Halifax. Roland Roberts left Halifax to attend Dalhousie. Roland won a \$50 scholarship the high school student and Bridgewater, he has a grade of 648 on his B. S. Mr. W. R. Huntley is in St. John this week. Miss Gwendoline Kern is attending the Ladies' fax.

Miss Mary Woodworth friends in Boston. Miss Belle Gallagher from St. John, where she has spent the week. Miss Sadie Wilson, of is spending her vacation in Amherst.

Mr. William Spencer, been visiting his father, for the past few days. Mr. Robert Jeffers with has been visiting his grandfather, Mr. Charles G. Baird, Halifax on Saturday. Mrs. S. Baird is visiting Wylie Baird, at the Exp. Nappan.

Miss Gertrude Woods, of Hillgrove, have returned after having spent at their homes in Parsboro. Mrs. D. W. Holmes has a trip to Halifax.

Mr. Donald Wylie has leave of absence from the Canada on account of which many friends hope that he will be able to return to his home in Parsboro. Mr. and Mrs. John C. been spending the summer on the island, returned to New Brunswick accompanied by their daughters, Misses Myrtle and Mrs. M. C. Coll, of St. Pierre, of Houlton (Maine), they moved Saturday. Mr. J. G. of the Canadian Bank of Canada they.

Rev. G. Douglas Mill past four years has been with his wife, Mrs. Sloat, left on his Gaspareau last week. Mrs. Sloat, left on his Gaspareau last week. Mrs. Sloat, left on his Gaspareau last week. Mrs. Sloat, left on his Gaspareau last week.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 3.)
very pretty wedding this morning when their daughter, Olla, was married to William Morrell, of the Nova Scotia Carriages, Limited. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Steele in the presence of about thirty friends of the bride and groom. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a very blue suit with large black hat. The wedding march was played by Mr. McLaughlin and was unattended. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowers. After the ceremony a wedding luncheon was served, after which the young couple motored to Sackville from which place they will go to the bride's home on the island to spend their honeymoon. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents.

Mrs. F. T. Morehouse, left today for Truro, to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Helen Parker.

PARSBORO

Parsboro, Sept. 30.—Mrs. J. Newton Pugsley and Mrs. J. Hugh Tucker were in Amherst for a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Durant have returned to Cambridge (Mass.), after having spent a few weeks with the former's father, Mr. John Durant, of Riverside. Mrs. Durant and her daughter are spending a week with relatives in Macan.

Miss Florence Tucker has returned to the convent at Bathurst. Miss Alice Proctor, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Proctor, has returned to Calgary.

Mr. Charles Henderson went to Boston last week to begin his second year as a medical student at Harvard. Miss Eva Crowder has been appointed principal of the school at Hartford (Conn.). Miss Crowder, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Charles Crowder, returned to Hartford last week.

Roland Roberts left yesterday for Halifax to attend Dalhousie University. Miss Alice Crowder has been appointed principal of the school at Hartford (Conn.). Miss Crowder, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Charles Crowder, returned to Hartford last week.

Mr. W. B. Huntley spent a few days in St. John this week. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holmes has returned from a trip to Halifax.

Mr. Donald Wylie has been granted a leave of absence from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. His military friends hope that a rest will completely restore him to his former vigor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke, who have been spending the summer at Spencer's Island, returned to St. John last week. They were accompanied by Mrs. Clarke's daughters, Misses Myrtle and Alice Atkins.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Coll, Miss Coll, Mr. M. D. Coll, of St. John, and Mrs. P. H. Amherst (N.S.), are in town last week. They motored to Truro on Saturday. Mr. J. I. Coll, of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, accompanied them.

Mr. G. Douglas Murray, who for the past four years has been pastor of the Baptist church, has resigned his charge and with his wife, little son and mother, Mrs. Sloan, left on his new home in Gasperau last week. During their absence in Paris Mr. and Mrs. Murray endeavored their children to a general regret is expressed at their departure.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McLellan, Mr. G. Bent and Mr. Fred Bent, of Oxford, returned to Paris last week. They were guests of Mrs. J. D. Smith. Miss Mildred McLellan, of Oxford, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. D. Smith. Mrs. M. L. Tucker, Mrs. C. C. Langill and Dr. M. D. McKenney spent Wednesday in Paris with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Tucker, whose daughter, Myrtle, was operated on successfully for appendicitis on Wednesday morning.

ST. MARTINS
St. Martins, Sept. 30.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. J. McVicar, Bay View, when her cousin, Miss Cassie Allaby, was united in marriage to Thomas H. Bradshaw. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Bradshaw, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Steele. The bride will reside at West St. Martins.

ST. MARTINS (Cont.)
Miss Mildred Cochrane is visiting in St. John. Mrs. C. J. Haines, of Dorchester (Mass.), is the guest of her parents, P. H. and Mrs. Nugent, in St. John. Mrs. W. A. Pritchard and son, Samuel, who have been living in St. John, returned to St. Martins, where they will reside.

St. John. Mrs. Robert Aird, who has been in St. John several days, returned home this week. At the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Billwell on Thursday, Rev. S. Johnson officiated in the marriage of Miss Granville, of Cox's Point, and Frederick Stillew, of this place.

APONAQUI
Aponaqui, Oct. 1.—The ladies of the Red Cross branch served ice cream and cake on Saturday evening and on Wednesday afternoon in the public hall to spend the afternoon in knitting and sewing, at the conclusion of which they served a 10c supper to any who wished to come in and in that way further added to the funds of the society.

BAYFIELD
Bayfield, N. B., Sept. 29.—Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dobson upon the arrival of a baby boy at their home September 25. Herbert Fillmore, teacher in this place, spent the week-end at his home in Bay-side (N. B.).

SALISBURY
Salisbury (N. B.), Sept. 30.—Among the most successful hunters in this locality this season is Manley Lewis, of this village, who shot a moose last week and a deer this week.

NEW JERUSALEM
New Jerusalem, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Wheeler, of Boston, returned to St. John on Saturday after spending a week with Mrs. Smith at her summer cottage.

HAMPTON
Hampton, Sept. 30.—Mrs. C. J. Mercereau and her daughter, Marjorie, came to Hampton on Monday and remained until this afternoon, when they left for Donkton where Major Mercereau is now visiting his parents. The major is all the time improving although he has not yet regained his full powers of thought and speech. He has leave of absence until next February, when he will return to England, and undertake such duties as his then condition will enable him to perform.

HOPEWELL HILL
Hopewell Hill, Sept. 30.—The funeral of Miss Grete Bennett, of Chester, took place this afternoon, many friends and relatives attending, and undertaker of Harvey, officiated at the service at the house and at the grave in the Hopewell cemetery.

HARCOURT
Harcourt, Oct. 1.—Mrs. S. Williamson, of Grenwich; Mrs. W. G. Thurber, of Millerton; Mrs. Wathen, Miss Jean Wathen, of St. John; and Mrs. Samuel Givon, of Rexton, who were called here owing to the illness and subsequent death of the late Henry Wathen, returned to their respective homes this week.

CHATHAM
Chatham, Sept. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Snowball have returned from their wedding trip and will take up their residence at Rosewood Cottage, King street. Mr. and Mrs. G. T. O'Brien, Miss Mamie Synnot and Mr. Harriman have returned from an extended auto trip of the province.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, St. John, are in town, the guest of their son, Jack, at the Bowser House. Miss Lillian Miller has returned home from Sussex, and is spending a few days with friends in town.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
Mrs. G. F. Ward and Miss Mildred Ward spent several days recently with friends in St. John and Moncton. Miss Annie Campbell returned this week to Boston, having spent a pleasant vacation with friends in Bass River.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
Thomas McAnn, who has been spending the past year in Manchester (N. H.), is visiting home friends. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who were guests for several weeks at the Eureka, returned this week to their home in Truro. Mrs. Harnett, of Moncton, visited friends here on Wednesday.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
Frank Ward, I. C. R. operator at Campbellton, had home on sick leave. Melvin Dunn returned Wednesday from a visit of several days in Fredericton.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
Mrs. L. D. Pearson spent Friday in Hampton, guest of Mrs. H. P. F. and Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Small have moved into the home vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Fokins.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
Mrs. H. Montgomery Campbell entertained on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the residence. The house was very prettily decorated for the occasion with potted plants and cut flowers, the color scheme being pink and white.

CHATHAM (Cont.)
The Misses Mildred and Eva Fayle, student nurses in the State Hospital, Bangor (Me.), are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Nelson Lobban. Mrs. A. A. Allen and little daughter, Dorothy, of Moncton, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Vanstone, Wellington street.

THE BATTLE AROUND LENS
As indicated on the map, the German stronghold at Lens is seriously threatened by both French and British advances. The British are holding Hill 70 east of Lens and the French capture of Hill 145 near Vimy gives them a dominant outlook on the southern approach to the city. The shaded portion shows the British gain in the recent fighting and the French advance in Arras. By far the largest gain in territory is not shown on this map, being 100 miles to the eastward, in the Champagne district.

ST. GEORGE
St. George, Oct. 2.—The storm this week did great damage to the weirs along the shore. Very few escaped and in some cases the weirs were completely destroyed.

ST. GEORGE (Cont.)
Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and young daughter, of Halifax, were recent guests of Senator and Mrs. Gillmor. Jack Kerr, of Boston, spent a day in town, the guest of his uncle, George Marshall.

ST. GEORGE (Cont.)
Mrs. Mary McGrath, of St. John, is the guest of Miss Alice Corbett. Messrs. Patterson and White, mill men of St. Martins, who for the past year have resided here, are leaving with their families for home, much to the regret of many friends made during their stay in town.

ST. GEORGE (Cont.)
Miss Grace Doyle is visiting friends in New River. Rev. J. Spencer has returned from a two week's vacation in Boston and Antigonish.

ST. GEORGE (Cont.)
Miss Edith McArdle, visited the border towns on Saturday. A house to house canvass is to be made in the interests of the Red Cross. Those interested will try and ascertain what each one is willing to contribute each month.

ST. GEORGE (Cont.)
The close of the fishing season for trout this year will be long remembered. The furious winds compelled several motor boat parties to seek shelter at different club houses on Lake Utopia. Two parties were marooned one night on islands in the lake and several other parties though safely housed were compelled to stay away a few days longer than they made preparations to. Beyond the filling of one or two boats no serious accidents occurred.

ST. GEORGE (Cont.)
Lucky hunters report the shooting of two large moose yesterday morning at Spears place, about five miles from town. Schooner Francis Goodnow is loading lumber and the Mattie J. Alles pulp for Norwalk, at the public wharf.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF
New Chief of Russian General Staff under the Czar.

GRAND FALLS
Grand Falls, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Frank McCluskey will be at home to her friends on Wednesday and Thursday afternoon, October 6 and 7, from 3 to 5. This will be Mrs. McCluskey's first reception since her marriage.

GRAND FALLS (Cont.)
Rev. Mr. King visited his daughter, Mrs. L. Chapman, for a few days last week. Arrangements are going on between the officers of the Carleton and Victoria Counties Teachers' Institute and that of Madawaska county, by which the two institutes will meet here on the 14th and 15th of this month.

GRAND FALLS (Cont.)
This will be the largest gathering of teachers ever held in this county. The town council has kindly provided Kertson's Opera House for the business sessions and the merchants will give the use of McLaughlin's Theatre for Thursday evening, when a social evening will be given, also a programme of music, etc. No pains will be spared by the teachers and citizens of the town to make the meeting a success.

GRAND FALLS (Cont.)
Privates Richard Estey and Harry Price, of the 65th, have been spending the week at their homes here. Miss Carrie Malcolm, who has spent the past three weeks here, left on Saturday to spend a few days in Woodstock before resuming her hospital duties.

GRAND FALLS (Cont.)
A box containing socks, tobacco, candy, gum, and other articles, was packed by the members of the Women's Institute, and sent on Wednesday to Valcartier for the soldier boys from Grand Falls and New Denmark. Laurits Jensen and cousin, of Blue Bell, left this week for Sussex to enlist for overseas service.

GRAND FALLS (Cont.)
R. R. Bradley was in town for a few days this week, after spending a month at his home in Ottawa. Mr. Bradley has just received an appointment from the provincial government, to take charge of the work of classifying the government land in the province.

GRAND FALLS (Cont.)
Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, who has been visiting his father, Judge Wilkinson, Bushy, returned to his home in England on Thursday last week. Mrs. F. H. McKean has been spending the past two months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gann, Mr. McKean joined Mrs. McKean here on Monday. Miss Mary Baldwin, of Woodstock, is visiting friends here.



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ST. JOHN
St. John, Oct. 1.—An application has been received by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes from the British War Office which states that the authorities there would like to have twelve of the regiments now in training in Canada sent across to England to take the place of the regiments of the Second Division which have gone to France.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
It is understood that they will be quartered in huts or barracks at Aldershot. This request for twelve new battalions is in addition to the request of the War Office for twelve regiments which came some weeks ago. These have nearly all gone.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
The idea is that the new battalions should complete their training in England. What regiments are to go will be announced soon. When the new battalions leave, the total Canadian troops which have gone to take part in the war will be more than 100,000 and there will still be between 60,000 and 70,000 troops in training throughout the dominion with additional 60,000 day.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
Exchange Commands.
Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 1.—Brigadier General E. W. B. Morrison, who was in command of the artillery of the first Canadian division at the front, has exchanged commands with Colonel Thacker, who commanded the artillery of the second division.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
Colonel Thacker belonged to the permanent force. Some time ago General Morrison met with an accident. His horse fell upon him and later he had an attack of pneumonia. He is not yet sufficiently recovered to endure the strain of the battlefield, but the artillery of the second division is still in England and he is quite capable of handling it for training purposes. General Morrison is convalescing in England.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
Charlotte and St. John Counties Teachers' Institute
St. Stephen, Oct. 2.—The St. John and Charlotte County Teachers' Convention was opened here on Thursday. On Thursday morning the Charlotte county teachers organized with Inspector McLean presiding. Enrolment was proceeded with after the enrolment fee had been fixed at fifty cents for men and twenty-five cents for ladies, and more than 100 teachers became members.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
A nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Principal Denham, of Milltown; Miss Laura McCaffrey, of St. Stephen; and Miss Emma Neasey, of St. Stephen. The audit committee was also appointed consisting of Principal McFarlane, of St. Stephen; Principal A. B. Brooks, of St. George; and E. E. DeWolfe, of St. Stephen.

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The following officers were elected: Miss Edna Gibson, St. Andrews; president; A. B. Brooks, St. George; vice-presidents; S. O'Sullivan, secretary-treasurer; additional members of the executive, Miss Grace Coughlin, Miss Marg. Caswell and Miss Bessie Maxwell. The St. John teachers having arrived on the noon train, they organized at 3 p. m. More than 100 enrolled, President W. A. Nelson, of St. John, in the afternoon.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
The joint sessions of the united institutes was opened at 3.30 by a most interesting paper on English Grammar, by W. J. Shea, of St. John. This excellent paper was discussed by Messrs. Denham, Peckham and Jos. Harrington. Miss Eleanor Robinson, of the Educational Review delivered a most interesting address on The Lessons to be Learned from the Present War.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
Chief Superintendent Carter followed with a most inspiring address. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Bijou Theatre building. Addresses were delivered by G. W. Ganong, chairman of the St. Stephen school board; Pecker Grimshaw, Chief Supt. of the Board of Education; Premier Clarke, Inspector McLean and Dr. W. H. Laughlin, chairman of the Milltown school board, gave an excellent address on Medical Inspection in Schools.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
During the evening solos were rendered by Miss Georgie Nesbitt, of St. Stephen, and also by A. P. Dewar, of Milltown. The Bijou management put on a movie picture for the entertainment of the visitors at the close of the meeting. On Friday morning Miss Annie L. Richardson, of St. Andrews read a most instructive paper on Geography. This subject was further discussed by Jos. Harrington and Miss Eleanor Robinson. Superintendent Carter presided and Principal of the Calais (Me.), teachers attended this session. Mr. Pike delivered a stirring address to the institute, stating the pleasure and profit to the visitors from Calais in joining with the members of St. John's Charlotte county institute in these teachers' conventions.

ST. JOHN (Cont.)
Dr. Bridges' paper on Method Teaching was a most comprehensive one and was a great literary as well as instructive address. This subject was spoken to by Principal McFarlane and Principal Myles, of St. John. The music lesson given by Miss Catherine C. Robinson, of St. John, was well received and instructive. The afternoon session was opened with a most interesting address on Drawing by H. H. Hagermann of the Provincial Normal school, which proved to be one of the most profitable of the institute.

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The institute closed with singing the National Anthem. The time and place of next meeting was left to each executive. The usual votes of thanks were given to the train and steamship officials for their courtesy in allowing reduced rates, and to the readers of papers, etc. This proved to be a most profitable and interesting convention.

The following teachers were in attendance: Kathleen Attoe, Alice Anderson, Margaret A. Brooks, Elora Boyd, Helen V. Burnett, Russell Bennett, Margaret Barbour, A. B. Brooks, Grace E. Busby, Mabel T. Burns, Ethel B. Brown, Grace E. Boyd, Mary E. Caswell, J. M. Dew, Ruth M. Clark, Grace L. Coughlin, Gertrude C. Coughlin, M. Elizabeth Clevland, Eleanor DeWolfe, Wm. T. Denham, Mrs. Margaret I. Dunbar, E. E. DeWolfe, Mrs. J. Melvin Eldridge, Wm. H. Elgse, Mary Olivia Forsyth, Bernice L. Getchell, Sarah B. Graham, Harry M. Groom, Sadie M. Gaskell, M. Helen Garcelin, Elsie F. Gensham, S. C. Maud Guphill, Hilda L. Guphill, Flossie B. Gillespie, Florence P. Hawkins, Alice K. Hyslop, Gwendolene C. Hallett, Inez G. Henderson, Mary A. Holt, Rena M. Hobbs, Mary E. Hyalor, Margaret R. Hennessey, Florence G. Justico, Annie M. Keough, Annie M. Lewis, G. A. Little, Ella M. Little, George O. Lawrence, Frances E. Murphy, Inez V. McClean, Mina E. MacCallum, Eva M.

QUEEN'S COUNTY MACHINE GUN FUND

A. R. Slipp, M.P.P., acknowledges the receipt of the following addition to the Queen's county machine gun fund: Royal Orange Lodge No. 150, Brigg's Corner, Queen's county, \$482, bringing the total receipts to date from the parish of Clippman to \$808.75. Mr. Slipp says: It has been suggested that some of the successful men who are natives of Queen's, but doing business outside the county, might well join in bringing this fund up to an even \$4,000. It will require less than \$340 to do this. Who will be the first to join me in this plan?

CONTRACTOR KELLY ARRESTED
Winnipeg, Oct. 1.—Contractor Thomas Kelly was arrested in Chicago tonight. The charges are that Kelly conspired to defraud, and obtaining money under false pretences. Chicago, Oct. 2.—Thomas Kelly, the millionaire Canadian contractor, arrested here yesterday in connection with alleged frauds in the construction of parliament buildings at Winnipeg, declared today that he would "fight extradition, and go back when good and ready."

ROOSEVELT "is good tea"

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TELLS OF GREAT OF LAST WEEK

London, Oct. 3.—The following special Marshal Sir John French...

"GEORGE R. & L." to his majesty?

Palace: deeply grateful for your majesty's the troops are not prepared to make of your majesty's army, and to secure

D. P. FRENCH, Field Marshal, of has received the following message:

"KITCHENER" Marshal Sir John French, commander-

in the great battle which COMIN THE SOUTH HAVE PIERCED

RIGHTS AND EFFECTED LARGE AND TENT.

RIGHTS HAS BEEN HEAVILY OPPOSED, BUT IMPORTANT POSITION, KNOWN AS THE

TISH FORCES HAVE BEEN MOST AND IMPORTANT RESULTS.

THE FIRST AND FOURTH CORPS ENEMY'S FIRST AND MOST POWS, EXTENDING FROM OUR EXY

TO A POINT NORTH OF THE TANCE OF 6500 YARDS.

consisting of a double line which work of trenches and a bombproof shel-

intervals all along the line, some of the ground.

and the 3rd cavalry division were subly the 28th division. After the vicis-

the enemy's line and second line post own as Hill 70, in advance of Loos,

established and consolidated in close line.

a Bassee Canal were much facilitated by the 3rd and Indian corps, and

also was rendered the operations by some important captures were made.

Admiral Baxox and our naval com- fect.

3,000 prisoners and some 25 guns of war material.

HEAVY LOSSES, PARTICULARLY CH HE HAS ENDEAVORED TO IN, BUT WHICH HAVE ALL

AGENTS WANTED RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick

GUNS, Rifles and Revolvers bought, sold, repaired, or for hire. Greenheart and lancewood for rods.

MARRIAGES. GIBBONS-EVANS—At Carmarthen street church, on Sept. 29, by Rev. Robert S. Crisp, Percy Gibbons to Abigail daughter of Thomas W. Evans, all of this city.

DEATHS. McCORMICK—At Black River, St. John county, Sept. 30, Bernard McCormick, aged 86 years, leaving a widow, one daughter and two sons to mourn their sad loss.

"Painless" Now Parker's Name Dentist Who Has Achieved Fame Has Court Change Name in Order to Keep Up Business.

Dr. Edgar Randolph Parker, who has offices in six cities, with headquarters in Market street, at Stockton and Ellis streets here, has changed his name to "Painless Parker"—the trade name by which he was better known.

Dr. Painless Parker is a native of Tyrnmoath (N. B.), and is a frequent visitor to his old home here.

IMPERIAL RED CROSS DAY IN ONTARIO, OCT. 21 Toronto, Sept. 30.—Canadians will have an opportunity, on October 21, of replenishing the exchequer of the Imperial Red Cross.

HENRY FORD OBJECTS TO ANYTHING WHICH PROLONGS THE WAR Detroit (Mich.), Oct. 3.—In an accredited interview this evening, Mr. Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, while saying he neither intended to affirm or deny the statement attributed to him, and which was said to have been made in New York recently, to the effect that he was opposed to the Anglo-French war loan, said in his opinion the only way in which the loan would only mean a prolongation of the war.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County P. E. DeMille to Edeline, wife of David Wills, property in Lancaster.

Mill on Liberty. (By John Stuart Mill.) Not that it is solely, or chiefly, to form great thinkers, that freedom of thinking is required. On the contrary, it is as much and even more, indispensable to enable average human beings to attain the mental stature which they are capable of.

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MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Sept. 30. Tern schr Wm L. Eldins, 229, Balmer, Calais, J. W. Smith, bal.

Friday, Oct. 1. Str Cape Breton, 1,109, Kemp, Sydney, Starr, coal. Coastwise—Strs Ruby L. Connors Bros, Harbinger, Brunswick, Bear River; sch Maggie Alice.

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BRITISH PORTS. Manchester, Sept. 27.—Ard, smy Manchester Mercant, Beggs, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS. Reading, Sept. 28.—Ard, schr Mayflower, Parnboro.

At the board of health offices last week, fourteen deaths were registered, resulting two each from enteric colitis and premature birth, and one each from enteritis, ashiemia, meningitis, consumption, heart disease, cholera infantum, cerebral embolism, osteomyelitis tibia, carcinoma of stomach and rheumatoid arthritis.

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Cheering Letters From Canadian Prisoners

LIEUT. R. R. STEEVES, 7TH BATTALIAN (STANDING), LIEUT. E. D. BELLEVUE, 7TH (SEATED). This unique photograph was taken in a German prison camp at Bischofswerda, Saxony, and was sent to C. Mc.N. Steeves of this city, a brother of Lt. Steeves, who is a son of R. P. Steeves, of Sussex, director of agricultural education.

CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL. Withdrawals for the month of September at the government savings bank were \$81,184.54, and deposits \$47,651.33.

ONE YEAR'S WORK OF SALISBURY RED CROSS. Salisbury (N. B.), Sept. 30.—At the anniversary meeting of the Salisbury branch of the Red Cross Society held on Tuesday evening, September 28, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. A. E. Trites, president; Mrs. H. C. Barnes, vice-president; Miss M. J. Gagnon, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Harry N. Crandall, Mrs. H. H. McPhee, Mrs. J. H. Dineen, Mrs. J. W. Carter, Mrs. D. J. O'Neill, committee.

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HON. J. K. FLEMMING REPORTED VERY ILL

(Fredericton Gleaner, Sept. 30.) Hon. J. K. Fleming has been compelled by the seriousness of his illness to return to bed at his home in Woodstock, and his friends are much alarmed regarding his illness.

Brief Despatches. London, Oct. 1.—The appointment of Charles Clive Bayley as British consul-general at New York was announced today.

Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 1.—After placing a bunch of white carnations upon the grave of the late Maxima Simmonds yesterday Maxima Schmidt, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange committed suicide there by shooting himself with a revolver. He had written a note which led to his identification.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Unless Capt. Von Pappen, the German military attaché, is voluntarily withdrawn by his government, indications today were that within a short time the United States would request his recall.

New York, Oct. 1.—Subscriptions amounting to approximately \$965,000 appeared to be in sight Thursday night towards the \$1,000,000 issue of Joint Anglo-French bonds according to a declaration made today by the president of one of the largest national banks in the city.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes received today from the secretary of Henry Ford, of Detroit, the following message: A reply to your telegram will be made through the Toronto papers.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Israel Scheffer, steamship ticket agent, charged with treason in attempting to assist ten Austrian reservists to leave Canada shortly after the outbreak of the war, will have to stand trial a second time, the jury in the case, which was concluded at the court's bench this afternoon, having disagreed, and Judge Cross thereupon having ordered a new trial.

New Orleans, Oct. 1.—Reports from scattered sections of the hurricane zone in Louisiana and the Mississippi Gulf coast late today give 149 known dead, 106 reported dead and 105 missing. Hundreds of persons along the Mississippi and interior points are marooned in flooded sections. The known dead in New Orleans is twenty-four. The property damage will run into millions.

New York, Oct. 1.—More than seventy-three German submarines have been destroyed or captured by the British, chiefly through the aid of electrical devices installed along the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland, according to Wm. Dübiller, an American engineer, who arrived here today from England.

New York, Sept. 30.—That wireless telephone communication from the Atlantic seaboard to Hawaii, a distance of 4,600 miles, is now an accomplished fact was announced today at the offices of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

World's Gold Supply. (From Leaflet Issued by The Transvaal Chamber of Mines, South Africa.) The total quantity of ore brought to the surface by the Witwatersrand gold mines to the end of 1914 was two hundred and eighty million tons, and up to the same date the amount of "footwall" accomplished amounted to no less than 1,690 miles. At the present rate of work, the approximate aggregate length of holes drilled in one day amounts to forty-six miles, and the amount of explosives used daily is fifty-two tons. The total yearly production of gold from 1887 to 1914 amounted to 8,996 tons, of which these fields produced 8,000 tons.

26TH MAY BE ON THE FIRING LINE

Saturday, Oct. 2. The report in last night's casualty list that Michael Gardner of Sydney, N. S., a member of the 26th Battalion, has been wounded, may indicate that the 26th Battalion, which is in the same brigade, may be under fire. Harry J. Harrison, of Halifax, 6th M. R., is reported ill.

Sergeant Thomas W. Carter, of Woodstock, who was a member of the 24th Battalion, of Field Artillery, is reported to have been killed in action.

Cariboo Liberals NOMINATE JOE MARTIN FOR FEDERAL HOUSE. Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 3.—Joe Martin got the Liberal nomination for the federal house for Cariboo at a convention held Saturday afternoon in Ashcroft. Senator Bostock has decided to stay with that body, and his name as possible candidate in Cariboo was not voted upon.

Opportunities for Girls. It looks more and more as if, owing to scarcity of skilled men, women will have to do much of the work hitherto done by men.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits. Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for these habits are safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injection, no loss of time from business and positive cures.

Bruce's Flowering Bulbs. For Winter Flowering in the House and Spring Flowering in the Garden. Requisite colors and fragrance—EARLY GROWING—Must be planted this Fall.

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We have spared no efforts to obtain for our customers the nearest waterproof and most comfortable footwear of this class. We have had our goods made with only Highest Quality, in workmanship and materials for specifications. The results are satisfactory shoes.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street.

Hand-Made Waterproof Solid Leather Boots For All Workers—the Mill, Workshop, Foundry, Farm or the Drive. Every pair Guaranteed.

BRINDLE'S BOOT-MAKING AND REPAIRING FACTORY Phone 161-21, 227 Union St., City

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MEMBERS OF 26TH SPLENDID SOLDIERS AND FIGHTING MEN

Chaplain Hooper Pays Tribute to New Brunswick's First Contingent as They Take Places in Firing Line

Himself Transferred Temporarily to Ambulance Corps He Feels the Stir in His Blood as Men and Transport Move Up to Front—"Keep Stream of Men, Munitions and Material Coming," His Message to New Brunswick.

Writing from "Somewhere in France" to a friend in St. John on Sept. 13, and dating his letter at the headquarters of the 6th Field Ambulance, Second Division, Canadian Expeditionary Force, Rev. E. B. Hooper, chaplain of the 26th battalion, announced that he had been transferred temporarily from the 26th to the 6th Field Ambulance. This field ambulance is the one which will look after the sick and wounded of the 26th battalion, so that the chaplain will be directly in touch with his own regiment, to which it is expected he will be transferred again a little later on.

Captain Hooper was appointed senior chaplain of the 5th Brigade early in September, but on Sept. 10 the director of chaplains assigned Captain Shatford, of the 24th battalion, Montreal, who had been in France for three months, to the 5th Brigade, and asked the Rev. Mr. Hooper to join the 6th Field Ambulance. It is understood that Captain Shatford's term of service only extends for a short time longer, whereas Chaplain Hooper volunteered for the whole period of the war. Rev. Mr. Hooper joined the 6th Field Ambulance on the morning of Sept. 14 and was then evidently on his way to the front.

Chaplain Hooper speaks in the highest terms of Chaplain Shatford. Rev. Mr. Hooper's letter coming at a time when St. John hears that the 2nd Division of Canadians are in the firing line, is of most timely interest. He writes: "It may be some satisfaction to those who have dear ones in the 26th and who think of me more kindly than I deserve, to know that when any of the men are sick, wounded or dying, it is my field ambulance which will look after them, and I, their old chaplain, who loves them, will minister to them. This is a comfort to me and it may be to some others."

"I wish that their friends could see our 26th men today. Excitement and most splendid spirits abound. No holding back, but only intense desire to get to the very front. God bless the lads, I am very fond of them. They are a credit to the province which sent them and to the fathers and mothers whose sons they are."

REAL SPLENDID SOLDIERS AND FIGHTING MEN. "Your men are fine men and have developed into real splendid soldiers and fighting men. As I sit in my quiet quarters writing there is an increasing sound in the road a hundred yards away of the transport train moving. The road is filled with horses and wagons of every military description; the air is full of busy and cheerful sound. The old chaplain, sitting alone in the midst of all the turmoil, realizes the seriousness of it all, more than any of the younger men can possibly realize it. Still, it stirs the blood when one sees and hears the utter abandon with which these men from Canada and our New Brunswick are throwing themselves into this fearful yet glorious struggle in which the might and majesty—and the existence—of the British Empire are involved."

"THESE MEN HAVE DONE THE RIGHT THING IN COMING FORWARD INTO THE FIGHT; AND THEY ARE GOING TO DO THINGS BEFORE THEIR RETURN WHICH WILL MAKE THEIR COUNTRY RING WITH ACCLAMATION. THEIR DEAR ONES PROUD OF THE MEN THEY HAVE GIVEN, AND THE SHIRKERS GREEN WITH ENVY AND FILLED WITH SHAME THAT THEY REMAIN AT HOME TO CHEER WHILE OTHERS WENT IN THEIR PLACES TO FIGHT AND PERCHANCE TO DIE FOR BRITISH LIBERTY AND IN PUNISHING THE IMPERIAL MURDERER AND HIS CRUEL FORCES AND THEIR ALLIES."

"MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK, THANK GOD THAT YOU ARE ALREADY SPLENDIDLY REPRESENTED ON THE FIELD OF ACTION, AND KEEP A STEADFAST AND BRAVE HEART, MAINTAINING A STEADY SUPPLY OF MEN, MUNITIONS AND MATERIAL UNTIL AT LAST GOD GIVES US THE VICTORY AND THE FOES OF CIVILIZATION AND RIGHTEOUS PEACE ARE LAID LOW FOREVER."

"Friends who gave to my hospital fund may be sure of its being spent for those for whom it was given."

OBITUARY

Edward Beattie. Friday, Oct. 1. The death of Edward Beattie, of Cambridge (Mass.), and a native of West St. John, at his home in Cambridge, yesterday morning, will be learned with regret by many friends here. Mr. Beattie, who was in his 89th year, leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters, all at home. He was a son of Mrs. Beattie, Prince Street, West End, and the late Sylvanus Hoyt Beattie, of West St. John. There survive four brothers and two sisters, all of West St. John—John James, William, Walter, Mrs. Wellington Lord and Mrs. J. L. Wright. The news of the death of Edward Beattie was a shock to his family as he was supposed to have been in good health. James Beattie left St. John Wednesday morning on a visit to his brother's home, and arrived shortly after he had passed away. Edward Beattie resided in West St. John until manhood when he removed to Cambridge, where he carried on a successful business as carriage builder.

Lieut. F. M. Smith Missing in Great Drive in France

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For a number of years Mr. Smith was in the employ of the late George McLeod here and later conducted a furniture business in Richibucto, afterwards moving to Chatham as bookkeeper for J. B. Snowball Co. He returned to Rexton, a few years ago and filled the position of station agent until a few months ago when ill health compelled him to resign.

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MUCH ALARM IN DORCHESTER OVER EPIDEMIC

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"Whereas there now prevails in this locality an epidemic, pronounced by the members of the local board of health to be typhoid fever, which has assumed alarming proportions and is attended by untimely mortality; and whereas Dr. W. A. Cameron has succumbed to the disease, and the only other resident medical doctor has been forbidden by the department of justice to administer to the sick, and in view of the opinion of this public health board that the epidemic is spreading and that the local board of health is unable to cope with the disease, and that the local board of health is unable to procure additional nurses and other necessary aid forthwith, and that a copy of this resolution be communicated at once to the chairman of the local board of health and to the provincial board of health and to the attorney-general of the province."

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GERMANS Routed from Dugouts MADE READY FOR WINTER QUARTERS

The distances of the last ranges at which they were fired before the British infantry engulfed them are chalked on some of the gun shields. Perhaps the most interesting trophy is a Russian machine gun taken by the Germans from the Russians on the eastern front, and now retaken by the British.

The German prisoners were well clothed, neat and fresh in their comfortable dugouts, where they were caught by surprise, but evidently they appreciated the generosity of the British rats. Three thousand prisoners were taken by the British, which was a small percentage of the German loss.

The captured German trenches still continue under shell fire.

MORE CASUALTIES IN 2ND DIVISION; NONE IN 26TH

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—More casualties in the Second Division, including the R. C. R., which forms a part of the corps troops commanded by General Mercer and includes the 6th Mounted Rifles, are reported tonight. The midnight list of casualties follows:

FIRST BATTALION. Wounded. J. E. Millwood, 152 Blucher street, Berlin (Ont).

THIRD BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Lance Corporal Arthur W. Andrews (formerly 38th Battalion), England.

FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lance Corporal William Irving, Scotland. Wounded. Thomas Gale, England; A. G. Flowers, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. J. Reid, Scotland.

TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. John Martin, England.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Wm. Fitzgerald, Merrickville (Ont).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Sergt. Robert J. Boyd, Scotland.

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FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lance Corporal William Irving, Scotland. Wounded. Thomas Gale, England; A. G. Flowers, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. J. Reid, Scotland.

TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. John Martin, England.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Wm. Fitzgerald, Merrickville (Ont).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Sergt. Robert J. Boyd, Scotland.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Edward Hastings Cole, England.

SHARP CRITICISM OF CLARKE GOVT

J. L. Stewart, M. P. P., Pitches a Few Shells Into Local Administration Camp—Several Uncomfortable Topics Touched.

Some lively criticism of the Clarke-Baxter government comes from the Chatham World, the editor and proprietor of which is J. L. Stewart, M. P. P. For example, the World has the following editorial remarks in its latest issue:

"What public good is to be effected by Premier Clarke's impending survey and classification of the Crown lands? The time for that was before the lands were handed over for thirty years to lumbermen and pulpmen for a nominal rental. We know already that some of these leases have been sold at \$1,000 a mile, but this knowledge does not increase the public revenue from them. The time for classification and survey was before, not after, granting the long leases."

A PROVINCIAL ELECTION? "It is reported that Colonel John Sheridan has been appointed Indian agent in succession to the late R. A. Irving. This will make a vacancy in Kent, and the public expects other vacancies to occur as the logical sequence of the Chandler investigation. It is the opinion of many persons who are usually well informed on political matters that the government will dissolve the House and appeal to the people instead of making the moral effect of defeat in by-elections."

CANCELLED. "The government, it is understood, has cancelled the order-in-council which provided that no increase in stumpage should be imposed for ten years. The passing of the order, it is asserted, was demanded by land lessees as the price of their contributions to the Flemming-Berry campaign fund, and there is great indignation at its repeal, especially as the men who were tried by Mr. Fleming have received only half their money back."

A FARCE. "In the days of John Robinson's game wardenship it was dangerous to go out after big game without a license. Now, if we are correctly informed, there are scores of hunters in the woods without licenses. Some hunters have procured licenses after having killed game. The game warden has absolutely no system for detecting and punishing infractions of the law. Anybody goes into the woods with a gun who chooses to do so without fear of punishment, and only those who habitually keep within the law take out licenses. The game warden and fishing warden draw their pay and look pleasant. Fish and game protection is a farce."

PRINCESS PATS. Slightly Wounded. Charles J. Swann, England.

Previously Reported Slightly Wounded, Now With Unit. H. H. Swan, Scotland.

LORD STRATHCORN'S HORSE. Died of Wounds. Sergt. Charles A. MacFarlane, Yorkton (Sask.); shrapnel in leg, September 25.

Killed in Action. Bertrand D. Pinder, England; Fred C. Mayo, England.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Driver George Pratt, Fort Nelson (Ont).

SECOND FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Slightly Wounded. Lance Corporal Grey R. Denton, England.

AUTO MACHINE GUN BRIGADE, NO. 1. Wounded. Harry Gawthrop, England.

Countess of Arundel. Died of Wounds. Miss Alice Cobolan, daughter of the late Patrick Walker, One brother and three sisters.

BRITISH PUSHING

London, Oct. 7.—The records of the continuation of the fighting on the western front are being pushed forward. At various points the British are making gains. On the other hand, the German counter-attacks are being repulsed. The British are still on the offensive. The French are still on the offensive. The British are still on the offensive.

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WEDDINGS

Christie-Dennison. At Fredericton, Wednesday, at the residence of the bride, Miss Violet Dennison, daughter of M. Dennison, was united in marriage to R. Allan Christie, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Christie of St. John. Rev. Thomas Marshall performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Christie and two daughters, Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Christie, of St. John, were in Fredericton for the wedding.

Lees-Coffey. A pretty home wedding took place on Wednesday evening, September 29, at the home of Richard Coffey at Reed's Point in the parish of Kingston, when his daughter, Mabel Florence, was given in marriage to Arthur W. Long, of South Bay, N. B. The bride was accompanied by a dainty dress of white silk, and was given away by her father in the presence of a gathering of relatives and friends. After a wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Coffey left by auto for their new home, carrying with them the best wishes of many friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, rector of Kingston.

Fletcher-Titus. A pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong, Bryden street, when her sister, Miss Violet Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Titus, of this city, was united in marriage by the Rev. J. C. B. Appel to Corporal Thomas Fletcher of the 58th Battalion. The bride was becomingly attired in crepe-de-chine and allover lace, and carried a bouquet of roses. A dainty luncheon was served and many congratulations were extended to the bride and groom.

Estey-Crisp. Friday, Oct. 1. A wedding of interest took place at the home of Rev. Robert S. and Mrs. Crisp, 259 Carmarthen street, yesterday afternoon, when their daughter, Bertha Maud, was united in marriage to Alfred Window Estey. A pleasing feature of the event was that the father of the bride officiated at the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Frederick G. Williams, of Moncton. She was attired in a beautiful dress of duchess satin, with pearl and lace trimmings, and carried a shower bouquet of cream roses. She was attended by little Miss Ellen Deacon of St. Stephen, who wore a dainty costume of white, and carried a basket of sweet peas. Lloyd Estey, trustee of the groom, acted as best man. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Frederick G. Williams, sister of the bride.

Following the ceremony a dainty wedding luncheon was served, after which the bride and groom left on a honeymoon trip to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Niagara Falls. Returning they will reside in Douglas avenue. About forty invited guests were present at the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Estey were showered with congratulations and good wishes. The house was artistically decorated with pink and white and cut flowers, and presented a very pretty scene.

The popular young people were the recipients of a large number of magnificent presents. The groom's present to the bride was a pretty gold pin set with pearls and emeralds, and to the flower girl a gold chain and locket.

Hoffman-Steinberg. Benjamin Hoffman of Adelaide street and Miss Ross Steinberg, of New York, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening by Rev. M. Rutenberg. The ceremony took place at the groom's residence, 152 Adelaide street, in the presence of immediate friends. The bride looked charming in a traveling suit of blue with hat to match. She was attended by Mrs. and Mrs. P. Goldstein. The groom was attended by Mr. and Mrs. S. Budovich.

Following the ceremony a bounteous wedding repast was served, after which the bride and groom left on a honeymoon trip to Boston and New York. Returning they will reside in Adelaide St. Mullin-Cain. Newcastle, Sept. 29.—Miss Bella Cain, only daughter of Mrs. Bella Cain, of 3000 Road, was married at the manse, Redbank, last night to David Mullin, of the same place, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. P. McCurdy. The couple were unattended. The bride looked charming in a gown of cream silk and wore a black velvet picture hat. Mr. and Mrs. Mullin will live at Lower Brook Road.

Franchette-Smith. Woodstock, Oct. 2.—The marriage of Miss Lucinda Smith and Rev. Nicholas Franchette of Hartland took place this morning. His Lordship Bishop Richardson officiating, assisted by Rev. A. S. Hazel of St. Luke's church. The bride wore a traveling dress of navy blue. She was given away by Percy Graham, her brother-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Franchette left on a trip through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Edwards-Finnamore. Fredericton, Oct. 2.—An announcement is made to day of the marriage