





wore a gown of ivory satin with Irish lace trimmings and a Juliet cap and veil with orange and white flowers. Mrs. Helen...

ter the ceremony on a trip to Boston and New York. Dr. Carter, chief superintendent of education, paid an official visit to the public school here this week...

Rev. and Mrs. William Smith for a few days. Mrs. Marion Weston of Upper Gagetown, who had charge of the primary department of Gagetown school last year...

Miss Pipes, Mrs. R. M. Embree, Miss White and Miss May. Professor C. M. Wright, the popular organist of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church...

GENERAL CONFERENCE UNANIMOUS FOR CHURCH UNION. Ottawa, Oct. 2.—Without any discussion the Methodist General Conference of Canada this afternoon unanimously endorsed the recommendation of its special committee...

UNITED BAPTISTS CONVENTION IN FREDERICTON OCT. 17. Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 1.—The Baptist convention of the maritime provinces meets here on Oct. 17 and continues until the 21st. It is expected that about 800 delegates will be in attendance...

ST. ANDREWS. St. Andrews, Oct. 1.—The Misses Beaton and Minerva Hibbard went to Boston on Wednesday for a few weeks' visit. Rev. Mr. Elliot has returned from Boston, where he spent his vacation...

CHIPMAN. Chipman, N. B., Oct. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry King and little daughter Nancy, who have been spending several weeks in Montreal, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. King, returned home Saturday...

WESTFIELD. Westfield, Oct. 1.—Among those to return to their homes in St. John this week are Mr. and Mrs. H. Crockett and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Phillips and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Macaulay and family...

PARRSBO. Parrsboro, Oct. 1.—Miss Agnes Aikman, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. G. Aikman, has returned to New York. Mr. Newell C. Corbett with his daughter, Mrs. Steacie, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. George Corbett...

ST. MARY'S GIRL SHOT BY SYRIAN BOY MAY RECOVER. Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 4.—(Special)—Miss Edith Kirpatrick, the ten-year-old girl, who was accidentally shot at St. Mary's yesterday by a Syrian boy, is reported to be resting comfortably at the hospital this evening...

WHEN YOU ARE ILL. With any disease due to impure blood such as Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Head Aches, Rheumatism, etc., Clarke's Blood Mixture is the best remedy. Cures all skin and blood diseases.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, N. B., Oct. 4.—A drowning accident occurred yesterday afternoon off Hopewell Cape, when John W. Hawthorn, a seaman on the American-registered schooner "A. and M. Carline," was thrown overboard...

HAMPTON. Hampton, Oct. 1.—Mrs. E. G. Evans and her family have returned from Duck Cove, where they spent the summer, and her sons Roland and Harry, who were spending a few days here with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ferriman, have gone back to their schooling duties at Moncton...

AMHERST. Amherst, Sept. 30.—Miss Myra Barnes left on Tuesday to attend Acadia University. The marriage of Miss Isabel Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lawrence, Nappan, to Mr. Roy Phipps, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Phipps, took place on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the morning...

PETITODIAC. Petitodiac, Oct. 1.—Mrs. Geo. Bleasney and daughter, Charlotte, who have spent the summer at the beach near via Boston, to their home in Vancouver (B. C.). Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Fleming have returned from pleasant stay at the St. John valley to the doctor's old home...

Book For Men, Free. 5,000 Words, 80 Illustrations. TO MY READERS: Of the little illustrated advice book described below, which I gladly send free to all men who fill in the coupon...

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Peppermint Cure. The ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in cases of DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

SUSSEX. Sussex, Oct. 1.—Mrs. W. L. Carr, of Woodstock, and Mrs. George Clark, of Moncton, are guests of their sister, Mrs. Scovell Neales, at the rectory. Mr. David Freeman (B. C.), is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Freeman, returned from a short visit to his parents in Moncton...

HILLSBORO. Hillsboro, Oct. 2.—An interesting and important meeting of the employees of the Albert Manufacturing Company was held in the company's hall recently. The gathering was called at the request of the men for the purpose of electing a committee to investigate the best method of contributing to the patriotic fund...

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, N. B., Oct. 1.—Frank D. Dunn, who is home on his vacation from the Bank of Nova Scotia in Fredericton, was successful in shooting a deer early Monday morning just back of the town. E. C. Weyman, B. A. of St. John, was a week-end guest of his sister, Miss Jessie Weyman, and the Misses Simpson, and left for home Monday morning...

RICHBUCKTO RED CROSS BRANCH. Richibucto, Oct. 1.—A large number of the women of the town met this afternoon in a class room of the Grand Union school, for the purpose of organizing a Red Cross branch. With Miss F. A. Cate presiding, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. F. J. Robitoux; vice-president, Miss Margaret O'Leary; secretary, Miss Bessie Ferguson. It was decided that the society be a branch of the St. John Red Cross organization.

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DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir:—Please forward me your book, as advertised, free, sealed. NAME: ADDRESS:

CAPE SPEAR. Cape Spear, N. B., Oct. 2.—Chandler Tremblay, who has been quite seriously ill with heart trouble is slowly improving. C. B. Rayworth's rotary saw mill is being engaged in sawing for Harvey Oulton. The farmers have about all got their harvest in and are having lovely weather for it.

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The Daily Telegraph. The Semi-Weekly Telegraph. The Evening Times. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These newspapers advocate: British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.

NO GRAFT! NO DEALS! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 7, 1914. FREDERIC THE GREAT AND THE KAISER.

Macaulay in his essay on Frederic the Great has left us a picture of Germany and Germany's capital at the end of the Seven Years War, when Frederic the Great entered Berlin after an absence of more than six years.

The city had been more than once plundered. The population had considerably diminished. Berlin, however, had suffered little when compared with most parts of the Kingdom.

Macaulay's picture of Frederic the Great is a picture of Germany and Germany's capital at the end of the Seven Years War, when Frederic the Great entered Berlin after an absence of more than six years.

up to the end of the first month of the war. Then it was found that, man for man, the British, the French, and the Russians are at least quite as formidable as the Germans in every branch of war.

THE STRUGGLE. If the Allies succeed in making a breakthrough in Von Kluck's communications for even forty-eight hours the German right wing will be put out of business.

It does not seem too much to assume that the battle of the Aisne, which has also become the battle of the Somme and the Oise, is nearing an end.

THE SUBMARINE. The present war has furnished the first real test for the submarine. The brilliant exploit of the English submarine craft in entering hostile waters and sinking the German cruiser Helgoland, and the success of the Kaiser's flotilla in destroying three British cruisers, have brought the submarine to the forefront in naval strategy.

A RESPONSIBLE POSITION. In choosing Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to direct the investigation into industrial relations the world over, the Rockefeller Foundation, which has raised the new field of social service, has paid a remarkable tribute to the ability of the former Minister of Labor in Canada.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE. According to the statement from the battlefield the allied left now extends to within thirty miles of the Belgian coast.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS. (Toronto Star). Yesterday in the Mail and Empire there was republished without a word of comment an article from the Wall Street Journal on Canada's political situation.

problems of attack and defense carried to the limit of human ingenuity. It has already proved that the submarine is the most elusive and dangerous of all the fighting ships.

CULTURE, GENIUS AND THE WAR. What effect will this war have on culture? In view of the events of the last few weeks, such a question is not unanswerable.

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failed, but it is evident that the morale of the enemy's forces has weakened. Sixty-four days after the beginning of hostilities in 1870 the Germans were besieging Paris.

NOTE AND COMMENT. It is officially announced that the Indian troops landed in France a week ago today. They should be on the firing line by this time.

THE MILLENNIUM. (From James Oppenheim's Songs for the New Age). Ask for no mild millennium: Our work is never nobler than its inhabitants.

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### GOVERNMENT DID NOT MAKE OFFER TO RAISE REGIMENT

Saturday, Oct. 3. Acting Premier George J. Clarke, who arrived in this city yesterday, confirmed the Telegraph's account of how confusion arose as to the offer of a regiment of a thousand men from New Brunswick. He stated in an interview: "I notice that the British government has referred to an offer from New Brunswick of a regiment of 1,000 men in a recent white paper. Of course this must have occurred through a misunderstanding. I believe it arose from the offer of Lieutenant Colonel McLeod to raise a regiment at the outbreak of the war."

"We have not yet heard officially of the plans of Colonel McLeod and Colonel McAvity to raise a regiment of infantry, but these matters may come before us at our meeting on next Thursday."

"The provincial government has not taken any action along this line, for one reason, because the minister of militia discouraged such action. He pointed out that the raising of troops was a matter for the federal government to cope with, while there are many other ways in which the provinces may assist. It would cost \$5,000 a day to maintain a regiment, much more than we could undertake, and even the cost of raising and equipping the troops would be a big undertaking. It might be possible to meet the expenditure involved by public subscription of individuals and municipalities, as was proposed in Nova Scotia."

"Hon. Col. Hughes advised me that the provinces could best assist by caring for the families of those who have gone to the front, sending contributions of food, etc., to the old country and in other ways meeting the definite needs as they arise. Our official contribution of potatoes has been hailed with even more pronounced approval than I had hoped, and the comments from Great Britain being especially gratifying."

"He added that so far nothing definite had been done in the way of insuring the lives of the New Brunswick soldiers but that the matter might be considered in the future."

**THE MILLENNIUM.**  
(From James Oppenheim's Songs for the New Age.)  
Ask for no mild millennium:  
Our world shall never be nobler than its inhabitants:  
Never be nobler than you and I, blind brother.

What is this word but our secret nature opened and stamped into cities?  
The smoke of the mill only the vapor of our soft-coat heat:  
The slums of the poor and the drab palaces of the rich are the fifth of our species:  
The curses of the world are but the un-lashed beast in us roaming the streets.

Here and there is one shining among us:  
He is not a conqueror of tools, but a conqueror of self.  
He strikes like a sun in the crowd, and people are glad of him:  
He did not wait for a millennium to perfect his line.  
He did not see the need of sanitation and pure food to help him to a goal.

We wrestled with the antagonist in his own breast and emerged victorious.  
Give us a hundred million such, and a greater world is upon us:  
But give us only a perfect world, and it shall be a little too far behind.  
Stagnation and sin, that mists us as surely as they are deep in our hearts.

**The Canadian Elections.**  
(Toronto Star.)  
Yesterday in the Mail and Empire there was published without a word of comment an article from the Wall Street Journal on Canada's political situation, in which it is said that the Borden government may go to the country almost at once, that "pressure is being put on the government to dissolve parliament at once, and seek a mandate from the country to enable Canada to provide for a national defence and for a military expedition to Europe, a thing worthy of the dominion." The issue will be, it is said, that Canada will stand behind the empire with all her resources.

The Mail and Empire and any other Canadian newspaper ought to have restated the Wall Street Journal's suggestion that there was any political division in Canada on the question of standing by the empire in the war. There is no such division. Men of the ward politician stripe may think that it would be smart to pull off a general election on such a issue as that named, but it would be too foolish a thing for any government to undertake. Public opinion here and throughout the empire would condemn it utterly.

**He Got His Answer.**  
An old farmer was noted for boasting about the products of his farm. So one day a neighbor, thinking to take a rise out of him, sent his man to ask if he could have the loan of his cross-cut saw to cut a turnip up, so as to get it in the cart.  
"He was not quite sure, however, that he had the best of it when he received the following reply: 'You should have had the saw with pleasure, but I have just got it fast in a potato.'—Weekly Scotsman."

The residents of Rothsay and the immediate vicinity have been energetic in adding to the stock of supplies being forwarded from Nova Scotia to the relief of troubled Belgium. The first shipment of clothing and non-perishable food was sent to Trenton, N. S., to be sent with other donations from that place. A car was to be taken from St. John also, laden with similar articles of food and clothing, and sent to the same centre.

## GERMANS SUFFER IN LOSS OF OFFICERS

London, Oct. 2.—The official bureau issued a statement tonight from the headquarters of the British expeditionary force, under date of Sept. 29, concerning the movements of the British force, and the French armies in immediate touch with it. The statement follows: "The general situation, as viewed on the map, remains practically the same as that described in the last letter, and the task of the army has not changed. It is to maintain itself until there is a general resumption of the offensive."

"No ground has been lost. Some has been gained, and every counter-attack has been repulsed, in certain instances with severe losses to the enemy."  
"Nevertheless, the question of position is only a part of the battle and there has been considerable improvement in the situation in another important respect. Recent offensive efforts of the enemy have been made without cohesion, his assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies acting without co-operation with those on either side. Some of them, indeed, evince clear signs of inferior leadership, this bearing out statements made by prisoners as to great losses in officers suffered by the enemy."

"Further, the hostile artillery fire has decreased in volume and deteriorated both in control and direction. The first is probably due to the transfer of metal to other quarters, but the two latter facts may be the direct result of the activity of our air craft and their interference with the enemy's air reconnaissance and observation of his fire."

"The Germans recently have been relying to some extent on observations from captive balloons sent up at some distance in the rear of their first line, which method, whatever its cause, is a poor substitute for the direct overhead reconnaissance obtainable from aeroplanes."

"As a consequence, the damage being done to us is wholly disproportionate to the amount of ammunition expended by the enemy. For the last few days it has amounted to pitting certain areas with large craters and in rendering some villages unhealthy, as the soldiers put it. A concrete example of what was on one occasion achieved against our infantry trenches is given later."

**AIR PILOT KILLED; OBSERVER CAPTURED.**  
"Of recent events an actual narrative will be carried on from the 25th to the 29th, inclusive. During the whole of this period the weather remained fine, though it has not been so bright as it was. On Friday, the 25th, comparative quiet reigned in our sphere of action. The only incident worthy of special mention was the passage of a German aeroplane over the interior of our lines. It was flying high, but drew a general fusillade from below, with the result that the pilot was killed outright and the observer was wounded. The latter, however, was able to continue the fight for some miles, but was compelled to descend, his petrol tank having been struck. He was captured by the French."

"That night a general attack was made against the greater part of the Allies' position, and it was renewed in the early morning of the 26th."  
"The Germans were everywhere repulsed with loss. Indeed, opposite one portion of our lines, where they were caught en masse by our machine guns and howitzers firing at different ranges, it is estimated that they left 1,000 killed or wounded."

"The mental attitude of our troops may be gauged from the fact that the official report next morning from one corps, of which one division had borne the brunt of the fighting, ran thus, laconically: 'The night was quiet, except for a certain amount of shelling both from the enemy and ourselves at 3.40 a. m.'"  
"At 3.40 a. m. an attack was made on our right. At 5 a. m. there was a general attack on the right, but no really heavy firing. Further ineffectual efforts to drive us back were made on Saturday at 8 a. m., and in the afternoon, and the artillery fire continued all day."

**GERMANS IN MOB PROVING EXCELLENT TARGET.**  
"The Germans came on in 'T' formation, several lines shoulder to shoulder, followed almost immediately by a column in support. After a very few minutes the men had closed up into a mob, which afforded an excellent target for our fire."  
"On Sunday, the 27th, while the German heavy guns were in action, their brass bands could be heard playing hymn tunes, presumably at divine service."

"The enemy made an important advance on a part of our line at 6 p. m., and renewed it in strength at one point with, however, no better success."  
"On Monday, the 28th, there was nothing more severe than a bombardment and intermittent sniping, and this inactivity continued during Tuesday, the 29th, except for a night attack against our extreme right."

"The incident that occurred Sunday, the 27th, serves to illustrate the type of fighting that has for the past two weeks been going on intermittently on various parts of our line. It also brings out the extreme difficulty of learning what is actually happening during an action on the far side of the valley, and like echoes of detonations of high explosives and the row of expanding smoke clouds was prolonged by several new ones. Another pause and silence, except for the noise in the distance."  
"After a few minutes there was a roar from our side of the main valley, as our field guns opened, one after another, in a more deliberate fire upon the positions of the German guns. After six reports there was again silence, save for the noise of the shells as they rang up the small valley. Then followed flashes and balls of smoke—one, two, three, four, five, six—as the shrapnel burst nicely over what in the haze looked like some ruined buildings at the edge of the woods."  
"Again, after a short interval, the enemy's gunners reopened with a burst, still further prolonging the smoke, which was by now merged into one solid screen above a considerable length of the action, apart from what seems to be happening, and points to the value of good entrenchments."

**ARTILLERY BATTLE ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.**  
"At a certain point in our front our advance trenches are on the north of the Aisne, not far from a village on a hillside, and also within a short distance of German works, being on a slope of a spur formed by a subsidiary valley, running north, and a main valley of the river. It was a calm, sunny afternoon, but misty, and from our point of vantage, south of the river, it was difficult exactly to locate, on the far bank, the well concealed trenches."  
"From far and near the sullen boom of guns echoed along the valley, and at intervals, in a different direction, the sky was flecked with the almost motionless smoke of anti-air craft shrapnel."

"Suddenly and without warning for the reports of the distant howitzers from which they were fired could not be distinguished from other distant reports, three or four heavy shells fell into the village, sending up huge clouds of dust and smoke, which ascended in a brownish-gray column. To this no reply was made by our side."  
"Shortly afterwards there was a quick succession of reports from a point some distance up the subsidiary valley, on the side opposite our trenches, and therefore rather on their flank. It was not possible, nor trenches, but by eye, to locate the guns from which the sounds proceeded. Almost simultaneously, as it seemed, there was a corresponding succession of flashes and sharp detonations in the line of the hillside, along what appeared to be our trenches. There was then a pause, and several clouds of smoke rose slowly and remained stationary, spaced as regularly as poplars."

"Again there was a succession of reports from German quick-trenches, and again did our guns reply. And so the duel went on for some time."  
"Ignoring our guns, the German artillerymen, probably relying on concealment for immunity, were concentrating all their efforts in a particularly forceful effort to enfilade our trenches. For them it must have appeared to be the chance of a life-time, and with their customary prodigality of ammunition they continued to pour bonquet

after bouquet of high explosives, or combined shrapnel and common shells, into our works.

"Occasionally, with a roar, a high angle projectile would sail over the hill and blast a gap in the village. One could only pray that our men holding the trenches had dug themselves in deep and well and that those in the village were in cellars."  
"In the hazy valleys, bathed in sunlight, not a man, not a horse, not a gun nor even a trench was to be seen. There were only flashes and smoke and noise. Above against the blue sky were several round, white clouds hanging."

"The only two visible human souls were represented by a glinting speck in the air. On high also were to be heard more or less gentle reports of the anti-air craft projectiles."

**NINE MEN INJURED WITH 300 PROJECTILES THROWN.**  
"But the deepest impression created was one of sympathy for the men subjected to the bursts along that trench. Upon inquiry as to the losses sustained, however, it was found that our men had been able to take care of themselves, and had dug themselves well in. In that collection of trenches on that Sunday afternoon were portions of four battalions of British soldiers—the Dorsets, the West Kents, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the King's Own Scottish Borders."

"Over 300 projectiles were fired against them. The result was nine men were wounded."  
"On the following day, 109 shells were fired at the trenches occupied by the West Kent Regiment alone. Four officers were buried, but were dug out unhurt. One man was scratched. The village itself was unoccupied."

## NARROW ROAD FOR GERMAN RETREAT

(By H. M. Tomlinson. Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Herald.)

France, Saturday.—(Many sections by censor in this despatch)—"The violent and repeated attacks of the Prussians against the French lines between Craonne and Argonne were but the mask to a great and rapid German movement which, aided by reinforcements from the east through Belgium, was to outflank the allies primarily, and in any case to secure their main lines of communications and a broad road home. But the French were quicker, their wonderful railways prepared a shocking surprise for General Von Kluck. The impregnable position by Soissons was the hinge of this huge door which was being shut against the exit of the German army."

"Vainly at Noyon and Reims the Germans have thrown their strength against this closing of the barrier. As at Reims they have been thrown back. There some Bavarian regiments have been found as the Germans moved north and east the way was as they went. They discovered this barrier still moving in against them. The end of that barrier moving against the Germans, its hinge at Soissons, is now close to the front center."  
"I cannot say that the German line through Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin has yet been cut, but if the official communication does announce it will not surprise me. They are entrenched there, no doubt, and will be difficult to move. In any case, that way home, the way the Germans came, is certainly so narrowed by this that they would, so to speak, exit only in single file."

There is left for the Prussians the line of the Meuse through Dinant and Namur, and in that direction through Luxembourg.

## British Aviator Braves German Shell Fire to Gain Information

London, Monday, Oct. 5.—The Morning Post publishes from Antwerp the following despatch, dated Friday:

"I witnessed today from Liège a most interesting aerial engagement. It was the proper word for a fight under heavy shell fire. A little after 4 o'clock a British aviator took off from Antwerp and headed for the German lines between Willebroeck and Heyndrick. These machines fly with all most incredible swiftness. This one passed a fast motor car going in the same direction as easily as a swallow passes a sparrow."  
"As soon as the British aviator got over the German lines it came under the fire of German guns especially designed to attack aviators. Two of these guns engaged the aviator. They first fired at the aviator's engine, then left a thick bill of black smoke. These shells were fired with a difference in elevation of 500 feet, and were designed to ascertain the elevation of the aeroplane, but the aeroplane seemed to slant its course so as to avoid passing near the smoke balls which were in any case at a greater height than itself."

"The German guns then began a shrapnel fire, as if satisfied by the information given by the ranging shells. Twelve shells were fired all at a greater height than the aeroplane, as if the design were to scatter balls on it from above. Changing its course occasionally, the aeroplane flew about, completed its work, and winged its way back to the Belgian lines. Its passage in safety under the breaking shrapnel was one of the most exciting warlike incidents imaginable."

## Eye-Witness Tells of One Day Spent With Kaiser at Front

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—(Despatch to the London Standard)—"A typical day with the Kaiser was described by an eye witness:

"Rid myself first of all of the idea that the Emperor is a heroic figure. He is a man not exactly of small stature, but distinctly below the average height and rather fat. Moreover, his left arm is several inches shorter than his right, and is slightly paralyzed. The deformity strikes the eye unpleasantly, although one cannot withhold a certain admiration for the energy which enabled the Kaiser to become a good shot and a passable rider, in spite of this tremendous handicap."  
"On his particular occasion the Kaiser, had been sleeping in a French chateau, but not without elaborate precautions against a surprise attack. Extraordinary measures taken to guard the Kaiser might be attributed not so much to personal fear as to his profound conviction that his safety is essential to the fate of the nation. It must be remembered that a complete army corps is a quaint mixture of bluff, intelligence, capacity for quick absorption of superficial facts, religious fanaticism and megalomania."  
"The French chateau was fortified against aerial attacks. Sacks were piled on the roof and a protective shell of netting stretched wherever the Kaiser moved his headquarters. A small army of military engineers preceded him to carry out these defensive measures before his arrival. Of course they are withdrawn from the firing line, the Kaiser genuinely believes that his personal life is more valuable to the cause of Germany than a complete army corps."

"Around the chateau were men of a special body guard, a detachment outside his bedroom another in the hall, another at the front door and two more detachments in the room immediately above and beneath his own. These unbroken lines of sentries surrounded the house and a whole battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry were encamped in the park. This was some twenty miles from the front and the chateau was connected by a narrow railway with the headquarters of the nearest army so that any sudden retreat of the German legions should not place the supreme war lord in any danger."

**LEAVES FOR FRONT AT SUNRISE.**  
"Soon after sunrise the Kaiser emerged from the chateau and greeted his soldiers with a customary good morning, to which all of those in the immediate vicinity replied in unison, 'Good morning, your majesty.' A motor car was in readiness and the Kaiser was whisked swiftly toward the front. The troops guarding him stood rigidly at attention, their drummers of the body guard beat their drums by way of a salute. The imperial standard was conveyed in a second motor car and the officers of the imperial suite followed in others. The country of the body guard preceded the monarch to the place where he left the motor car to mount his horse. He was helped into the saddle while the troops saluted with their swords and another set of drummers beat their drums. No ostentatious may be omitted, even at the front."

"The Kaiser rode off with his mounted guard thickly clustered around him. The standard bearer riding immediately behind bore the imperial flag. Then followed a spectacular progress from point to point in the rear of the fighting line. A safe distance to the rear, I may say, because the supreme war lord might not be exposed to stray bullets or shrapnel. Large bodies of reserves had bivouached in those parts and fresh troops were marching up from the direction of the front."

"The Kaiser halted and addressed a fervent patriotic oration to one regiment and General in command to another. He rode from place to place and during the morning he delivered no fewer than nine speeches all bombastic and excessively martial in tone."  
"Lunch was taken in the open air in front of a certain general's tent. The Kaiser made one visit to the residence of a French country gentleman and served by his handmaid a splendid nutritious meal, prepared by his own cook and served by his handmaid in gorgeously striped uniform. None of the pomp of the imperial court was abandoned at the front."  
"The Kaiser made one visit to the troops and more speeches. In the afternoon he went back by automobile to the chateau for dinner. At no moment during the day had the Kaiser been within range of the enemy's fire."

## GOOD REGIMENT CAN BE RAISED IN NEW BRUNSWICK

## Woodsmen and Farmers, Accustomed to Outdoor Life Would Make Splendid Infantrymen for the European Campaign—Military Men Hope to See Project Carried Through.

Military men speak very hopefully now of the prospect of organizing for European service a whole regiment of New Brunswick infantry. Perhaps no province in the dominion offers such fine material for effective infantry as New Brunswick.

Everybody realizes now that more troops from Canada will be necessary, and those who have looked into the matter are confident that a complete regiment from this province can be raised, and that it would be one of the finest bodies of infantry ever got together in which the empire is engaged, and many of them were busy with occupations which could not well be put aside. Since that time constant news of the tremendous character of the war has spread over New Brunswick, and also, much of the work of the active season has been accomplished. From many quarters in the province there has come word lately that many men were ready to volunteer, particularly if a New Brunswick unit is to be organized."

"It is understood that the government of New Brunswick is thinking about undertaking the preliminary expenses of organization and equipment, and if that is done, military men who are interested anticipate that the project can be carried through in a manner that will give good service to the Empire and reflect credit upon the patriotism of this loyal province."

"It takes longer to make an efficient cavalryman or artilleryman than it does to make a good infantryman, and officers who have had to do with recruiting and training speak of New Brunswick material as the best available for an infantry regiment."

"The New Brunswick regiment would contain 1,000 men, and already there are in sight many excellent officers, and a large number of prospective recruits. The plan is one that will be watched with interest by everybody, for it is so universally recognized that Canada will send to the front a second and a third contingent, although they may go in smaller bodies, and more frequently, instead of waiting until 20,000 or 30,000 are assembled in ability to shoot and in mobility, scouting sense, and general military men feel that New Brunswickers would give a fine account of themselves."

## BELGIANS HOLD THEIR OWN IN ANTWERP FIGHT

London, Oct. 2, 8.30 p. m.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company has sent the following despatch:

"The German attack on the fort and approaches of Koningshoek (one of the new forts on the outer line) last night was repulsed."  
"A violent attack on Termonde was repulsed at 2 o'clock this morning, the Belgians blowing up the bridge (over the Scheldt)."  
"The Belgians undertook a counter-attack from Antwerp Friday morning on the front of the easterly position. This still continues."

**ARMY REFUGES POUR INTO ANTWERP.**  
Amsterdam, Oct. 5, via London, 4.40 p. m.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Antwerp says:

"The population of all the villages between the first and second wings of forts surrounding the city are fleeing into Antwerp, but there is no panic here. The inhabitants feel certain that help will come."

Fifty thousand refugees have arrived from Ghent, five thousand from Bruges, three thousand from Coutrai and two thousand from Oudenarde, and two thousand from Brussels."  
**WILL GERMAN'S ABANDON BRUSSELS.**  
London, Oct. 3, 8.05 p. m.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says advice reaching there today from Brussels is to the effect that there is every reason to anticipate the early withdrawal of the Germans from the Belgian capital. Wounded men are being sent back to Germany, he says, and the German official documents are being packed up."

"Continuing the correspondent says he has learned from a good source that the German general staff has left Luxembourg in 80 motor cars for Mainz."  
**1,433 BRITISH WENT DOWN IN CRUISERS.**  
London, Oct. 4.—Exclusive of officers, 1,433 lives were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue in the North Sea, Sept. 22, according to a report issued by the admiralty tonight. The Aboukir lost 810 men, the Cressy 561 and the Hogue 82.

## GERMAN INVADERS NOW ON DEFENSIVE

London, Oct. 4, 9.25 p. m.—Having repulsed the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Reims, the French, according to the official communication issued this afternoon at Paris, have resumed the offensive at several points, while other positions on their left have been speedily maintained.

The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right may therefore be said to be again in operation, and it is believed that the whole French column is now moving eastward to Arras, is moving eastward against the German positions.

It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks, in an attempt to reach the German lines of communication, and either inside the German army forcing the right wing, or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their position secure, so that is a lot of hard fighting ahead for both the attacking forces and the defender. The defensive role is now apparently being assumed by the invaders.

In the centre, from the Oise to the Argonne, the two well entrenched armies are still watching each other, ready at a moment's notice to meet attacks, or on the other side of each observation to move to some point where the line is threatened. While there have been many of these movements, there is little, according to the French report, to record. In other words, the situation remains virtually as it was.

**CROWN PRINCE PUSHED BACKWARD.**  
In the Argonne district, where the Crown Prince's army attempted an advance a few days ago, there has been additional fighting, with the result that the Germans have been pushed back northward. In southern Woerwa the French are making progress, but very slowly against the Germans who crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but later were forced back over that river.

In Lorraine and the Vosges there is no change in the positions of the opposing armies. This probably is accounted for by the fact that the Germans have not sufficient force to attack the almost impregnable line of fortifications, while the French are too busy elsewhere to attempt an invasion of their provinces. They have set themselves the task of getting the German out of northeastern France, and this can be accomplished only if they are faced with the necessity of attacking the German positions in Alsace-Lorraine.

Of the result of the operations around the other line of fortifications of Antwerp, there is considerable mystery. Last night the Belgian legation at London announced that the Belgians had been compelled, before a violent artillery attack, to fall back east of the River Sene towards the North. This was taken to mean that some of the forts had fallen and the German artillery had been brought up. This advance along the Rivers Scheldt, Rupe and the other important rivers, as a fact, that forts Liere, Westhem and Koningshoek had been taken, with redoubt and destruction, and that the Germans had entered the line of forts through the breach.

Later, the Belgian minister, on authority of a telegram from Antwerp, declared that the forts had not been captured, although Westhem was badly damaged.

These forts, although important, are only the first line of defence of the city, and, besides two more powerful lines, the besiegers will have to contend with a large innermost area. This advance along the Rivers Scheldt, Rupe and North, as far as Duffel, as well as to the north and the east of the town. Hereafter, fortresses have not stood long after the big German siege guns have been brought up. But Antwerp is in a different category, as, in addition to being stronger than any fortress yet attacked, there is a considerable space in which the field army can operate against the besieging force.

The Germans have also been active in two widely separated parts of Belgium. They claim to have advanced on Saturday, and announced that they were an advance guard of 10,000 men proceeding to Liège while last night and this morning lighting was going on in the east, near Lanaken, northward of Maastricht. One report said that Lanaken was on fire, but another declared that it was not. It is probable that some Belgian soldiers who had been taken at Maastricht, as well as some German soldiers, were developing more slowly than anticipated, or at any rate nothing has come through from either side as to the happening of that battle of operations.

Three monarchs, the Russian Emperor, the German Emperor, and the King of Belgium, and the President of France are now taking part in the battle, or on their way to visit the troops in the field. The German Emperor has been on both western and eastern fronts, while King Albert has been on the actual fighting line ever since the war began.

The Russian Emperor has left Petrograd for the front, and President Poincaré, accompanied by his ministers, is well on his way from Bordeaux, to give greetings to the men on the fighting line.

In both Italy and Roumania, a considerable difference of opinion has arisen as to what steps, if any, the government should take regarding the war. Some are for a large-scale armistice, a continuation of neutrality.

If the report coming from Rome today, that Italian sailors have occupied Aviano, is true, Italy has taken action which will almost certainly involve her. Aviano, "the Gibraltar of the Adriatic," has long been coveted by both Italy and Austria. Disagreement between Italy and Austria, however, has prevented Turkey, it was the scene of a daring exploit by the Italian army, under the Duke of the Abruzzi.

The Austrians of Austria were immediately aroused, and, as a result, an agreement was reached whereby Italy and Austria were made immune from attack. The intensity of Austrian feeling was also manifested during the Balkan war, and Austro-Italian occupation of the part was talked of.

**THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.**  
Paris, Oct. 4, 3.05 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the French war office at 3 o'clock this afternoon:  
"First—On our left wing, after having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, we have resumed the offensive at several points. At other points our positions are well maintained."  
"Second—On the centre, nothing noteworthy has taken place as far as the Argonne region. In the Argonne district we have driven the enemy back toward the north. In the south of Woerwa we are making progress, but very slowly."  
"Third—On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new."

**ALLIES GAIN AT SOISSONS SUNDAY.**  
Paris, Oct. 4, 10.57 p. m.—The official announcement issued by the French war office tonight reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several of the German trenches have been taken.

The battle on the left wing is in full swing, without any decisive result having been attained.  
"First—On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras, without any decision having as yet been reached. The action has been less violent between the upper valley of the Aisne and the Somme, and between the Somme and the Oise. We have made progress in the region of Soissons, where some of the enemy's trenches have been captured."  
"Second—On almost all the remainder of the front, the lull, already noted, persists. In the Woerwa region we have made some progress between Apremont and the Meuse, and on the Rupt-De-Mad."  
**ARTILLERY DUEL AT ANTWERP; NO CHANGE.**

Antwerp, Oct. 4, 4.20 p. m., via London, 6.25 p. m.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the situation in regard to the fortifications of Antwerp was unchanged.  
London, Oct. 5, 12.37 a. m.—An official statement from Antwerp received by Reuter's Telegram Company says:  
"The artillery duel continued throughout the day. The general situation is unchanged."

**GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS AT AUGUSTOWO.**  
Petrograd, Oct. 4.—The official communication from the general staff headquarters, issued tonight, reads:  
"The battle of Augustowo ended yesterday, October 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete."  
"The enemy is at this moment in a disordered retreat and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops march, train, cannons and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded."  
"It is already known that the battle of Augustowo began on September 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotzkin (on the left bank of the River Niemen), followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town."

"At the same time, the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Drusenkeni, on the Niemen."  
"On September 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortress of Ossowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter-attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions one after another."

"Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened, and are at present in full retreat; they are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a flight."

# PERSONALITY OF EARL KITCHENER

## Britain's War Lord Gives Evidence of Reserve Force

### CANADIAN ENGINEER ONLY MAN WHO EVER "TALKED BACK" AND GOT AWAY WITH IT

#### New Secretary for War Had Training in Desert and Like Nelson He Secured Honors by Delaying Orders — His Way in Dealing With Men Different From Lord Roberts

(By T. H. Manners Howe, in Pall Mall Magazine.)

Though it is seldom that the true proportions of a man's greatness are appreciable by his own countrymen and contemporaries, it is often possible to anticipate the verdict of history by that of more detached foreign observers. In the case of Earl Kitchener the opinion of western and Oriental alike has very definitely pointed to him as the greatest Englishman of his era.

#### A MAN NOT OPEN TO IMPRESSION

When Kitchener visited Manchuria and Japan upon the expiration of his command in India, the Japanese had themselves out to impress him with various exhibitions of their military power, of which they were very reasonably proud. But the most imposing pageant in the world, its pomp and vanities, are as nothing in Kitchener's eyes. His host viewed his silence, his expressionless immobility, if with disappointment, at least with profound respect. It was, in fact, like their own ideal of impregnable reserve, and as a Far Eastern friend who was in Kitchener's entourage informed me, Kitchener is regarded by the Japanese today as the greatest European they have ever seen.

Incidentally, my object here is to suggest a new and more accurate estimate of Lord Kitchener's personality. None could be more interesting, if only for the fact that there has been no other modern military or statesman whose preparation for the work awaiting him has provided such an example of reverence to the ancient methods of Providence in the fashioning of his heroism from the days of Moses onwards—amidst the wastes and solitudes of nature.

#### THE EVIDENCE OF "RESERVE FORCE"

There is a common factor in the character of great men which an old writer has described as "reserve force acting directly by presence without means." "It is a sort of familiar genius," he says, "by whose impulses, and whose influence swayed, but whose commands they cannot impart. Such men are often solitary, or, if they chance to be social, do not need society but can entertain themselves very well alone. What others effect by talent or by eloquence such men accomplish by some magnetism."

#### FROM "SILLY SUFFOLK"

Irishmen like to claim Lord Kitchener as a countryman of theirs on the ground that he was born at Guseborough Villa, County Kerry, on June 24, 1850. But although his father, Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener, had migrated to Ireland from Leicestershire two years before the birth of his son Herbert, the family in East Anglia, and in the little Suffolk village of Lakenheath there are records of the Kitcheners going back to 200 years ago, when Thomas Kitchener and his wife Abigail came thither from Hampshire in the reign of the third William.

#### "A SHY SELF-CONTAINED BOY"

As a boy he seems to have impressed observers in different ways. An old friend of the family describes him as a "manly, active and spirited little fellow who could not keep quiet, and consequently, like all boys of his kind, used to get into scrapes, but had great luck in getting out of them." Another says, "he was a smart, intelligent, growing-up lad, promising to be a smart young fellow" while a third remembers him as "quiet and taciturn, good at books, but taking a bad place in outdoor games and gymnastics." To fourth he was "a shy, self-contained boy, who early showed a talent for figures."

#### HIS FIRST SCENT OF POWDER

They soon bore fruit in an eagerness for any useful experience which crossed his path. Thus even before he entered the army in 1871 he had had a taste of actual war. While still a Woolwich cadet he was staying during a vacation with his father in Brittany, for the Irish estates had been sold. France's last desperate struggle against the Germans was being fought out by brave but ill-organized armies of hastily-raised levies. Young Kitchener offered his services to the French, was accepted, and fought under General Chazay in the

# HERE'S BRITISH FLAG WITH BATTLE HISTORY 140 YEARS OLD

## Old Flag With Battle History Presented to National Museum.

### Montréal, Oct. 1.—A British flag 140 years old has been presented under most inspiring circumstances to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The donor, A. McD. Young, although a resident of Milwaukee, is a true-hearted Britisher as the accompanying letter to Sir Thomas Sloughness testifies:

"Dear Sir Thomas,—I have been—as you are aware—a resident here for fifty years, and yet, while gladly bearing witness that those among whom I have so long sojourned are as fine a people as in my possession ever since (fifty years). It has struck me to send you this flag, the idea I have in doing so being that I am still a British subject. This being so, you will realize how intensely interested I am in the war now going on.

"I am anxious to do something for the fund Canada is raising. There was held in Milwaukee in 1864, a large fair for the benefit of the then soldiers of this country, and at that fair was exhibited a British flag said to have been captured at Detroit in 1774 (the donor showing data to that effect). It was determined to own that flag, and to that end bought practically the tickets in the lottery covering it. I did win it and it has been in my possession ever since (fifty years). It has struck me to send you this flag, the idea I have in doing so being that I am still a British subject. This being so, you will realize how intensely interested I am in the war now going on.

#### OPERATIONS AROUND LE MANS. IT WAS TO BE REMEMBERED AFTERWARDS WHEN HE AND CAPTAIN MARCHAND GALLANTLY DRANK TO ONE ANOTHER ON THE NILE AT FASHODA.

#### A SON OF THE WILDERNESS.

But we need not go out of our way to seek for early germs of K's after greatness. He would be the first to deny that there was any lines quality in his nature than is to be found in the generalities of young Anglo-Saxon soldiers.

#### THE TALE OF A TELEGRAM.

It was characteristic of an unconventional nature that his first step to fortune and greatness was a piece of indisciplined severity. Living the Alexandrian of the eve of the famous bombardment, and knowing that a telegram recalling him to Cyprus was imminent, he arranged with a friendly press-man to delay its reaching his hands until the weekly boat to Cyprus had gone. Lieutenant Kitchener with the natives and their language, was, of course, a welcome find for any commander like Lord Wolseley, committed to operations in a comparatively unknown country. Accordingly his services were retained, and from that moment his future was assured.

#### HE WANDERS GARBED AS AN ARAB.

There followed twelve months' unremitting labor, broken only by a journey to Sinai, and then, as an Intelligence Officer, he disappeared into the desert to the south. His nature had become fully responsive and attuned to the voice of the wilderness, and it was a call he could not resist. For two years he wandered about in the desert with Bishara, the Arab whose language he spoke and whose garb he wore. He met him sometimes in the villages, in crowded bazaars, or in desert oases. Living the life of the native, he talked trade and commerce with cross-legged Arab merchants between puffs of his chibouk, and Soudanese "politicians" with the Sheikh by palm-shaded wells in the Libyan deserts. And all the time he was absorbing that vast store of information and knowledge which in due season, after fifteen long years, was to materialize in the regeneration of the Soudan.

#### KITCHENER'S WAY.

Genial, affable, kindly, and fond of a joke at ordinary times, when hard work or fighting is afoot he freezes into an uncompromising severity. Hence the constant triumph of his subordinates over apparently insuperable difficulties. Once, in a blazing Soudan summer, a young officer on a desert post, to whom an order had been sent, was down with a touch of sunstroke. It was a direct conveyance of K's regulations, for every-one of his officers had to be fit and ready to march in K's inevitable half-an-hour in any direction. One of K's staff thoughtfully pleaded the young officer's physical incapacity. "Sunstroke," replied K. "What the devil does he mean by having sunstroke? Send him down to Cairo at once!"

#### THE ONLY MAN WHO EVER "TALKED BACK."

Only one man is ever known to have given back-talk to Kitchener in the matter of an order. When at the most critical stage of the long advance towards Khartoum, the all-important desert railway was being pushed into the gleaming wastes of rock and sand by young Wady Halfa. K. one day made a sudden descent upon the officer in charge of the work and strongly objected to some method of construction. "It might well have silenced some men. But the young man, at that time unknown soldier of French-Canadian extraction, Percy Girouard, looked calmly into the eyes of the dreaded chief and replied deliberately, "Look here, sir, am I working this job or are you?" Kitchener laughed. "Go on," he said. "Do it your own way." He knew his man and the qualities which gave him such faith in himself.

#### K's "Must."

The following story affords an interesting comparison between K's way and that of other commanders. It occurred in South Africa.

Lord Roberts, requiring some important work to be carried out, sent for a senior officer and gave him his instructions. "How soon do you think you can put it through?" inquired the kindly old squire. "I know you'll do the best you can," "I'll try to do it in a fortnight, sir," was the reply. "Well, I know you'll do your best," smiled Lord Roberts, as he bade the other goodbye.

#### THE VISITOR HAD NO SOONER GOT OUTSIDE THAN HE RAN UP AGAINST LORD KITCHENER.

The visitor had no sooner got outside his tent than he ran up against Lord Roberts. His office stationery consisted of a bundle of telegraph forms in his helmet and a pencil in his pocket. "What's that?" asked the chief of the staff in South Africa, had nothing to do but to smoke his pipe, and that if an earthquake had swallowed up the whole of his staff he probably would not have noticed it.

Yet none knew better than he how much of his success was due to his wise choice of the tools he used, and in their choice he was adamant to all suggestions from without.

Upon this implacable son of the desert's the jobbery and backbiting influences of civilized communities never made a moment's impression.

# ALLIED PROGRESS SLOW BUT SURE

## London, Oct. 2.—9.30 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne, as it is still called, although the armies contending in it have spread far beyond that river, has been in progress just three weeks now, and no decision has yet been reached. The reports coming from Paris earlier in the week that the results of the Allies' operations were about to be attained were premature, and from all appearances there must be more hard fighting before either side gives way.

The heaviest blows are being given and taken in the western area, where, according to today's French official communication, an extremely violent battle continues, especially in the Roye district, where the Germans have concentrated considerable forces. The communication added that the action was extending more and more northward, and that the fighting front now extends to the district south of Arras.

This, apparently, was a modest account of the northward advance of the French, for private telegrams received in London tonight announced that the French actually had reached Arras. Stubborn resistance is being offered by the Germans in the vicinity of Roye, where earlier in the week they succeeded in occupying the heights which, however, they later were compelled to give up.

Along the front, from the Oise to the Meuse rivers, according to the French report, only partial operations have been attempted by either side. Frontal attacks by the allies have, as a matter of fact, been discontinued, while the flanks are fighting for ascendancy.

On the Allies' right the Germans have made another attempt to cross the Meuse at St. Mihiel, where they got across last week. The German attempt to regain this ground, which they had abandoned when threatened on their flank by troops from Toul, was made yesterday when they tried to throw a bridge across the river. The bridge, however, according to the French report, was destroyed during the night.

#### GERMAN ATTACK ON ANTWERP

The Germans, who are supposed to have had the assistance of heavy Austrian guns, apparently have failed in their first attempt to break the outer line of forts at Antwerp. Official reports and statements by correspondents say that none of the Belgian forts have been severely damaged, and that the German infantry attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers.

The opinion prevails here that the Germans do not intend, at present, to make a serious attempt to besiege Antwerp, and that the attack they have made is with the purpose of keeping the Belgians within the fortress and stopping sorties, which were disconcerting to the Germans occupying the rest of the country and occasionally dislocated their plans.

Again reports are in circulation that the Germans are making preparations to evacuate Belgium or, at any rate, that portion as far east as Brussels. It is said that their force in Brussels is packing up. Still another rumor has it that the German staff headquarters has been removed from Luxembourg to Mayence.

The battle which promises to be the greatest and most important of the eastern campaign has commenced near Craow, Galicia, where an Austro-German army, estimated to number 800,000 men, is endeavoring to check the Russian advance.

This combined Austro-German army has occupied a line just inside the Russian Poland frontier, from Craow through Zenskoowca to Kalisz, and has had lots of time to prepare strong defensive positions. Both sides are bringing up reinforcements. The Germans are getting their reinforcements from Breslau and Bavaria. All the Bohemian and Moravian railways are congested with German troops and war material.

#### RUSSIANS DRIVING GERMANS BACK.

The German plan of an invasion of Russia from East Prussia has failed, according to Russian official reports. These reports say the Germans got as far as the western bank of the Niemen river, but found strong Russian forces in the hills on the eastern bank. Being in low and marshy ground, the Germans, according to the Russian viewpoint, were unable to advance.

A fight is now in progress at Mirampol, near the northeastern Russian frontier, while further south, in the Suwalki district, the Russians claim to have turned the Germans' retreat into disorderly flight.

More heavy fighting is taking place at Angustowo, 140 miles northeast of Warsaw, in the province of Suwalki, where the Germans have received reinforcements and been able to take the offensive. At Grajewo, twenty-five miles southwest of Angustowo, the Russians have again entered German territory, and at Miawa the Russians claim a victory over the Germans.

#### FRENCH IN VICINITY OF AREAS.

Paris, Oct. 2, 11.03 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"First—On our left wing one of our detachments which came out of Arras (a fortified town and capital of the department of Pas-De-Calais) has fallen back a little toward the east and north of that city.

"North of the Somme we have made progress in front of Albert. Between Roye and Lassigny the enemy has directed violent attacks, which have been broken against our resistance.

"Second—Quiet prevails along the rest of the front. It is reported that in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel (department of Meuse, twenty miles southeast of Verdun), there remains no enemy on the left bank of the Meuse."

#### ALLIES' PROGRESS SLOW BUT SURE.

On the battlefield, via Paris, Oct. 2, 9.31 p. m.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who have been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt that they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans breaking through the human barrier created between them and their main objective, Paris, and that this meant eventually victory for the Allies.

The lines of the trenches make the battlefield appear like deeply scarred fields. The Allies, who quickly learned the lesson in burrowing, at some places face the Germans within a quarter of a mile. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the effects of the German artillery, which consequently reduces their casualties, and permits the Allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks, which must be made across the open, and often at terrible cost.

The fury of the German onslaughts was unabated today, especially on the western wing, but their efforts were met with vigor by the Allies, who seemed to vie with each other in throwing all their strength and courage against the attacks.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans, finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northwest, and today hurled them against Roye. Aswin they failed, although tonight they had not ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

The Allies' great turning movement continued today, and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line of the front show the progress of the Allies to be slow, but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies at every point, and it was remarked that among them the majority were Bavarians, who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

# BEAR WINNING CAMPAIGN IN EAST PRUSSIA

## Przemysl Attacked On All Sides.

London, Oct. 2, 10.30 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says:

"The Russian embassy here has issued a communication which announces that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the provinces of Leds and Suwalki, Russian Poland.

"The Germans, the communication says, were attacked with extreme violence, and compelled to flee from Suwalki, leaving behind them great quantities of transport and guns. Their troops threw away their rifles and baggage. Numerous cannons were abandoned in the quarries."

Other telegrams from Petrograd, the Central News correspondent at Rome says, declare that the Germans have lost 80,000 men in killed or wounded, and 20,000 men taken prisoners.

#### ROADS TOO BAD FOR GERMAN ARTILLERY.

Paris, Oct. 2, 8.20 p. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd gives the following official announcement:

"A division of Russian cavalry has observed."

"Well," rasped out K., abruptly. "Oh, I've just seen the chief," explained the officer, referring to the business in hand. "How soon will you get it done?" "I would try and do it in a fortnight," "Now look here, Colonel," replied K., "unless this it put through within a week we shall have to consider your return home." The work was done.

#### His Choice of Tools.

No man was ever so independent of his entourage. His office stationery consisted of a bundle of telegraph forms in his helmet and a pencil in his pocket. "What's that?" asked the chief of the staff in South Africa, had nothing to do but to smoke his pipe, and that if an earthquake had swallowed up the whole of his staff he probably would not have noticed it.

Yet none knew better than he how much of his success was due to his wise choice of the tools he used, and in their choice he was adamant to all suggestions from without.

Upon this implacable son of the desert's the jobbery and backbiting influences of civilized communities never made a moment's impression.

#### BEAR WINNING CAMPAIGN IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Przemysl Attacked On All Sides.

London, Oct. 2, 12.05 p. m.—Reuter's Rome correspondent says that news received in the Italian capital from the headquarters in the east of the Italian army, Galicia, has been attacked by the Russians on all sides.

"Two of the forts, it is stated, already have been taken, and from these the Russians have been able to silence several Austrian batteries.

#### AUSTRIANS SAY THEY HAVE SERVED IN HAND.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 3, 12.10 p. m.—An official despatch received here from Vienna denies all Serbian reports of victories over the Austrians, and says that the Austrians not only are secure in the positions they have captured east of the Drina river, but are advancing unimpeded.

#### LEMBERG BANKER SKIPPED WITH MONEY.

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—The Slowo Polaki, a newspaper published in Lemberg, Galicia says that before Lemberg was taken by the Russians, the directors of the local banks left the town, carrying with them the deposits of their clients.

#### BULGARIA STANDS BY NEUTRALITY.

London, Oct. 2, 8.05 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Sofia says that the Bulgarian government has refused the permission asked by the transportation of ammunition and other Russian stores destined for Serbia.

#### THIS MAY MAKE TROUBLE IN EAST.

Peking, Oct. 3, 1.10 a.m.—The Japanese government has requested China to remove the Chinese soldiers from the railway line that connects Tsing Tsu with Tai Nan.

The request is made, Japan says, because it is her purpose to occupy the railway up to Tai Nan, the western terminus. If any opposition is encountered the Japanese government states that it will be considered an unfriendly act.

Earl Long, son of Theodore Long, of Sussex, while playing on the I. C. R. table and wall and rolled around while some boys were turning it until he was wedged so tightly that he stopped the table from further turning. The fish was torn off his hands and arms and he was very badly bruised and crushed, but will recover.

# ELECTRO MAGNET DRAWS BULLETS FROM WOUNDED

## Paris, Oct. 1.—During the course of an official mission which he has fulfilled since the beginning of the war on battle fields, in ambulances and hospitals, Professor Edmond Delorme, a member of the Academy of Medicine and Medical Inspector General of the Army, has made observations which he has just submitted for the consideration of the Academy of Sciences.

He showed that in the armies the sanitary condition is perfect. The wounded Frenchman is a healthy man. Illness is exceptional. The number of cases of illness is less than the number in time of peace, and Professor Delorme has met no ill persons, only the wounded.

There is complaint of certain delays on the battle fields, the extent of 150 to 200 kilometres (94 to 125 miles) makes the immediate removal of all of the wounded impossible. On the other hand, removal having been made, the transportation is necessarily long.

To aid the first measures to be taken Professor Delorme has constructed a portable apparatus for extracting bullets from all fractures of the upper and lower limbs, which he presented to the Academy, experimenting with a soldier before the Académie.

#### APPARATUS USED FOR COMPLICATED FRACTURES.

In one day, the professor said, he was able to use twenty-five of these apparatus for the most complicated fractures of the thigh and femur for the most complicated fractures of the arm, forearm, radius, ulna, humerus, and scapula.

In the present war, complications of wounds appear with a relative frequency and gravity which are surprising. The most frequent are wounds of the head, which are directed to the face, the neck, and the chest, and are often fatal.

1. A gaseous gangrene, tetanus.

2. Against gaseous gangrene injections of oxygenated water are found to be preferable to amputations and large incisions, but this first treatment must be thorough.

Against dangers of tetanus oxygenated water also is recommended, but when tetanus has declared itself or is imminent, injections of a few centigrams of magnesia in intra-archidian injections cause contraction to stop and relieve the wounded man of his suffering.

The electro-magnet used to extract bullets.

Dr. Gaston Darboux, the permanent secretary, called attention to the use of paper garments by the troops as a protection against cold. Dr. Carpentier vouched for the excellence of such garments. Dr. Laveran recalled the fact that in 1870 in the army of the Loire during a period of terrible cold many of the officers protected themselves by the use of ordinary newspapers. Things are better today, and the Japanese have already made use of a paper shirt.

By common consent this addition to clothing was approved.

#### PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Ancelina, Quebec, writes: "I, with pleasure, do recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Paris, Oct. 4, 6.10 p. m.—The war is costing France 87,000,000 a day. Ministers of Finance Alexander Ribot announced today that the outlay for the first six days of the conflict had been \$420,000,000.

#### British Casualties.

London, Oct. 4, 9 p. m.—A list of casualties in the battle of the Aisne, issued tonight by the official press bureau, includes 727 men and non-commissioned officers. Heretofore the lists of this battle have been confined to officers. Tonight's list shows fifty-five killed, three hundred and thirty wounded, thirty-three wounded and missing, and three hundred and nine missing.

Of the killed, the Royal Field Artillery, Royal Horse Artillery, Queen's Royal Lancers, and the Royal Grenadiers numbered.

An additional list of officers was issued, showing six killed, eight died of wounds, seventeen wounded.

#### Germans Repulsed.

London, Oct. 5, 2.30 a. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Antwerp, dated Sunday night, says:

"The Germans have been repulsed. They asked for a two-hour armistice to bury their dead, but the Belgians refused to comply.

The Belgians have destroyed all the bridges over the River Nethe. The Germans attempted unsuccessfully to rebuild the bridges."

#### Cas Off to the Front.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—Emperor Nicholas II is announced, has left for the theatre of war.

#### AGENTS

RELIABLE representatives meet the train from present. We will four good men to general agents, taken in the franchise New Brunswick opportunities for men offer a permanent pay to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in district. Pay well. Petham Nursery Co.

WANTED—Five proved, water having a southeast giving exact localities terms and price for cars. Telegraph.

HORSE wanted, upwards of 1.25 cash. Address, give price, to George Anderson, Queens Co.

WANTED—A teacher for school work. Apply stating salary, secretary to No. 1, Apohaqui, N.J.

WANTED—Plumbers in Greater Toronto. Canadian one hundred and school is registered Albany. Probationary work. Acceptance in school. being formed. Then for pupils. Further application to the Superintendent of Schools.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Year. We will not give this year as a number long distances would thereby.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Year. We will not give this year as a number long distances would thereby.

MARRIAGE. GORHAM-MAST set street, on Sept. 2. E. Conron, Ernest Masten's Plats, to Masten's of this city.

DEATH. YOUNG—In this inst., at her residence, Eliza, widow of W. H. Young, leaving one son, James, native of Scotland, aged 74 years.

BURNS—At the residence, 38 Winslow st., Oct. 1, John Raymond, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, aged 10 months, leaving one sister, Mrs. J. H. Craig, aged 88 years, and two sisters, Mrs. M. Mason—On Oct. 1, Mrs. J. H. Craig, aged 74 years.

DEATH. MASON—On Oct. 1, Mrs. J. H. Craig, aged 74 years.

DEATH. BROWN—Sudden death of the 3rd instant, Zena Brown, of Erin street, 11 months, leaving one and two brothers to papers please copy.

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# PROGRESS BUT SURE

The battle of the Aisne, as it is still being fought, has spread far beyond its three weeks now, and no decision is coming from Paris earlier in the day's operations were about to be a success. The German army has been given and taken in the western area, especially in the Roye district, where considerable forces. The communications extending more and more northward now extends to the district south of Arras.

Account of the northward advance of the German army in the Roye district, which had been abandoned by the French, was destroyed during the night.

Operations have been attempted by the allies, as a matter of fact, but they have failed in their first attempt to Antwerp. Official reports and statements from the Belgian army have been German infantry attacks were repulsed. The Germans do not intend, at present, to besiege Antwerp, and that the purpose of keeping the Belgians in the line, which were disconcerting the rest of the country and occasionally attacking the German army.

German army has occupied a line just in front of Antwerp through Oudenbosch to the Scheldt river, where the Germans are to be the greatest and most important advance.

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## AGENTS WANTED

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

WANTED—Five or six acres unimproved, water frontage preferred, having a southern aspect. Reply, giving exact location, also price or terms and price for cash. Address 409, East Telegraph, 17263-10-7.

HORSE wanted, or mare with foal, upwards of 1300 weight. Cheap for cash. Address, giving description and price, to George Anderson, Spighs Corner, Queens Co., 17238-10-7.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher, for school district No. 12, parish of Sussex; district rated poor. Apply stating salary, to James Duranin, secretary to trustees, Rural route No. 1, Apsalook, Kings Co., N. B. 10-7.

WANTED—Flushing, Hospital—situated in Greater New York, about twenty minutes by electric car from the heart of the city—offers a three-year course in nursing to young women who have had at least one year of High school work. Capacity of the hospital one hundred and twenty beds. The school is registered with the Regents at Albany. Probation period is two months. \$1000 per month remuneration after acceptance in school. Winter class is now being formed. There are four vacancies for pupils. Further information by application to the Superintendent of Training Schools. 16885-10-7-s.w.

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby.

Our summer is so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue

**S. KERR,**  
Principal

**MARRIAGES**

**GORHAM-MASTEN**—At 92 Somerset street, on September 30, by Rev. M. E. Conroy, Ernest J. Gorham, of Montreal, and Ethel Constance Masten, of this city.

**DEATHS**

**YOUNG**—In this city on the 30th inst., at her residence, 41 Spring street, Miss, widow of William Young, aged 39 years, leaving one sister and one brother to mourn.

**BURNS**—At the residence of his parents, 28 Windham street, West, on Oct. 1, John Raymond, aged 18 months, the youngest child of Mark and Olive Burns.

**HILL**—In Fairville, on Sept. 30, Margaret Isabella, infant child of George and Ellen Hill.

**DUNLAP**—In this city, on the 30th inst., Mary Jane, wife of James Dunlap, aged 48 years, leaving her husband, three daughters and one son to mourn.

**WATERS**—At 69 St. Patrick street, on the 2nd inst., Mary Francis, infant daughter of Frederick and May Waters, aged eight months.

**CRAIG**—In this city on Oct. 1, Isaac Craig, aged 38 years, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn.

**MASSON**—On Oct. 1, James Masson, of Fairville, native of Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, aged 74 years.

**PIT**—Suddenly in this city, on the 3rd inst., Ernest P. Brown, the son of Ernest Pitt, leaving a loving wife, one son, one brother and two sisters to mourn.

**WATSON**—Suddenly in this city, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. F. Brown, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Brown, aged 49 years, leaving 19 years and 11 months, leaving her father, mother and two mothers to mourn. (Bangor papers please copy).

**GAIRD OF THANKS**

Mrs. J. Fred. Pender, Mc and Mrs. James Pender and family wish to thank their many friends for kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement.

The Illusion of War.

War is a bluff.  
And yet how sweet  
The sound along the marching street  
Of drum and rifle, and I forget  
The eyes of widows, and forget  
Broken old mothers, and the whole  
Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul, save this bright drink  
Of heady music, sweet as leaving  
And even a peace-abiding life  
Go marching with the marching street—  
For yonder, yonder goes the life,  
And what care I for human life!

The tears fill my astonished eyes,  
And yet my heart is like to break;  
And yet 'tis all embowered lies,  
A dream, those little drummers make.

Richard Le Gallienne.

Never give your fowls sloppy food, by doing this you get more water into their crops than nature calls for, and brings on camp fever. See that they have plenty of pure, sweet water, and give them their food in a dry or crumbly state, and they will of their own accord regulate the supply of water needed.

## MARINE JOURNAL

### PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

Star Hero, 1,080 (Nor), Olsen, Mobil, D. C. Clark, hard pine.

Star Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Star Crown Prince Olive, 1,000, Nelson, Sydney (N. S.), Do not call.

Star Kronprinz Olaf (Nor), 2,008, Nelson, Sydney, R. P. & W. Starr, coal.

Friday, Oct. 2.

Schr Percy B., 261, Bentley, New York, J. W. Smith, coal.

Sunday, Oct. 5.

Bkln Ethel Clark, 397, Chute, Barbadoe, Crosby, molasses.

Schr Henry Chamberlain, 305, West, New York, Starr, coal for Fredericton.

Sailed.

Friday, Oct. 2.

Schr Oriambe, 150, Summers, Boston.

### CANADIAN PORTS.

Dalhousie, Sept. 29—Ard, star Framfield, Brander, Swanes.

### BRITISH PORTS.

Hull, Sept. 29—Ard, star Tanagra, Dalton, star River Plaik via Plymouth and London.

Belfast, Sept. 29—Ard, star Howth Head, Moore, New Orleans.

London, Sept. 29—Ard, star Rauma (Nor), Petersen, Campbellton (N. B.) for

Hull, Sept. 28—Ard, star Roanoke, Wilson, Montreal.

Manchester, Oct. 1—Ard, star Manchester Corporation, Montreal.

Liverpool, Sept. 30—Ard, star Canning, New York; Manama, Montreal.

Liverpool, Oct. 1—Ard, star St. Paul, New York; Haverford, Philadelphia.

Inlandtrihl, Sept. 29—Ard, star Maxamara, Christia, Montreal for Avonmouth; Tabasco, Yeoman, Halifax for Liverpool.

Portland, Sept. 29—Ard, star Ramna, Petersen, Campbellton.

Portland, Sept. 29—Ard, star Ramna, Petersen, Campbellton.

Lizard, Sept. 29—Ard, star Kanaga, Wilson, St. John and Halifax for London.

Brow Head, Sept. 29—Ard, star Briandene, Faulkner, Pictou (N. S.) for Sydney, Leith, Farrow, for London.

Greenock, Oct. 2—Ard, star Olympic, New York.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Oct. 1—Ard str Cedric, Liverpool.

Portland, Sept. 29—Ard, str Seaconnet, Baltimore; str Elma, Philadelphia; str Glenelg, Chatham.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 29—Ard, str Robert A. Snyder, St. Stephen, N. B.

Elizabethport, Sept. 29—Ard, str David C. Ricey, Liverpool, N. S.

## WEDDINGS

### Fullerton-Jonah.

Friday, Oct. 2.

An interesting event took place at the Methodist parsonage, Hillsboro (N. B.), on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, when Howard G. Fullerton, of Albert, and Miss Nora M. Jones, of Hillsboro, were united in marriage by Rev. H. P. Piceo.

The ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton left for Albert, where they intend to make their home.

At the home of the bride's parents, Coverdale (N. B.), on the morning of Sept. 24, a pretty wedding took place. The participants were, Walter S. Stevens, of Coverdale, and Sadie J. daughter of William L. and Mrs. Smith. The ceremony was officiated by Rev. H. P. Piceo.

The bride was beautifully dressed in white with a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair. Many handsome and useful gifts were received. After the ceremony the happy pair left on the Moncton train to take the afternoon train en route to Montreal, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will reside in Coverdale.

### MacKay-Harmer.

Friday, Oct. 2.

A very pretty wedding took place in the Presbyterian church, New York, at 9 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 30th, when Miss Ada Anne Harmer, of Norton, was united in marriage with Rev. J. A. MacKay, of Harvey Station, York county.

The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and was crowded to the doors. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. H. Slavert, B.D., minister of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, of North America. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Harmer, while the groom was assisted by Mr. William Ross, L.L.B., of St. John.

The bride was beautifully gowned in a white point d'esprit, with Irish crocheted lace over white satin, and wore a Juliette cap with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white bridal roses. The groom wore a tuxedo, and carried a white ribbon. The bride's train was of black plush and blue hat to match.

The bridesmaid's gown was of white embroidered organdy, with lavender girdle. She wore a black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of lavender and white sweet peas. While the ceremony was being performed the young couple stood under a beautiful arch decorated with orange blossoms.

After the ceremony the guests repaired to the home of the bride, where a dainty luncheon was served. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for their future home in Westfield.

Campanella, N. B., Oct. 2—A pretty wedding was solemnized Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George G. McKenize, 209 Edmonstone street, Winnipeg, when their niece, Emma Louise Mowat, daughter of Mr. and the late J. Porter Mowat, of Campanella, was married to H. J. Chate, a native of New Westminister (B. C.), formerly of Campanella. Rev. Dr. Whiting, of Young Street Methodist church, officiated. The bride, who was a lovely bride, was attended by her aunt, G. G. McKenize, and looked very attractive in her bridal gown of cream tulle with pearl trimmings and a crown of white roses. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and sweet peas.

The groom's gift to the bride was a ring set with pearls and diamonds. After the ceremony and reception a dainty luncheon was served, after which the happy pair left on the C. P. R. train for their future home in Westminister (B. C.). The bride, traveling in a navy blue tailored costume with black and white tulle, was accompanied by her mother and a sister.

The bride was the daughter of a large number of handsome presents, including a silver tea service from her mother, and a diamond ring from her mother.

### Yeo-Bryant.

Newcastle, Oct. 2—The marriage of Miss Yeo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Yeo, of Brynton, was solemnized at the home of the bride on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. A. Ives, of Millerton. The couple were united in marriage.

### Burke-Ryan.

Friday, Oct. 2.

A correspondent in Westminister, about twenty-four years old, has been going in the Shediac district attempting to get money from people on the pretense that an edition of The Telegraph is to be printed in French and circulated in that county. The correspondent is a native of New Brunswick, and has a receipt of \$100 which he paid to the printer.

### A WARNING.

The Telegraph does not know this man, and has no authority whatever to collect money or take subscriptions. Any money so taken is money obtained under false pretenses and would subject the collector to prosecution.

The Telegraph desires to warn everybody in New Brunswick against any such scheme. Persons collecting money for The Telegraph should be notified by reference to an edition of The Telegraph or by reference to the office of The Telegraph or Times company.

The Telegraph is asking the French newspapers of New Brunswick to issue warning concerning this case.

Julia—Going to Maria's dance? Bertha—Yes, I'm going down that way. Julia—'I wasn't invited, either.'

Resident—Have you seen the sights in the town of St. John? Yes, all morning I sat in the hotel front window watching them walk by.

Gorham—Masten.

A pleasing event took place Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Masten, Somerset street, when Rev. M. E. Conroy united in marriage their only daughter, Ethel Constance, to Ernest J. Gorham, of Fairville. The bride was attired in white satin and carried a pretty bouquet. The groom's sister, Mrs. Mary Masten, acted as bridesmaid, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie B. Gorham, of Boston, formerly of Michigan. The bride's trousseau consisted of many beautiful gifts, including a silver service, and a diamond ring. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. E. Conroy, and the happy pair left on the afternoon train for their future home in Fairville.

### CHARTERS.

Schooner, 875 tons, lumber, Bridge-water (N. S.) to north side Cuba, 85, option south side Cuba, 50. British schooner, 875 tons, lumber, Gulfport to Matanzas.

A large number of the young friends of Miss Margaret Ryan were present at a reception given her last week at the home of Mrs. Ryan, Coldbrook. The evening was pleasantly spent in speech-making, songs and other amusements. Miss Ryan was very much taken by surprise when her friends presented her, together with an appropriate address, several magnificent presents, including a parlor suite and a silver service, mounted on a table, and a silver service, mounted on a table, and a silver service, mounted on a table.

## OBITUARY

### Frank Coleman.

Friday, Oct. 2.

The death of Frank Coleman, a former resident of St. John, in Providence, R. I., yesterday, marks the first break in a family of thirteen children, sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Coleman, of Simons street, this city. A telegram last night announced that Mr. Coleman had died suddenly, but no particulars were given.

Mr. Coleman was born in St. John thirty-nine years ago and for the last twenty years had been residing in Providence. His father and mother are both living, and the former recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday. Six brothers and six sisters also survive, as follows: Henry Coleman, of Providence; Charles, William and Warren of St. John; Vincent, of this city; Mrs. James E. Jackson, Mrs. Fred Hughes and Mrs. A. Ashkins of Providence; and Mrs. Titus Godard of North Dakota. His brother, Warren left for Providence this morning, and Charles and William and Mrs. Vincent will go this evening. Burial will take place in Providence.

James Masson.

Friday, Oct. 2.

James Masson, of Fairville, a well known carriage manufacturer, died yesterday morning at 8.30 in the hospital, and the news of his passing caused great regret not only in Lancaster, where he had made his home for the last fifty years, but also in St. John, where he was well known and respected.

Mr. Masson was seventy-five years of age, and was born in Fairville, New Scotland. Coming to this country in the early sixties, he was for a few years employed with the Harris Car Works in the city, and later in Fairville, where he established himself in the carriage business.

The fire of 1892 his property was destroyed, but immediately he replaced it and his equipment and premises are now up-to-date and commodious. As a carriage manufacturer Mr. Masson was perhaps more extensively recognized as possessing superior ability than in carriage making and for years his exhibits in the exhibitions were favorably commented upon, winning the highest honors.

He had filled the office of police magistrate until 1912, when increasing responsibility obliged him to give up the position. When the fire department was organized in Fairville he took a prominent part and when the present system was inaugurated in Fairville he was made chief of the department.

His faith in the future of Lancaster expressed itself in many ways, and he was first president of the board of trade and still an honorary president of the B. C. C., formerly of Campanella. Rev. Dr. Whiting, of Young Street Methodist church, officiated. The bride, who was a lovely bride, was attended by her aunt, G. G. McKenize, and looked very attractive in her bridal gown of cream tulle with pearl trimmings and a crown of white roses. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and sweet peas.

The groom's gift to the bride was a ring set with pearls and diamonds. After the ceremony and reception a dainty luncheon was served, after which the happy pair left on the C. P. R. train for their future home in Westminister (B. C.). The bride, traveling in a navy blue tailored costume with black and white tulle, was accompanied by her mother and a sister.

The bride was the daughter of a large number of handsome presents, including a silver tea service from her mother, and a diamond ring from her mother.

Campanella, N. B., Oct. 2—A pretty wedding was solemnized Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George G. McKenize, 209 Edmonstone street, Winnipeg, when their niece, Emma Louise Mowat, daughter of Mr. and the late J. Porter Mowat, of Campanella, was married to H. J. Chate, a native of New Westminister (B. C.), formerly of Campanella. Rev. Dr. Whiting, of Young Street Methodist church, officiated. The bride, who was a lovely bride, was attended by her aunt, G. G. McKenize, and looked very attractive in her bridal gown of cream tulle with pearl trimmings and a crown of white roses. She carried a bouquet of cream roses and sweet peas.

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### Yeo-Bryant.

Newcastle, Oct. 2—The marriage of Miss Yeo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Yeo, of Brynton, was solemnized at the home of the bride on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. A. Ives, of Millerton. The couple were united in marriage.

### Burke-Ryan.

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The Telegraph is asking the French newspapers of New Brunswick to issue warning concerning this case.

Julia—Going to Maria's dance? Bertha—Yes, I'm going down that way. Julia—'I wasn't invited, either.'

Resident—Have you seen the sights in the town of St. John? Yes, all morning I sat in the hotel front window watching them walk by.

Gorham—Masten.

A pleasing event took place Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Masten, Somerset street, when Rev. M. E. Conroy united in marriage their only daughter, Ethel Constance, to Ernest J. Gorham, of Fairville. The bride was attired in white satin and carried a pretty bouquet. The groom's sister, Mrs. Mary Masten, acted as bridesmaid, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie B. Gorham, of Boston, formerly of Michigan. The bride's trousseau consisted of many beautiful gifts, including a silver service, and a diamond ring. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. E. Conroy, and the happy pair left on the afternoon train for their future home in Fairville.

### CHARTERS.

Schooner, 875 tons, lumber, Bridge-water (N. S.) to north side Cuba, 85, option south side Cuba, 50. British schooner, 875 tons, lumber, Gulfport to Matanzas.

A large number of the young friends of Miss Margaret Ryan were present at a reception given her last week at the home of Mrs. Ryan, Coldbrook. The evening was pleasantly spent in speech-making, songs and other amusements. Miss Ryan was very much taken by surprise when her friends presented her, together with an appropriate address, several magnificent presents, including a parlor suite and a silver service, mounted on a table, and a silver service, mounted on a table, and a silver service, mounted on a table.

## OBITUARY

### George A. Noble, Jr.

Monday, Oct. 5.

The death occurred yesterday, after a very short illness, of George A. Noble, Jr., at his residence, Hillside, Marsh road. He was one of the best known travelers in the maritime provinces, having been the representative of a long time of J. & M. Murphy, Limited, of Halifax, and had been formerly a member of the firm of the London House Wholesale, Limited, of St. John. He was also a leading member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and had a large circle of friends. A few days ago the late Mr. Noble was seized with a paralytic stroke from which he never recovered.

Mr. Noble was born in St. John thirty-nine years ago and for the last twenty years had been residing in Providence. His father and mother are both living, and the former recently celebrated his ninety-second birthday. Six brothers and six sisters also survive, as follows: Henry Coleman, of Providence; Charles, William and Warren of St. John; Vincent, of this city; Mrs. James E. Jackson, Mrs. Fred Hughes and Mrs. A. Ashkins of Providence; and Mrs. Titus Godard of North Dakota. His brother, Warren left for Providence this morning, and Charles and William and Mrs. Vincent will go this evening. Burial will take place in Providence.

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DOING NOBLY FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Monday, Oct. 5. During the week-end the local patriotic fund passed the \$30,000 mark. A fine contribution of \$1,000 from the St. John Railway Co. was the chief cause of the rapid increase. Other contributions on Saturday were:

- L. T. P. Shewen, \$5; Ladies' Auxiliary, \$5; M. Moncton, \$4; R. D. Thompson, \$3; ...

HAMPTON WILL ASSIST BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

Hampton, N. B., Oct. 1.—(Special)—At a large and highly representative meeting of the residents of Hampton at the court house this evening, E. A. Schofield in the chair, and Frank S. Compton secretary, it was decided to assist the Belgian relief fund by money raised by the citizens of Hampton.

The following contributions are from the keeper and family of MacLachlan, Seal Island, for alarm station: W. L. Harvey, \$50; Mrs. W. L. Harvey, \$100; Elsie M. Harvey, \$100; Samuel Harvey, \$100; Louise H. Harvey, \$100; Laurie Harvey, \$100.

Campbellton to Organize. Campbellton, N. B., Oct. 2.—An enthusiastic patriotic meeting was held this evening in the council chamber of the town. Mayor A. A. Andrews was called to the chair and addressing the citizens including Judge McLatchy, D. A. Stewart, Rev. J. E. Purdy, Charles Young, W. L. Harvey, J. G. LeBlanc, Mayor Montgomery of Dalhousie, and Councillor John Harquail.

It was unanimously decided to organize a patriotic society for the county of Restigouche in which every parish and town would be represented, for the purpose of raising a patriotic fund on behalf of the names of the men of the county who have gone to the front. Judge McLatchy was elected president, John T. Reed, secretary, and Justice F. P. Matheson, treasurer.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 3.—Elmer Ward, of Chipman, aged twenty-three, brakeman on the Valley Railway, was crushed between two cars at Barony last night. He was brought to the Victoria Hospital here, but died after a few hours. The body was taken to Chipman this morning.

Port Elgin Fair. The best yet. Sackville, N. B., Oct. 2.—Perhaps the most successful history of the Westmorland & Botsford Agricultural Society was held at Port Elgin yesterday. Fine weather adding much to its success.

Moncton, Oct. 1.—At a special meeting of the council for the municipality of Moncton, it was decided to contribute the sum of \$1,000 to the patriotic fund and to assess the same on the municipality.

40,000 FIRE IN CENTREVILLE. \$15,000 FIRE IN I. C. R. FREIGHT SHED, MONCTON. Fire caused serious loss in the village of Centreville, Carleton county, on Wednesday evening. It broke out in a dwelling house owned by Rev. George Beckwith, and occupied by men working on the Valley Railway.

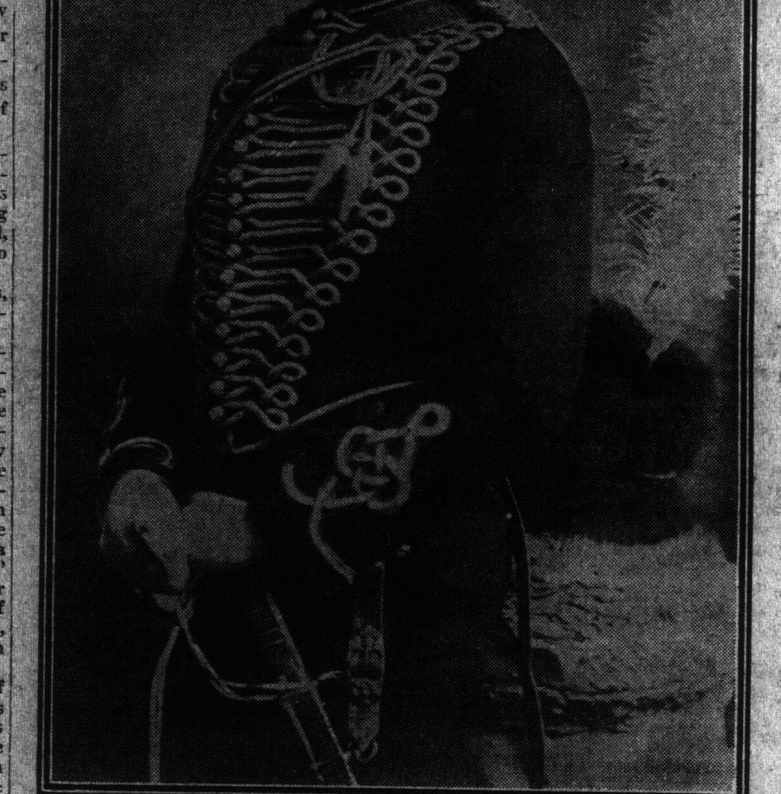
Hampton gives to Belgian Relief Fund. Thirteen packing cases of food and clothing were shipped on Saturday from Hampton to the Belgian Relief Fund. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed: Mrs. Klutchnes, Mrs. A. Dickson, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. W. H. Rowan, Miss Millidge Walker, Mrs. John McAvity, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Truman Alward, Mrs. S. Wm. Barnes, Mrs. J. Ryan, Mrs. John F. Young, Mrs. George Langstroth, Mrs. Cecil Orchard, Mrs. Gravel, Mrs. G. E. McCardy, Mrs. F. M. Humphrey, Mrs. G. M. Wilson, Mrs. H. H. Scovell, Miss Edna Smith, Mrs. H. J. Fowler, Mrs. W. L. Rowan, Mrs. E. Schofield, G. & G. Flewelling Manufacturing Co., R. H. Smith, Lewis French Mercantile Co., A. B. Smith's, J. Wm. Smith, Chief Justice McLeod, Dr. Wainford, Dr. Wainmore, Dr. Smith, Mr. Harry Cowan and Mr. Otty Barnes.

Part of Valley Railway Ready Last of Month. Fredericton, Oct. 2.—The St. John & Quebec Railway Company have hoped to have the St. John Valley Railway from Gagetown to Centreville ready to be taken over by the I. C. R. on Oct. 15. S. B. Wass, the chief engineer of the road, said this morning, however, that there was some doubt as to whether the road would be entirely ready for operation on that date, but that it would be before the last of the present month.

British Wants to Buy \$500,000 American Sweaters. Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—Agents of the British government it was reported here today, are securing bids from local knit goods manufacturers for 500,000 sweaters, similar to those recently furnished the United States Army. Yarn dealers have been asked to quote figures for the necessary yarns.

With Canadian Force

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Capt. C. Weldon McLean, son of Col. H. H. McLean, an officer of the regular British Army of India, who came home to England when war broke out, and by the British was taken to a command in the Canadian Home Artillery.

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20 Years in Dorchester. Twenty years in Dorchester penitentiary is the price which John H. Braman must pay for the shooting of Policeman Frank E. O'Leary, for which he was recently convicted on a charge of manslaughter. In addition he is yet to be sentenced for robbery charges for which his accomplice is now serving a term of seven years in Dorchester. It is possible, however, that the sentences may run concurrently.

John H. Braman will enter Dorchester penitentiary some day early this week to begin his twenty years sentence for the shooting of Policeman Frank E. O'Leary. It is all probability he will leave on Tuesday.

Building Permits Issued. The building permits issued during September by James Carleton, building inspector, numbered seven and the total value of the new work was \$10,460. In September, 1913, sixteen permits for \$44,900 were issued. The total value of the permits issued from January 1, 1914, to September 30 is \$44,900, as compared with \$1,444,900 for the same period last year.

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Italian Royal Family Expects an Addition. Rome, via Paris, Oct. 5.—Official announcement is made here that the announcement of Queen Elena is expected next January. The king and queen have four children—three girls and a boy.

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Allies Bending German Wing. SOME RITUAL IN NEW METHODIST HYMN BOOK. General Conference Hopes to Conclude its Labors Today. Ottawa, Oct. 5.—For the first time in the history of the Methodist church in Canada, some ritual in the new hymn book for the church. The General Conference decided on this afternoon. The ritual will include the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the questions and answers of the Reception Service, and the General Confession of the Service of the Lord's Supper.

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