

NO WARNING WHEN ARABIC LOST WITH 32 LIVES; ITALIAN FORCE READY FOR USE AGAINST TURKEY

White Star Liner Torpedoed Off South Coast of Ireland and Sunk in Ten Minutes—Of 423 on Board All But 32 Escape and Land at Queenstown—28 Americans on Board—Passengers Saw Dunsley Sunk Previous to Attack—Germans Win Naval Battle at Riga.

London, Aug. 20—The big White Star line steamer Arabic, formerly a favorite ship of the Liverpool and Boston service, but which on her present trip was on the way to New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9.15 o'clock Thursday morning southeast of Fastnet.

The steamer, according to a statement of the White Star line was attacked without warning and went down in ten minutes. Of the 423 persons on board—181 passengers and 242 members of the crew—32 are missing and are believed to have perished. Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six of the passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of those not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but there were only 28 citizens of the United States on board, 22 being in the second cabin and four in the steerage. The Arabic carried no first class passengers, having lately been turned into a two class liner.

SURVIVORS CARED FOR AT QUEENSTOWN.

Those who left the steamer in the ship's boats and were picked up later by passing vessels, arrived in Queenstown tonight. They are being accommodated by the White Star line in hotels and boarding houses in the little town which so short a time ago cared for the survivors and the dead of the Lusitania.

Details of the sinking of the Arabic are lacking, but that the loss of life was not greater, doubtless was due to the fact that the weather was fine, and that steamers plying the German submarine zone now keep their boats swung out and otherwise are prepared for emergencies.

The torpedo that sank the Arabic struck her on the starboard side one hundred feet from her stern. The vessel had left Liverpool Wednesday afternoon and taken a southerly course, well off the Irish coast, doubtless with a view of avoiding the submarines which frequent the waters nearer the shore.

When some fifty miles west of where the Lusitania was sunk in May the German underwater boat rose to the surface and launched a torpedo. The marinership of the Arabic, in the case of the Lusitania, was deadly accurate, and like the Lusitania the big liner quickly settled and shortly disappeared from view.

Some of the survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic.

In their flight the passengers had rushed for life preservers and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the vessel's side.

MANY RESCUED FROM WATER.

Ten lifeboats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One woman who fell into the sea screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft.

Among those who were rescued were Captain Will Finch, commander of the Arabic, all the deck officers, the chief engineer, the surgeon, the purser, the assistant purser, the chief steward and the third class steward. Third Engineer Lugin is among the missing.

One of the passengers on board was Kenneth Douglas, a well known English actor. Mr. Douglas was on the Lusitania when she was sent to the bottom. His good luck followed him again today, for he is among the survivors.

When the news of the sinking of the Arabic reached London late this afternoon it caused a tremendous sensation. The first reports stated that it was feared a large number of the passengers had been lost. Crowds soon gathered at the White Star office, making inquiries as to friends and relatives who had taken passage on board the Arabic. Reassuring news came shortly by wireless, however. It was to the effect that some fifteen or sixteen boats and life rafts had left the steamer safely and been picked up and were being towed into Queenstown. Later private telegrams brought the news from most of the passengers that they were safe, although some of them were injured.

Captain Finch was formerly in the Pacific mail service, but for some years has been in command of the Arabic. The steamer is the largest vessel sunk by the Germans, with the exception of the Lusitania.

ALL AMERICANS SAVED.

New York, Aug. 19—Careful checking of the various lists of survivors of the Arabic, as given out in London, Washington and New York, late tonight showed that all passengers listed by the White Star line as Americans on board the vessel had been saved.

It is possible that some Americans boarded the liner as she was about to sail and were carried in the list given out by the White Star line as of other nationalities.

TWENTY-FIVE AMERICANS ON BOARD.

New York, Aug. 19—The White Star line announced late tonight that from figures available here, six passengers and twenty-six members of the crew of the steamship Arabic lost their lives when the liner was torpedoed by a German submarine and sank off the coast of Ireland today. It was impossible, officials of the line stated, to learn definitely whether any Americans had been lost.

There were 423 persons aboard the Arabic when she left Liverpool yesterday, according to information received here. Of this number 181 were passengers and 242 in the crew. Advances from the company's office in Liverpool stated that 375 passengers and 216 of the crew had been saved.

There were twenty-five Americans on the Arabic, twenty-one in the second cabin and four in the steerage. The rescue of fourteen Americans was announced in the early lists of survivors received by the White Star line. The Arabic carried no first class.

Mrs. Annie Phillips and her five children, of Trenton, were saved. Their names, however, were not carried in the list of Americans. O. T. H. Phillips, the husband and father, called the White Star line office by long distance telephone to inquire about his family and was greatly relieved to be informed that their names were on the list of saved.

INSURED FOR \$1,000,000.

P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president and general manager of the line, stated tonight that the company would suffer little if any loss through the sinking of the Arabic. The liner had been insured by the British government with British insurance companies for approximately \$1,000,000, he said.

Mr. Franklin stated there was no contraband on board and only about 5,000 tons of freight. The loss on the freight will have to be borne by the shippers, it was said. The Arabic carried mail from European points for America.

423 ON BOARD; 375 RESCUED.

London, Aug. 19—The White Star line issued the following statement tonight concerning the steamer Arabic:

"The Arabic left Liverpool at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was torpedoed this morning at 9.15 o'clock in latitude 55 north, longitude 8.32 west.

"She had aboard 423 passengers and crew. As far as can be ascertained there are 375 survivors. It is understood that only six passengers are unaccounted for."

BERLIN REPORTS CRUISER SUNK IN NAVAL BATTLE

Official Statement of German Admiralty Claims British Loss in Engagement Between Small Craft Off Jutland.

Berlin, Aug. 19—(By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—German torpedo boat destroyers have sunk a small British cruiser and a British destroyer by torpedoing them in an engagement of small craft off the west coast of Jutland, the German admiralty announced today.

The announcement adds that in the naval airship raid on London Tuesday night, important establishments in the city and on the Thames were bombarded with good results. Blast furnaces at Woodbridge and Ipswich were bombarded, the statement says.

The text of the statement follows: "On Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock, five boats of one of our torpedo boat fleet, attacked a small modern British cruiser and eight torpedo boat destroyers near Horns Reef Lightship, on the west coast of Jutland, and sank the cruiser and one destroyer with torpedoes. Our forces had no losses.

"During the night of the 17th and 18th our naval airships again attacked London. London city and important Thames establishments were liberally bombarded. Good results were observed. In addition, factories and furnaces at Woodbridge and Ipswich were bombarded. The airships suffered no damage, despite the heavy fire, and all returned to German warships menace Riga.

Petrograd, Aug. 19, via London, Aug. 20—That German warships again are menacing Riga, the big Russian port on the Baltic, is indicated by an official communication issued here tonight.

The communication says: "Our warships protecting the entrance to the Gulf of Riga yesterday drove closer in after a fight, owing to the great superiority of the enemy's fleet.

Dunsley Torpedoed But Afloat. London, Aug. 19, 8.18 p. m.—The British steamer Dunsley reported by wireless that the steamship Dunsley also was torpedoed, but at the time the message was sent was still afloat, and was picking up survivors.

The Norwegian steamer Magda, 1,068 tons gross, was torpedoed last night by a German submarine. The captain and crew were landed today at Falmouth.

Shipping men here will learn with regret that mishap has befallen the splendid new steamer Dunsley which was greatly admired for her splendid appointments, great carrying capacity and complete equipment, while she loaded at this port in July last.

The Dunsley, 2,966 tons net register, arrived here from Boston on July 16, in charge of Pilot Robert Tobery and docked at No. 7 berth. She later shifted to McLeod's wharf. The Dunsley had loaded a part cargo at Boston and she completed with deals at this port.

She was consigned to Robert Bedford Company and was under charter to the Cunard Line Steamship Company.

The Dunsley was commanded by Captain Arkley and Captain Pybus was chief officer of the vessel.

The craft is little more than a year old and is a fine example of the latest type of high efficiency cargo steamer. At full speed she steamed twelve knots. She is owned by the Fyman Steamship Company, of London, England, and is believed to have cost upwards of \$340,000.

The Dunsley left St. John on July 23 for Liverpool with a record cargo of freight. It was said last night that there had been strong probability that the Dunsley would carry a second cargo from this port before the winter season.

STRONG ITALIAN FLEET AND ARMY IN READINESS

Latest Member of Quadruple Entente on Eve of Attack on Turkey

Five Army Corps and Powerful Cruiser Squadron Ready for Despatch—Aim of Premier Venizelos is to Unite All Countries of Greek Nationality—American Problems.

Brindisi, Italy, Aug. 19—Five army corps concentrated at Apulia have been ordered to be prepared to leave for an unknown destination.

FAST CRUISERS READY TO LEAVE.

Taranto, Italy, Aug. 19, via Paris, Aug. 20—A strong squadron of fast cruisers is being held in readiness to sail from here at a moment's notice. It is expected that the warships will be sent against Turkey if that country declines to satisfy Italy's demand for the release of Italian subjects held in the Ottoman empire.

American Note Discussed. Berlin, via London, Aug. 18—The last American note to Germany, concerning the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, was the subject of discussion in the budget committee yesterday.

The discussion was confidential, and it has been impossible to obtain information concerning what was said or what action was taken.

No Action on Spy Scare. Washington, Aug. 19—United States Attorney-General Gregory reported to President Wilson today that investigation into charges of activities of German agents in this country had so far disclosed nothing to lead to action by the department of justice.

Brindisi Released. Washington, Aug. 19—Advices to the state department today said the American tanker Brindisi, formerly of German registry, had been released, with her cargo, by the British authorities at Kirkwall. The Brindisi is a Standard oil vessel and carries a cargo of oil for Malmo, Sweden.

Venizelos' Aim Outlined. Rome, via Paris, Aug. 19—Confidential advices received here from Athens outline what is declared to be the policy decided upon by ex-Premier Venizelos, who has been asked by King Constantine to form a cabinet and has announced his readiness to do so. The outline is substantially as follows:

M. Venizelos affirms that he has no preconceived bias against the Central Empire. What he wishes to achieve, the advice state, is the union of all Greek territories, which in his view is obtainable now only by fighting Turkey.

Accomplishment of Greek aspirations by co-operation with the Entente Allies would, in the view of M. Venizelos, as outlined from Athens, have been easier before Italy entered the war, because of the occupation by Italy of Aegean islands, claimed by Greece, and now further complicated by Greek expansion in Epirus, in Southern Albania, thus arousing Italian jealousy.

M. Venizelos, it is declared, may consent to territorial concessions in the Balkans, on the condition that Greece maintain a predominant position in the peninsula, but her participation with the Entente Allies now implies a greater demand, in the represented view of M. Venizelos, since Austria-German successes augment the value of her intervention.

The ex-premier's object, the Athens advices declare, is to obtain for Greece what Cavour achieved for Italy, and he feels that she must have her national aspirations of becoming a great power in southeastern Europe satisfied, or risk nothing.

AMERICAN PRESS DEMANDS SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS

New York, Aug. 20—Under the caption "Deliberately Unfriendly," the New York Tribune says, editorially: "In every detail the German attack upon the Arabic fulfills President Wilson's definition of an act 'deliberately unfriendly' to the United States."

It is time to have done with a negotiation means. We do not know whether more American lives have been lost or not. But what difference can this make?

If the would-be murderer misses, if his bullet goes astray, does society less certainly incinerate him? It is not the fault of the German commander that every American on the Arabic was not drowned. All that the assassin could do was done. All that the butcher could do to make the massacre complete was done. If chance spared Americans, it was chance alone.

The time has now come to act. To talk further is to encourage, not to avoid murder. It is to compound with infamy and continue relations with savagery. It is to write ourselves down willing vic-

GERMANS MAKE BREACH IN RUSSIAN FORTRESSES; FRENCH DRIVE FORWARD AT TWO POINTS

Forts Stormed at Novo-Georgievsk and at Brest-Litovsk With Capture of 125 Guns Claimed at Former

Russians Hold Their Own in Baltic Provinces But Cannot Hope to Hold Brest-Litovsk is View Expressed Now—French Gain in Artois and in Vosges Admitted in Berlin—Italians are Making Steady Progress.

London, Aug. 19—The sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss, it is feared, of some fifty lives and a valuable cargo, has completely overshadowed all other news of the war, in spite of the fact that the continued German advance on the eastern front is seriously endangering a portion of the Russian army and must soon have an effect on other fronts.

Berlin reports today the claim that the fortress of Kovno has fallen, compelling the Russians in the Kalvaryia and Sokalki districts on the East Prussian frontier to fall back. In fact, the Russians now appear able to hold their own only in the Baltic provinces, where they are preventing the Germans from advancing.

Besides the capture of Kovno the Germans have taken additional Novo-Georgievsk forts and, according to their account, have penetrated the outer positions at Brest-Litovsk, the great fortress, which is the mainstay of what was expected to be the Russian's new line of defense. There is no evidence yet of Grand Duke Nicholas' intention, but military writers are of the opinion that the swiftness of the German advance has rendered it impossible for him to make a stand on the Brest-Litovsk line, which already virtually has been turned by Field Marshal Von Mackensen in the south and by his colleagues in the North.

The forces of the Ottoman Empire, besides being closely pressed by the Anglo-French Allies on the Gallipoli peninsula, where a new British contingent has obtained a firm footing in the vicinity of Suvla Bay, and by the Russians in the Caucasus, are threatened by a new enemy—Italy. The Italian government, angered by the disregard by the Porte of protests against the treatment of Italian subjects in Turkey, is reported to have issued an ultimatum demanding that Italy be allowed to leave the country how, when and where they desire, a privilege heretofore denied them.

Italy, according to reports from Rome, is making slow but steady progress against the Austrians on all fronts.

The French have scored two successes in the West, taking a portion of a German trench in Artois, after a heavy all-day bombardment, and making a further advance on the Lang summit in the Vosges. On both these sectors there has been heavy and continuous fighting, in which the French claim to have greatly improved their positions by capturing vantage points and keeping the initiative in their hands.

These have been some long-distance artillery engagements between the Serbians and the Austrians across the Danube, but thus far there is no evidence of the commencement of the Austro-German offensive, which was to carry relief to the Turks.

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Paris, Aug. 19—The war office this evening made public the following official statement: "The artillery fighting continues intense on the greater part of the front, notably on both banks of the Oise, in the region of Plessis-De-Roye and at Vingre, where we hit an enemy train and convoy, and also in Champagne and in the Southern Vosges."

"In the Forest of the Argonne the Germans exploded, near Hill No. 295, a mine which did not disturb our works."

"In the Vosges the enemy confined himself to violent cannonading on the positions of Lingre and Schratmanneke. During an action yesterday, which enabled us to realize in Artois a very appreciable gain, we took prisoners and captured five machine guns."

"In the mountain region of Khochmougnon our attacks of the Turks were repulsed."

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 19—The following official statement was issued today: "In the direction of Olti our scouts drove Turkish outposts across the Tcherkess river."

"In the Passine Valley the Turks kept up a cannonade all day and in the evening began an advance against our 'Barkoda' position. We allowed them to approach to within a short distance of our line, where we received them with an intense machine gun fire and then put them to disorderly flight with a swift bayonet attack."

"In the mountain region of Khochmougnon our attacks of the Turks were repulsed."

With regard to the European field, the statement says: "On the whole front, from Riga to Janow, there has been no important change. At Kovno the enemy continues to develop vigorously the success he already has attained. He succeeded in occupying the town and, advancing farther, has established himself in the adjoining district which forms the Isthmus between the Niemen and the Wilia."

"At Ossowets, during the night of the 17th and in the course of the following day, German attacks on our positions were repulsed by our fire. On the front from Ossowets to Brest and further south, the fighting continues. R

has been characterized in certain sectors by extreme tenacity. The enemy displayed particular obstinacy on the 17th and 18th in his attack on our troops in the direction of Bielsk, along the Tcheremcha railway and near Vladova."

"On the Galician front there has been no change."

"At Novo-Georgievsk the enemy is attacking the fortifications on the right bank of the Vistula and on the Narva with increasing vigor. The fighting is of a most determined character. Our wide entanglements are covered with heaps of German dead. Nevertheless the German artillery, which developed a maximum intensity of fire, succeeded in silencing our guns and demolishing the fortifications in the sector between the Wkra and the Narva, after which our defenders, in spite of all their efforts, were obliged to fall back to the right bank of the Wkra. This enabled the Germans to concentrate their subsequent efforts on the northern sector between the Wkra and the Vistula."

Russian Fortresses Stormed. Berlin, Aug. 19, via London—A further advance on the part of the German army was attempted to capture the important Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk was announced here officially today. The statement says that outer positions of the fortress near Rokitno, between Brest-Litovsk, were penetrated. Announcement also has been made of the capture of two forts north of Novo-Georgievsk, which has been invested by the Germans for several days. In taking these forts 1,000 prisoners and 125 cannon were captured. The text of the statement follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. On the occasion of capturing Kovno an additional thirty officers and 3,800 men were taken prisoners."

"Under pressure of the loss of Kovno the Russians were obliged to evacuate their positions opposite Kalvaryia and Suwalki. Our troops are pursuing them. The army of General Von Gallwitz has made progress in an easterly direction. North of Bielsk, our troops reaching the railway from Bialystok to Brest-Litovsk. Three thousand Russians were taken prisoners."

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE IN ST. JOHN MARKETS

There were some fluctuations in the markets during the week. Molasses a slight jump due to the temporary condition of the market, but there nothing else of note in the imports. New potatoes are selling 70 cents per bushel in the country. Green produce is abundant and prices are gradually declining with the ease of the supplies. Strawberries are finished; blueberries are nearly gone; gooseberries, cherries and raspberries are now plentiful. The quotations yesterday were as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

potatoes, per bush	0.70	0.75
western	0.12 1/2	0.13 1/2
country	0.10	0.11
onion, per lb	0.08	0.10
potatoes, per lb	0.09	0.12
beans, per lb	0.07	0.11
case, per doz	0.00	0.23
butter, per lb	0.25	0.27
amery butter, per lb	0.28	0.30
eggs, fresh killed, per doz	0.17	0.20
chicken	0.28	0.30
onion	0.00	0.22
onion	0.19	0.20 1/2
onion	0.20	0.23
onion	0.25	0.28
onion	0.00	0.06
onion	0.00	0.20
onion	0.00	2.60

RETAIL PRICES ARE GIVEN FOR GREEN GOODS.

barbar	0.00	0.02
potatoes	0.00	0.15
numbers	0.00	0.05
fishes	0.00	0.08
shrooms	0.00	0.05
beets	0.00	0.05
potatoes	0.00	0.80
peas	0.00	0.85
beans	0.00	0.80
cherries	0.14	0.16
gooseberries	0.15	0.16

GROCERIES.

rice, cleaned, 15	0.09 1/2	0.10
rye, do	0.10 1/2	0.10 1/2
grants, cleaned, 15	0.09 1/2	0.09
ese, per lb	0.15 1/2	0.15 1/2
berries, per lb	0.04 1/2	0.04 1/2
am tartar, pure, box 0.52	0.05	0.05
arb soda, per keg	3.10	3.20
ans, hand picked	3.80	3.65
ans, yellow eye	3.70	3.75
ns, peas, bags	7.15	7.10
barley, bbls.	6.95	7.00
mmeal, per bag	1.90	1.95
ulated cornmeal	5.75	5.80
erpool salt, per sack	1.10	1.15
r stores	1.10	1.15

CANNED GOODS.

the following are the wholesale quotations per case		
mon, pinks	4.90	5.00
mon, red spring	7.75	8.35
can haddies	4.80	5.60
pered herring	4.80	4.80
ons	4.00	4.25
sters, 15	2.70	2.70
apples, 25	1.65	1.75
ed beef, 15	2.75	3.40
ches, 25	1.85	1.90
ches, 35	2.25	2.30
eapple, sliced	2.00	2.09
eapple, grated	1.50	1.58
head plums	1.15	1.20
berries	3.07 1/2	3.10
per doz	1.00	1.05
berries	1.00	1.05
berries	3.80	3.85
atoes	0.95 1/2	0.95
upkins	0.97 1/2	1.00
ng beans	1.00	1.03
ng beans, 25	1.00	1.03
ng beans, 35	1.45	1.50

PROVISIONS.

Canadian mess	23.00	23.00
Canadian mess	24.00	24.00
Canadian mess	24.75	25.00
Canadian mess	0.11 1/2	0.11 1/2
Canadian mess	0.12 1/2	0.13
Canadian mess	0.49	0.50

STARCH.

Standard granulated	6.80	6.90
Standard Empire, gran	6.70	6.80
Standard Yellow	6.60	6.70
Standard Yellow	6.80	6.80
Standard Yellow	6.80	6.80
Standard Yellow	6.80	6.80

FLOUR, ETC.

Standard oatmeal	0.00	7.80
Standard oatmeal	0.00	8.25

GRAINS.

Standard car lots	0.00	81.80
Standard car lots	0.00	83.00
Standard car lots	0.00	81.00
Standard car lots	0.00	81.00
Standard car lots	0.00	17.00
Standard car lots	0.00	80.00
Standard car lots	0.00	80.00
Standard car lots	0.00	80.00
Standard car lots	0.00	80.00
Standard car lots	0.00	80.00

FRUITS.

Standard walnuts	0.16	0.17
Standard walnuts	0.17	0.18
Standard walnuts	0.09	0.15
Standard walnuts	0.14	0.15
Standard walnuts	0.16	0.17
Standard walnuts	0.11	0.14

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SUSSEX

Sussex, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Parker Hanson and Miss Alice Hanson, St. Stephen, are guests of Mayor and Mrs. Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hallett and sons, Bob and Forbes, have returned from Bathurst. Inspector Hanson and Mrs. Hanson have returned to their home in Fredericton. The closing exercises of the Rural Science course were held Tuesday evening in the new agricultural school. The course was in every way satisfactory, upwards of 114 pupils were enrolled. Mrs. J. Verter McLellan was hostess at a bridge of two tables at the Depot House Tuesday evening. Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne won the prize. Among those present were Mrs. J. M. Kinneer, Mrs. G. N. Pearson, Mrs. J. J. Daly, Mrs. R. D. Hanson, Fredericton, Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne, Mrs. G. L. Wetmore, Miss Ella DeBoo, Miss Sara Byrne. The ladies of Trinity church sewing circle will meet in the Church evening. Baptist vestry until Medley Memorial Hall is repaired. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hope, of Chatham, are guests at the Knoll. Mr. Hope has received his appointment as postmaster of the 64th battalion. Mr. Harvey P. Dole, of Vancouver, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. W. P. Dole. Mrs. Weeden Myles left Tuesday for St. John, where she will be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Sutherland. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Dorothy Sutherland, who has been her guest for several weeks. Captain Barton Wetmore, St. John, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wetmore. Mrs. M. W. Marston, who has been spending the winter in Vancouver, has returned to Sussex, and is with her daughter, Mrs. George B. MacDonald. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. D. A. Munroe, who will spend the summer here. Miss Doody has returned to her home in St. John, after spending a short time here as the guest of Mrs. G. L. Wetmore. Miss Carrie Mills and her niece, Miss Vivian Mitchell, have returned from a pleasant visit at Castalia, Grand Manan. Professor Hagerman and Professor Peacock, of Fredericton, who have been here in connection with the rural science course, have returned to Fredericton. Mrs. S. J. Goodlife was hostess at a most delightful lawn tea Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Forde, Toronto. Mrs. H. Montgomery Campbell poured tea, and Mrs. W. Hatfield White served the food. The Misses Campbell, Misses Wetmore and Miss Sybil McAnn served. Some of those present were Mrs. S. A. McLeod, Mrs. Mansel Sheyven, Mrs. A. Gordon Mills, Mrs. Smithers, Mrs. Andrew McCee, Mrs. J. M. Kinneer, Mrs. Malcolm Hope (Chatham), Mrs. G. N. Pearson, Mrs. C. H. Fairbrother, Mrs. Andrew Forsythe, Mrs. Harry Fairweather, Mrs. Hugh McMonagle, Mrs. W. B. McKay, Mrs. C. P. Clarke (Vancouver), Mrs. Jesse Prescott, Mrs. W. H. McLeod, Miss Rose, Mrs. G. L. Wetmore, Mrs. F. G. Lansdowne, Mrs. Edna White, the Misses Sherwood, Mrs. Oswald Stubbs, Mrs. Vermer McLellan.

NORTON

Norton, N. B., Aug. 16.—Mrs. George Kestrand has been called to White's Cove, Queens county, on account of her sister, Mrs. William White, of that place, meeting with a serious accident by breaking one of her legs above the knee. On account of Mrs. White being over seventy years of age it is considered more serious and it will be some time before she is able to be around again. John Bickford and wife, of Boston, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bickford. Mr. and Mrs. Bickford motored from Boston here. Miss Mamie Gallagher, who is ill in St. John, is somewhat improved. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gallagher, and sister, Annie, spent Sunday in St. John with her. The body of the late Edgar Cunningham was brought here from Boston Friday. The funeral was held in the Presbyterian church, Southfield, Rev. H. H. Stavert conducting the services. Mr. Cunningham has left to mourn a widow, two daughters and one son, who reside in Norton. The funeral of Campbell, who was last week attending the funeral of her brother, Edgar Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Heine and family have returned home from spending some weeks at Shediac (N. B.). Miss Jessie Collins, of the P. E. I. office, Fredericton, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Collins. Mrs. William Harmer and son, Russell, of Calgary, are visiting Mr. Harmer's mother, Mrs. E. Harmer. Mrs. Arthur Jones, of Boston, is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. A. P. Sherwood. David Kerr, E. L. Perkins, Jr., Heritt Allaby and Clarence Gillies, of Belleisle, leave tomorrow on the harvest cruise to the West. Rev. J. D. Wetmore, of Charlotte county, occupied the pulpits of the United Baptist churches in Midland and Norton yesterday.

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Aug. 16.—Dr. Wm. Stuart, of Woburn (Mass.), delivered an interesting sermon in the Methodist church Sunday evening. Dr. Stuart was the pastor of the Union street Baptist church in this town for a few months some years ago and has many friends in the St. Croix valley. Secretary Walter Stevens, of the Charlotte county exhibition, is collecting his forces and is getting everything ready for the fair on Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17. Edgar Beer, of Toronto, is in town and will join his family at the Lodge, Dufferin, where Mrs. Beer and son, Murchie Beer, are spending the summer months in her father's, P. M. Murchie's, cottage. Miss Gwendoline Hallett, of Moncton, has been engaged on the town teaching staff to take up the work when the schools open on Thursday, 26th inst. The teachers' institutes of St. John and Charlotte counties will unite this Thursday and Friday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. Dr. W. C. Goucher, pastor of the Union street Baptist church, is enjoying his annual vacation. The barn and all of the buildings of Walter Crompton, Elm street, were recently badly damaged by fire. The sale and entertainment recently held on the lawn of Hon. G. J. Clarke was a most successful affair, nearly \$600 being raised for patriotic purposes. Edward McCathin, of Milltown, who was working on the electric wire poles in some way came in contact with a "live" wire. The shock was so great that although he was rushed to the Chippman hospital and attended by physicians, he passed away a short time after arriving at that institution. Several of the young men in this section are organizing a vigorous recruiting campaign and will soon have a goodly number of men ready to fill the ranks.

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 16.—Miss Marguerite E. Gardner, of Everett (Mass.), is spending a few weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David McKay, Forbes street. Mrs. H. Wynne Cann was a passenger from Boston on Tuesday. Edward McCathin, of Milltown, who was working on the electric wire poles in some way came in contact with a "live" wire. The shock was so great that although he was rushed to the Chippman hospital and attended by physicians, he passed away a short time after arriving at that institution. Several of the young men in this section are organizing a vigorous recruiting campaign and will soon have a goodly number of men ready to fill the ranks.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, Aug. 16.—The work of haying, which has been much retarded by wet weather, is now hearing completion. On most farms the hay has been secured in fairly good condition. Rev. J. F. McKay preached at South Tweedside and Brockway yesterday. The services at Manners Sutton and the Station were conducted by Rev. V. M. Purdy, of the Maritime Home for Girls at Truro, Mr. Nicholson, of Brockway, and the service at Acton, Mr. Purdy expects to be here for a few days collecting funds for the Girls' Home. Rev. R. A. Macdonald, of Calais, with Mrs. Macdonald and their children, are here to spend a few days at the residence of Mrs. W. E. Smith. Miss Nellie Smith, professional nurse, of Providence (R. I.), is here spending a vacation with her mother, Mrs. W. E. Smith. E. L. Hunter and Jas. M. Robinson, of the 10th Battalion, who have had leave of absence for a week, returned to Valcartier today. Dr. B. H. Dougan has recently purchased an automobile which he will use in connection with his practice. The people in this parish have responded very liberally to the making of a fund which now amounts to upward of \$750. Miss Helen Jerry returned home on Saturday evening last from Truro. Captain and Mrs. Thomas Crosby left on Monday afternoon for a visit to Boston. Miss Agnes Chipman, Yarmouth, is at Villa Nova, Upper Clementsport, with Joseph Potts, arrived from Chicago on Tuesday morning to join Mrs. Potts. D. H. McDonald left on Tuesday morning to spend a few days in St. John, returning to Halifax today. Mrs. and Mr. Harold Grant, Miss Kathleen Fleming and a guest, of Mr. and Mrs. Grant for the past two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. E. Burden and daughter, of Woodstock, have returned home after spending a pleasant vacation at "Camp Massee," guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Augherton. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, of Woodstock are occupying Mr. Betsy's cottage for two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Perley have returned to Woodstock after spending a pleasant vacation at the club house, which is now being occupied by H. A. Seely and family. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Loane and family, Miss Ruth Dibble, Miss Mary Dickinson, and Miss Ruth McGibbon have returned to Woodstock after spending a month at "Lasy Lodge." Mrs. William Dibble and the Misses Rose and Helen Dibble, of Toronto, are summering at "Lasy Lodge." George Price and family, of Canterbury have been occupying Mr. McMullin's cottage for two weeks. Miss Mae Price and friends spent the week end at the lake.

NORTH HEAD

North Head, Aug. 16.—Hon. James Murray, of Sussex, spent the week-end with his family, who are residing in Castalia during the summer months, returning to his home on Monday. Miss Helen Jerry returned to her home last Thursday. Mrs. J. F. Macaulay and son, Beverly, visited Mrs. Macaulay's home in St. John Monday, returning on Tuesday. Mrs. Myrtle Graham, who has been visiting friends in Lubec, returned to her home in Castalia last Saturday. Capt. McKinnon, of steamer Grand Manan, left last Monday to seek medical advice and treatment for hip trouble, having been in St. John for several days. The former captain, who will take charge until his return, Captain McKinnon's many friends hope for his speedy recovery. Miss Fannie Dalzell, of Boston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Dalzell, of Castalia. Mrs. W. F. Todd, of St. Stephen, left here last Saturday for her home, after spending a few days at North Head. A very quiet wedding took place at the village parsonage at Grand Harbor Saturday night, Aug. 15, when Rev. E. Gosline united in marriage Edward Johnston and Miss Joy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thomas, both of North Head. All good wishes are extended the happy couple. Miss Hazel Dalzell left here last Thursday for Lubec (Me.), where she has employment during the summer months. Miss Marion Zwicker, who has been visiting relatives and friends at Castalia, the guest of her cousin, Miss Elsie Zwicker, returned to her home in Lubec last week. Murray Lambert, of Sunny Brae, Moncton, is visiting relatives and friends at Woodward's Cove, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Perry M. Small. Mrs. Bryant Chapen returned to her home in Boston last week after spending a few weeks at North Head visiting relatives and friends. Julian Pulsifer returned to his home in Boston last Friday after spending his vacation at North Head, the guest of Mrs. Mary A. Pettis. Mrs. Samuel Naves, Jr., has been called to Exeter (Mass.) by the illness of her husband. Miss Gregg, of Mountsindale, Kings county, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Guphill, of Castalia. Mrs. Myrtle Graham, who has been visiting friends in Lubec, returned to her home in Castalia, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sinclair. Warren Benson, who has been spending a few months at Magdalen Islands, returned to his home at Seal Cove last week. Miss Deveau, of St. John, has returned to her home after spending a few days at Seal Cove, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wooster. The Misses Sarah and Emma Kubens and their mother, Mrs. J. W. Wooster, are visiting friends at North Head, the guests of Miss Arvilla Gaskill. Mrs. Arthur Thomas and family returned to their home at Aroostook Junction last week after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Thomas' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Hersey, of North Head. Mr. Bridges, son of Dr. Bridges, of Fredericton, is a guest at the Flewelling House. H. H. and J. W. Thurston, who have been spending last week after spending guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oostan Burham, left here Monday morning for Rockport (Mass.). Mrs. Maud Parker and family are spending the summer months at Seal Cove, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wilson. The Ladies' Aid of North Head served ice cream in the Covert Memorial Hall on Saturday night, the proceeds to be devoted to church work. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gaskill, who have been spending their holidays at their mother's, Mrs. C. Gaskill, in St. John, accompanied by her friend, Miss Mamie St. Jean, also of Montreal. Mrs. R. L. Lennox and her two children arrived on Monday from Moncton for their parents, Hon. C. H. and Mrs. LaBillois. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Robinson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy. Messrs. Albert and George LaBillois paid a flying visit to Carleton (P. Q.) on Tuesday. The Misses Stewart, "Glen Cottage," accompanied by their niece, Miss Dorothy Stewart, journey to St. Omer (P. Q.) on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eriksen Brown, Toronto, were here recently, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gaskill. Mrs. Brimmer, Miramichi, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Doctor Polley, at the manse. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Brimmer. Mrs. Audrey Doyle, Jacques River, has been spending a few days at Point Lepreau, the guest of Mrs. Lawlor. Miss Mary Doyle, Nash's Creek, has been visiting Miss Nolan at Point Lepreau. Mrs. W. A. Gallop gave a very pleasant evening in honor of her guest, Miss McEachern, of Fredericton, on Friday evening. Among those present were Miss Lina Wallace, Miss Hilda Stewart, Miss Audrey Troy, the Misses Edith, Emma and Edith Baldwin, Miss McEachern, Mrs. J. W. Lawlor, Mrs. H. H. Harquail, Emma, and Miss Edith Coleman; the girls, Murray McKay, Harold Polley, Albert LaBillois, Raymond Harquail, George LaBillois, Fred Gallop, Gregory McKenna and Kenneth Harquail. Miss McDonald, of Quebec, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. B. McLeod. Mrs. Wm. Simpson and little daughter have come to spend a few days in Shigawake (P. Q.). James J. Anslow, veteran newspaper man, formerly of Newcastle, now residing at Windsor (N. S.), was in Dalhousie this week renewing old acquaintances. He motored to town from Campbellton with his nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. B. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Horton, Mrs. Currie and daughter, Alice, paid a flying visit to Campbellton on Monday. Miss Mary Lawlor, of Newcastle, is spending a few days visiting Mrs. W. A. Mott. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Amy, Newcastle, are visitors to town this week and are guests at the Queen. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Marquis, Campbellton, paid their Dalhousie friends a flying visit this week. A patriotic entertainment is being given this evening by the guests of the Inch Arm House. Mrs. E. Currie and her daughter, Miss Alice Currie, returned to Fredericton this week after an enjoyable visit here. HOPEWELL HILL Hopewell Hill, Aug. 15.—A large congregation listened to an impressive and forceful patriotic sermon by Rev. H. E. DeWolfe, B. A., in the Baptist church this afternoon. Special music, appropriate to the occasion, was furnished by the choir, and the church was decorated with patriotic colors, the reading desk being draped with the Union Jack and bearing an honor-roll on which were the names of the five young men of the village now in the service of their country, namely, Constant D. M. Moore, wounded at Fethburgh, and since missing; Private Hugh C. Wright, Silas C. Wright, Clyde Newcomb and Albert Steeves, with the 26th battalion on their way to the front. Miss Basile Rogers, of Montreal, is spending her vacation at her old home here. Miss Laura Reid, who has been living in Montreal for some years, arrived at Albert today to spend her holidays with her father, G. M. Reid. Miss Ruth McDonald, of Sussex, and Miss Muriel Steeves, of Coverdale, spent Sunday here, guests of the latter's aunt, Mrs. Alberta McGorman. Martin Robinson, formerly of Chemung road, who has been living in New Brunswick, visited his old home here this week after an absence of twenty-seven years. Miss Frances Rogers returned yesterday from a visit to Dorchester, Moncton and Petitcodiac. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Julia Palmer, of Dochester, who is making a short visit here. Hopewell Hill, Aug. 16.—A. W. Oliver, of Albert, had one of her arms broken in an automobile accident yesterday. Mrs. Oliver was in the car with her husband and others returning from Hillsboro, when the car struck a rock, Mr. Oliver's car, in giving another party coming in the opposite direction, plenty of room, struck a pile of lumber and skidded into the ditch, throwing Mrs. Oliver out and breaking her arm near the shoulder. Dr. Lewis, who was within call, gave first aid, and the lady was later brought to her home at Albert, where the bone was set by Dr. Carnwath. Mrs. James M. Steeves, of Hopewell Cape, fell when coming home from church at Harvey last evening and sustained a severe injury to one of her arms. Dr. Murray rendered the necessary surgical assistance. Mrs. Arthur Edgett, of Harvey, is confined to her home with a badly dislocated ankle, the result of a recent fall. Guy Russell left today for St. John, where he is attending to a trip to the Canadian west. NEWCASTLE Newcastle, Aug. 16.—The funeral of Everett Tweedie, who died on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, was held at Williamstown on Saturday afternoon, Rev. A. Ives conducting services. The pallbearers were David Blackmore, Robert Hubbard, Wm. Quail, Jas. McEvoy, Ernest Toner. Deceased leaves a widow, formerly Miss Martha Graham, of Ellenston, and one son two years old. The body of Ernest Muller was discovered Saturday forenoon near the place he had fallen the day before. One arm and one shoulder and one ankle were broken. The funeral took place Sunday morning, Capt. Forbes, of the Salvation Army, officiating, assisted by Capt. Don and Lieut. Edwards, of the Cathlamet corps. The funeral procession was very large. The pallbearers were Henry "Redoubt," John Mathew, Wm. Shaw, Manfred Price, John McDonald and William Ryan. Hymns sung were Shall We Gather at the River, Looking This Way, and My Home is in Heaven. Deceased was 22 years old, a native of Wales and an invalid in his last days. His contract with the I. C. R. was only temporary and would have ended today. Mrs. Laurence Smallwood, of Moncton, was the guest last week of her mother-in-law, Mrs. D. C. Smallwood. Miss Katie MacMillan, of Jacques River, is visiting her aunt, Miss Helen McLeod. Miss Elisabeth Russel has returned from a visit to friends in Maple Glen. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Petrie attended the funeral of late Everett Tweedie in Ellenston Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Willard Lewis has gone to the Moncton hospital for treatment. Newcastle, Aug. 17.—Ald. and Mrs. James Stables and family left yesterday to spend a fortnight's vacation at Repton. Mrs. H. A. N. Jarvis and Miss Jennie Copp left for Fredericton today on a fortnight's vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Day have returned to Campbellton, after a honeymoon trip to various points, the last week of which they spent with Mrs. E. A. MacLean here. Newcastle, Aug. 18.—Northumberland Lodge, No. 17 E. and N. M., who since the dominion government took their lodge room, have had no of their own but have met in various places, have leased the old St. James Sunday school building for a number of years, have had it remodelled, painted inside and furnished, and will dedicate it tonight. Grand Master H. Bridges and Grand Secretary J. Twining Hart, of St. John, and other notables and a strong delegation from Miramichi Lodge, No. 18, of Chatham, are expected to be present. Northumberland Lodge was chartered on No. 1,008 under the Grand Lodge of England, on April 16, 1887, the Earl of Zealand, grand master, and again No. 17 under Grand Lodge of New Brunswick on May 16, 1888. It has a large and flourishing membership. Howard Williston left for Halifax yesterday with his daughter, Miss Laura, who will enter the hospital to be treated for appendicitis. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hill, of Miller-ton had a baby girl born to them Monday. Miss Jessie Lyon, of Millerton spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. W. A. O'Donnell, of Bathurst. Mrs. Egbert Atkinson, of Richibucto, is visiting friends in town. The funeral of little Emmeline Veonics, the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Quigley, who died

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., Aug. 16.—E. F. Fitch, who last year was acting pastor of the Methodist church here, and who has been stationed at St. Martins and Bathurst, was here for a few days last week visiting friends before leaving for Valcartier to qualify for the stretcher corps. Miss Cameron, of St. John, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brodie, has returned home. Dr. James Palmer, Mrs. Palmer and son Kenneth, of Sackville, have been here for a few days, the week of Miss Margaret Bell, M. Sc. of the Beloit High school staff, Beloit, Wisconsin, is here for a few days, the guest of the Misses Dickie. Miss Belyea, who was a former principal of Gagetown Grammar school, is being warmly welcomed by many friends. Miss Adams, of St. John, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brodie. Misses Dorothy and Mary Wilkinson, of Kingsclear, arrived on Friday to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilcock. Miss Adrien B. Gilbert, of Fredericton, was here last week for a few days. Miss Ida Simpson, of the hospital staff, Cambridge (Mass.), is spending some weeks with her sisters, the Misses Simpson. Mrs. J. W. Dickie left on Saturday for St. John, where she will visit her son, Sergeant E. A. Dickie, before his departure for Halifax, with the artillery. Miss Tricie Deveber, of Waltham (Mass.), is here to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel, Deveber, Claremont, for the week. Mr. McDonald, of McDonald's Corner, was a visitor in Gagetown on Saturday. Miss Zerelda Williams has returned from St. John, where she was visiting her cousin, Miss Marion Betabrooks. Miss Polly Scovill and Miss Molly Otty returned on Monday from spending the week-end in Mauderville, where they were guests of Mrs. C. T. Clowes. Mrs. F. L. Corey left for St. John on Monday to spend the week visiting friends. The Queensdown branch of the Women's Institute met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. T. H. Scott, during the afternoon in knitting and rolling bandages. Six dozen and a half of various sized bandages were made. The usual afternoon tea was served, to add to the funds of the society. FREDERICTON Fredericton, Aug. 17.—Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, International Order of Good Templars, opened its session here on Monday from various parts of the province arrived today to attend the grand lodge. Grand Templar E. N. Stockford, of St. John, arrived tonight, and is presiding over the session. The reports of the various officers were presented and showed the order to be in a flourishing condition. During the year there was a substantial growth in the order. Twelve new lodges were instituted, and there was an increase in membership of 485. The increase took place largely in York, Sunbury and St. John counties. The grand lodge will continue its session tomorrow. ST. GEORGE St. George, Aug. 18.—Chas. Rapley had his arm terribly lacerated in the Sturgeon Cove lumber mill on Saturday last. Slipping on a belt he was thrown on a saw. He was at once taken to St. George where Dr. Alexander and Dr. Taylor dressed the arm. He is now at Boyd's hospital, where he is receiving every opportunity of saving the injured limb. Harold, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. James Grey, aged four years, died on Sunday after a brief illness. Miss Belyea, trained nurse, is the guest of Mrs. Nelson Dodds. Mr. Charles Reynolds, who has been the guest of Miss Etta Marshall, returned to her home in St. John on Saturday. Edwin Hibbard, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, Sussex, is home on his vacation. Senator and Mrs. Gillmor are on a trip to Montreal. Arthur P. Phelan, of Montreal, is here for a few days. Jack Bates, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, is spending a few days in town. Miss Mitchell, of Welchpool, is the guest of Miss Laura Meating. Miss Rene Hanson, of St. Stephen, is the guest of her friend, Miss Betty Goss. Miss Irene McAlcannan, of Woodlawn (Me.), is visiting Mrs. Harry Lynch. Mrs. Gillmor Stewart and Miss Florence are the Rolling Dam. Mrs. John Doyle has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in New River and St. John's. James Bogue, of the C. P. R., is spending his vacation with Jno. C. O'Brien, town clerk, and H. V. Dewar. He is enjoying the salt breezes at Indian Island. ANDOVER Andover, N. B., Aug. 16.—There was a meeting of the citizens of Andover and Perth held in the Specialty Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 9, to consider the purchase of a machine gun. Charles H. Elliott was chosen chairman. Speeches were made by S. P. Waite, James W. McPhail, Dr. Earle, H. L. Atwin, N. J. Wootton and others. It was decided to (Continued on page 7, third column)

TO WOMEN Who Dread Motherhood

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SKIFF LAKE

Skiff Lake, Aug. 16.—Bishop Richardson and family and Miss Nora Thompson of Fredericton have been occupying "The Moose Horn" for two weeks. During his first Sunday the annual open air service was held at "The Pines." Bishop Richardson officiating. An exceptionally large crowd was present. Miss Adelaide Palmer, of Boston rendered a vocal solo which was greatly appreciated. The PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with reference from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 70, Windsor, Ont.

APPETITE KEEN and BOWELS REGULAR

You can rely your meals without fear of upsetting your liver or stomach if you get your food from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Food accumulations that poison the blood are expelled from the bowels and cleanse, disengage and soften skin pores. Small Pill—Small Box—Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature of Dr. Williams.

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ENGLAND'S ANNUNCIATION SAYS BOSTON 'Unity of British Empire' Eighteen Months With Allies Satisfactory Menace Court Satisfactory i (By Wis) New York, Aug. 15— transformed and united by struggle through to a debt its gain in raising an arm, it now realizes it is "It has curbed the confidence in Russia's soldier the government. There it to fight." So spoke Nathan Matthews of Boston, to a Globe arrival on the steamer Liverpool. Saw British Leaders. Mr. Matthews has been business trip to England, him into contact with large business interests also met members of the government and of parliament he secured a considerable information as to the actual affairs in England in connection with the war. Few observers as well Mr. Matthews by training ment, to gather facts and to a residuum of reliable have arrived from England great struggle in Europe ent stage. He made secure information along this information, he is had the means of cor the actual state of affairs will "See It Through." Three interesting points an interview with Mr. Matthews relating to the of the English in curbing of the German Mr. Matthews' opinion observations in England, as the duration of the war. In question as to how long think the war will last, "They express no haven't got that far. The with wonderful ammunition determining the war without boasting: "We are this thing through." In war cannot end until the do—crush Germany." "They are making the little thing opponent." To extent of the task before they do not admit that the other ending than the on mind when they say "See it through." Confidence in Russians. Mr. Matthews was asked opinion as to the war. Before I went across would let a free press said: "Since learning of verses, I have added a year's shortage of ammunition. The English people chattering about their ammunition. Their on Russian soldiers is complete criticism of the Russian leaders. They are enthusiastic made by the Russians." Curbing the Submarines. Under the head of curbing the German submarines, Mr. Matthews gave some opinion. Evaluation of the de contrary to the censora Going on, however, Mr. "That the submarine land's commerce are loss-iveness is evident from the number of vessels that have been able to bring the last few weeks of England's shipping has not but if one per cent. of ports have been destroyed, I have no figure, but I think that is enough. "There is a general feeling that the Germans have with their submarines; tion is in hand. With the use of fast motor- to master the under most completely. "England is also turning probably as fast as Germany. I know much about this but it is no longer submarine situation. "Attention to other than munitions." "Are the British factored in the materiel increased of munitions?" Mr. Matthews said: "I should say not fully made a great beginning eight months woking up the materiel, but 10 times 1,000,000 times as much in any previous war. Pre- soon as the war began, and was secretly prepared and all ready to cope with the situation as soon as war started. "But England is full Everybody, from prince, terested in making an change has been wonder- but will be wonderful. "England's ammunition reach its maximum for it does she will have to Allies against the super- erior number of equip- her enemies. But the B

ENGLAND HAS STRUCK HER GAIT, DETERMINED TO SEE WAR TO END SAYS BOSTON MAN ON RETURN

"Unity of British at This Stage Nothing Short of Wonderful"

Eighteen Months More of War, He Predicts, With Allies Sure to Win—German Submarine Menace Counts for Little—Recruiting Most Satisfactory in All Parts of Britain.

(By Winfield M. Thompson, in Boston Globe.)
New York, Aug. 16.—"You hear no peace talk in England, Great Britain, transformed and united by the lessons of the war, is determined to see this struggle through to a decisive end. It's one thought is to win. It has struck its gait in raising an army of volunteers, and for the production of the munitions, it now realizes it must have."

"It has curbed the submarine menace of the Germans. It retains its confidence in Russia's soldiers and their leadership. All classes of society are with the government. There is no friction between its leaders, civil or military, nor with its Allies. From my observations I should say England has just begun to fight."

So spoke Nathan Matthews, ex-mayor of Boston, to a Globe reporter, who greeted him at quarantine today on his arrival on the steamer New York, from Liverpool.

When asked how volunteering was progressing in England, Mr. Matthews said: "Wonderfully. England has as many as she can equip. I can't say how many volunteers she has. I heard the number put as high as 2,000,000 men and as low as 2,000,000. I should say 2,500,000 perhaps would be a safe number. She will have to have twice that number before the end, but I have no doubt she will get that. If the government has been wise in avoiding conscription."

"Every class is represented in the recruiting. The educated classes have taken their places in the ranks almost as soon as they could. I heard that 90 per cent. of the undergraduates in the two great universities have volunteered. Land owners, professional men, all the upper classes, so called, are ready to volunteer."

England Has Struck Her Gait.
In the laboring classes the volunteering runs from 25 to 85 per cent. It has really been a problem to keep the skilled workers from going to the front, for they are much more needed in the factories for turning out shells."

"In one large plant 2,000,000 men and familiar, 2,400 out of 10,000 employees have volunteered. In another 23 per cent. of the clerks and 26 per cent. of the artisans have gone into the army."

"The labor leaders, who at first did not work with the government, are now willing to make the output of ammunition a success. As you know, England is not a democracy in which efficiency was not a motto. It was hard to change that, but the change has been made. Red tape stifled government efficiency and that is being cleared away."

"So you may say that England has struck her gait."
Irish Taking Hold.
Mr. Matthews was asked if he had opportunity to observe the change that has taken place in the attitude of the Irish toward the government.

"I saw a number of my old Irish friends in parliament, and talked with them and with others about the Irish. The Irish are getting into it splendidly. That's the best of it. It is only a question of showing us what to do."

"There are 2,600,000 Irish in England; the percentage of enlistments among them, I was told, equalled and possibly exceeded that among people of Scotch and English birth."

"The Irish have gone into the war with enthusiasm. Enlistments in Ireland itself have been as great as could be expected in view of the industrial conditions. The young men are not there to enlist."

Feeling Sure of the Dardanelles.
Mr. Matthews was asked if he thought English sentiment on the whole friendly to the people of the United States.

"I heard no expression on that point," he said. "The people understand that the preponderance of opinion here is in favor of the Allies, but they are disappointed that it has not been expressed in a stronger expression before the world."

"Asked if he heard any expression of disappointment in England over the slow progress of the Allies in the Dardanelles operations, Mr. Matthews said: 'No, but I do not expect an undecorated feeling that success might come there suddenly. I talked with an officer who had been there and was at home wounded. He said in substance that it was only a question of taking one hill, that when the Allied forces got Achi Baba, around the base of which they are now fighting, the Turkish positions would be dominated and the defense would collapse.'"

"The public seems to have faith that the Allies will win there eventually. It may be a question of ammunition, and from late reports the Turks were worse off than the Allies."

Unity of People, Wonderful.
Asked how London looked after a year or more of war, Mr. Matthews said: "It is a military city. There is no social life, and you see no tourists at the hotels. The streets are filled with marching men. I was struck by the fine appearance of these soldiers, who are volunteers, not yet sent to the front. I didn't suppose England could turn out such fine looking men in its volunteer regiments. They are superb."

"There are also many wounded in the streets. A good many of these are ready to go back to the front; an important item in keeping up the army's strength. The percentage of deaths among the wounded is very small."

"Among the soldiers, as in the civilian population, everybody is cheerful, calm, steady and determined. The unity of the British people at this stage of the war is nothing short of wonderful."

A contribution of \$75 from New Brunswick Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M., per A. S. Campbell, has been received.

Allied Landing on German Coast Would Challenge Fleet

Skulking No Longer Possible if Force Lands North of Three Great Rivers

SHORT ROAD TO BERLIN

Landing in Schleswig and Crossing of the Kiel Canal With Armies Suggested as Next British Move—More Practicable Scheme is the Route from Mouth of River Ems.

(Written by E. B. R. for The Telegraph.)

The accompanying map illustrates a suggested landing on the German coast. As the arrows indicate, the landing might possibly be effected under the combined guns of the British fleet in that part of Schleswig just south of Denmark's border line. No details of the plan have so far been published, but the map shows how vital would be a landing on the German North Sea coast if successful. From the point of the longest arrow to Berlin would be roughly 250 miles. The line would cross the Kiel Canal and avoid the crossing by the army for the entrance of the sea. It is one of the great natural barriers of western Germany, the rivers Rhine, Weser and Elbe. Perhaps the chief objection to such an attempt as a landing there would be the existence of the mine fields of the sea. All around the North Frisian Islands there are almost impenetrable mud flats when the tide runs out and only the shallowest of sea when it is at flood.

Yet that such a landing is possible by a determined and highly intelligent army, such as the new British army, with its fine proportion of university and high school men, can be seen in the glorious records of the regiment's arrival at Debgate, where it has been stationed, not far from the 26th, 22nd and 25th battalions (all in the 6th brigade), the local army service corps and the ammunition column from Fredericton.

More Feasible Landing.
In the first place, there is deeper sea off the Ems in which war vessels of larger size and consequently larger calibre guns could operate in keeping the sea line for the landing army and could get closer inshore to ensure the landing troops the widest possible belt of free footing. That some ten miles inland from the sea, a sweep by navy guns had been proved by the Germans at Westende, Belgium, were driven inshore. This factor, by the way, is a controlling one should ever the Germans get to the sea. The sacrifice would be useless to them, for naval guns would soon put their vaunted shore batteries out of joint. A second fact of importance in a landing at the Ems would be the greater possibility of the German communications from Berlin through the Rhensian land to Belgium and northern France being threatened. The distance from Emden to Dortmund, on the very artery of communication called the Rhine, is only 190 miles. This is already traversed by a canal which was built some years ago when Germany, less modest than she was in August, 1914, desired to have an "all German" motor in the so-called German Rhine. She then had not the infamy to try to bully herself into possession of Antwerp as the preliminary to dominating Rotterdam and as she undoubtedly hoped to do last August.

This route to Berlin would be of course, longer than the other, but it would probably achieve the British and French objective of clearing Belgium and France of the German army. It would, like the former plan, get on the German side of the most formidable barrier there is on the west, the Rhine, a stream 400 or 500 yards wide.

Challenge to German Fleet.
Yet far and away the most valuable use of such a landing at the mouth of the Ems would be the almost dead certainty that there is little doubt that the German fleet would be compelled to come out. That in itself would give Great Britain the one chance she has been waiting restlessly for all these thirteen months. That fleet, hidden away in the shelter of the snug recesses of the eminently safe Kiel canal, cannot in the ordinary sense be "rattled" out. Only the weight of public opinion behind would force it to take up the old and tried plan of British and perhaps French fleets. German opinion can only be reached by us in compelling form by the fear of an invasion. Invasion through Belgium, being all the way by land, would not call for the employment of the German fleet in defence. Yet merely the threat of a landing on the coast would send such a shudder down the back of official Potsdam that there is little doubt that the German lord high admiral would be ordered out at any and all risks. At no other part of the world but the North Sea shore of Germany could all those political and military ends be obtained by one move. German troops are today fighting on foreign territory well beyond their own frontiers, thanks to the hecating militarism that believed in the parody.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. And so is he that gets his blow in first."

Nothing but an invasion of the sanctified Vaterland would shake Germans out of their coarseness that they are unconquerable. Nowhere would it be more to the liking of a maritime people than through a shore landing in which the inevitable outcome would be testing of the navy strength of the two powers and nowhere would a strong blow be more vital than through such a landing. It is to call the German ocean.

Even were the landing only an effective feat large masses of troops would have to be sent to the north shore to repel the invaders and as even Germany has come now to the limit of her reserves of men she would have to detach these from the existing long fronts that she is keeping. This would mean a weakening of the sea. He stands waiting, his strength is growing daily on these



THE NORTH GERMAN COAST, SHOWING "SHORTEST ROAD TO BERLIN"

Letters from Firing Line And from Men in England

Some chatty news of New Brunswick men in the firing line is contained in a letter sent by Lieutenant W. J. Brown, of the 6th Mounted Rifles, who seems to have the "nose for news" of a Journalist, and the gift of telling what interests people at home. He speaks of the regiment's arrival at Debgate, where it has been stationed, not far from the 26th, 22nd and 25th battalions (all in the 6th brigade), the local army service corps and the ammunition column from Fredericton.

"The death of F. M. McDonald, Lieutenant Brown says, was a terrible tragedy. He was a very brave and gallant man, and his death was a great loss to the regiment. He was killed in action on the 15th of August, while leading his company in a charge on the enemy's trenches. He was a very popular man, and his death was a great loss to the regiment."

"I am not such a quixotic hero as you believe. Let me relate a true story of an attack, and while I try to interest you, I hope to show my name from the charge of bravado."

"We knew for several days before June 13 that an attack was imminent. The bombardments, while largely apathetic to the federal public, were very destructive because we had some very heavy howitzers hammering away at the enemy's trenches. The night before the attack, part of our company placed two 18-pounders within 180 feet of the German trenches. This was very clever trick, and the boys who took part in it deserve credit."

"Seven of us were told off to report to Colonel Hill, of the 1st battalion. He talked to us for over an hour, and explained by maps the plan of the attack. There were five or six companies, one company to be attached to each party. The two remaining were to look for mine leads and cut them. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we fell in with our respective platoons and marched towards the 'Duke's Hill.' We had to wade in and out for a mile and a half, in what was exactly like a deep sewer ditch. At 4.30 p. m. we were in the front trench and prepared to rest until midnight when we were to charge. The artillery lieutenant in charge of the field gun told us to pull away the sand bag barrier that hid his gun from the Germans. We expected a fusillade of shot as we exposed ourselves in the gradually increased opening. We were agreeably surprised. The mine drew a very slight addition of rifle fire."

"That gun began to speak. We were right under the muzzle—what a noise! It was sure en-splitting. I stood and watched the gunner. Without hat, shirt only, and sleeves rolled up, he swung shells into the breach with marvellous skill. Crouched on, besides him, I looked to me like a warrior of old. He took me a hero. He fired twenty shots and was blown to pieces by a shell that exploded in his hands when he was kneeling. Our grim grins glowed which we were proud, was stark and cold. It was an encouragement at such a time. Some score of German crack-shots with machine guns were within 150 feet."

"Lieut. James spoke calmly, 'Boys, in a minute the mine goes up.' I climbed on the firing platform to be ready for a quick spring up the three steps. Can you imagine it? Three hundred yards of the trench were in charge of the bombing infantry to open up near me in order that the men might better follow, having his familiar figure as a guide. And now the explosion. Can you imagine it? Three thousands pounds of an explosive, as powerful as nitro-glycerine. Lumps of earth as big as barrels went hundreds of feet in the air. I watched it with childish curiosity. The sun, as if crimson red, was setting. The rays glistened in the falling curtain and lit it up so that it looked like many rain-bows. Now the Angel of Death began to reap. A large lump beat the man behind me to his knees. Lieut. James falls, killed. Our trench is rocked and

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"The destiny of Canada is being fought out today on the fields of Flanders and many lives. If we, as a people, have so far degenerated in Canada as to be willing to give up this heritage without striking a blow in its defence, we are unfit to be called Britons, but I am sure the spirit of Canada will no more recognize the rule of the Kaiser than our forebears continue to bow to the tyrannical rule of King John."

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From the Duchess of Comanage Hospital at Ottawa, England, Corporal Bennie W. Harmon, of Woodstock (N. B.), who was in the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa, gives complete descriptions of fighting when he was wounded.

"It was in that engagement that the 1st Canadian battalion lost 800 of their 750 men and that Corporal Harmon was eight times wounded by a German bomb. The letter, written under date of July 28, to Dr. W. C. Kierstead, of U. N. B., follows:

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More Grain in Gloucester

Witness Swears an Account in His Name Was Bogus—That He Never Furnished the Material or Endorsed the Check in Payment—A. J. H. Stewart, M. P., Placed in an Unenviable Position—Testimony That No Stumpage Was Paid on Crown Land Cut—Dominion Lumber Sold to the Province.

Fredericton, Aug. 17.—Another chapter of the sordid story of contemptible grafting in Gloucester county was written today in Royal Commissioner Chandler's court, when some of the reluctant witnesses showed up at last and completed the evidence that was given at former sessions.

Both A. J. H. Stewart and Martin Robichaud, members for Gloucester, whose names have been linked with the disclosures in a most remarkable way, were present.

Robichaud did not figure in the evidence today to any extent but Stewart was placed in an unenviable position by many witnesses. Frank Robinson, whose name figured on the pay rolls of the Dempsey bridge in Gloucester county for \$8 for cedar posts supplied, swore that he never furnished the posts, that he never saw the check, and that he never got the proceeds of the check, which was made out in his favor and was endorsed "Frank Robinson, his mark" with a cross between Frank Robinson and the signature of A. J. H. Stewart, a member of the court, as a witness of Robinson's mark. The account for 30 cedar posts was shown him, made out in Stewart's handwriting, and Robinson swore that he did not know anything about such an account.

Another Bogus Account.
Another check for \$25 was made out by Frank Robinson in payment for stone for Neplisquit steel bridge. The witness asked Mr. Chandler: "Did you put any stone to the Neplisquit steel bridge?" asked Mr. Chandler. "Witness—'No, I did not.'"

"Did you ever see this check?" handing him the check for \$25. "No, I did not." "Did you put your mark on the back of that check?" "No, I did not." "Yes, I never sign your own name."

This check was endorsed "Frank Robinson, his mark, witness A. J. H. Stewart, the same as the one for \$25."

"Did you put in a bill for \$30 for stone for the Neplisquit bridge?" "No, I did not put in a bill or authorize anyone to do so."

The bill was attached to the department pay sheet and was made out in A. J. H. Stewart's handwriting. The witness said that while he was away in Campbellton the men repairing the Dempsey bridge had gone up on his land and taken a pile of stone, for which and for the Neplisquit bridge, eleven he thought he was entitled to \$100. He settled the claim later with Stewart for \$25 and told him to endorse his name on the check.

The commissioner pressed Robinson closely as to validity of the claim for the stone, when other people nearby had given their and hauled them from their pits, but could get little satisfaction. It was pointed out that the witness had permission to haul away the stone but in spite of this, Robinson put in his exorbitant claim to Stewart, who had made out an account for stone supplied by him to the Neplisquit bridge, eleven miles away, in order to cover the alleged settlement.

Robinson's evidence more than proved the charge made by Mr. Veniot and disclosed the method and the manner of the sold Dominion's Lumber to Province.

When giving evidence as to lumber sold the government for the ferry landing at Shipigan, Pierre F. Boudreau swore that he only received \$240 in payment.

Today Resident Engineer Stead swore that the federal public works department paid Boudreau \$442 for one lot of lumber and \$294 for another lot, and that any lumber left over at the ferry landing belonged to the dominion government. Previous evidence showed that Boudreau had been paid \$40 for

buried and some scores of our own men are killed and wounded. The rainbow has no interest. I bend my head each moment expecting to have my brains knocked out."

"At last the sky ceased to rain lumps of earth. We leap for the parapet. I notice that Talbot is beside me and we rush forward. As quick as a flash we are in the trench. The short space between the trenches is already filled with charging Canadians. A few fall as we rush forward. I stop for a second beside the yawning crater and try to estimate its extent. The crater is six feet deep, and 200 feet across."

The Germans Surrender.
"I ran on and the first German I ran across was a little fellow, about twenty, with his leg shattered. He was in the edge of the crater, high up on the mound. Horror and fear were painted on his face. With a broken leg he could not move, and he pitifully moved his hand to surrender. I thought of all the vows I had sworn, and I knelt to shoot him. Thank God I did not do it, but ran on. The next sight almost made me laugh. About twenty hands seemed to move from the earth. They did not have time to run down their trench and they waited for our shot to be fired up. We stopped and I saw a few who were running through the grass towards their second line."

"Talbot and I did not bother with the prisoners. They were bayoneted by the fellows behind me. The first bomb down the front line trench as far as possible. We ran down the trench for about fifty yards and came across a group of about six infantry with another engineer named Boyle. Boyle was boss and he told us that the lieutenant had told him to stay there. Some of us were chagrined. Our orders were to go down the trench to 'Hell' Col. Hill's orders surely were more reliable than the commands of a lieutenant. A big, splendid looking sergeant says, 'Come on, who will follow me?' I ran after him, followed by the bunch, Boyle included. He didn't lack guts, but he was not a warrior. A lieutenant could not be questioned. We ran down the trench for about one hundred yards. We came across two huge cables about one inch in diameter made of many small wires and the whole lot exploded. Boyle asks how we are to cut these, wire clippers were no good.

Only Comrade Killed.
"We climbed over our barricade and advanced. We must have gone over 100 yards when I noticed that the sergeant and myself were alone. He was ahead and one would think he was a leader. We passed dead and dying Germans, but did not stop to look in dug-outs. It is risky to pass such places, but we thought them empty and chased it. The sergeant stopped and seized me by the shoulder. 'Do you see them any more?' he said. The trench was built like a snake fence and they were in the opposite angle. I saw several heads and one fellow out of the trench. The sergeant and I started to charge, shoulder to shoulder. I fired about four rounds when I felt a pull and heard a thud. I turned my eyes and saw the sergeant bent forward on his rifle with his head blown off just above the eyes. Blood and brains rolled down his face, and his rifle was stained a bright scarlet from the stock to the muzzle. In a glance I saw that he was dead. I was alone and down the German trench. It did not take me long to decide what to do. I beat it back over dead Germans and around corners, further than any Germans would dare come, until I met three of our fellows behind our barricade."

Soon after this, Corporal Harmon was wounded by being hit by eight pieces of shell sent in by the Germans.

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ferris of Springhill, York county, are with the Canadian overseas forces serving their king and country. One of the boys, Gordon, is with the 10th battalion, having enlisted at Winnipeg, and has been on the firing line for several months; the other is in the 26th North Sea Battalion, England, with the 26th New Brunswick battalion. Both boys have won promotion, Gordon being a corporal, while Roy is a lance corporal. Letters received by their mother in Fredericton tell of their experiences and show that Gordon did excellent work before he was wounded.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Healthy Children Absolutely Free. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

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

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the regular space, each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 21, 1915.

SIR WILFRID'S STIRRING APPEAL

"I affirm it with all my power, that it is the duty of Canada to give to Great Britain in this war all the assistance that is in the power of Canada. My confidence in the present government at Ottawa does not ooze from the soles of my boots, but at the outbreak of the war I considered it my duty to support it in its war policy."

The foregoing is one of the striking statements made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of a great speech at Sherbrooke (Que.) The Liberal leader addressed two mass meetings there a few days ago, speaking in English and French. His audiences were wildly enthusiastic and cheered the patriotic utterances of Canada's leading statesman to the echo.

"I speak here tonight as a Canadian of French origin and I want to say to my fellow-countrymen of French blood that if we are as free as we are at the present time it is because we live under the shadow of the British flag (Cherch). It is under British institutions that we have found the greatest measure of liberty. British subjects all over the world, whether they be of English, Scotch, Irish or French, or any other nationality, are all one in this contest, and we will all stand together and we will lay down our arms until the cause of the Allies triumphs."

"I am an old man," he went on with the greatest enthusiasm, "but rather than see Belgium sacrificed, France mutilated and Britain humiliated and the world subjected to the domination of Germany, I pray to God that in His mercy He will let me see that day, but it is not my death that I am looking for, and I am thankful to my Maker that He has still given me strength enough to fight this battle."

"If I were a young man, and I had the health that I have now, and which I did not have when I was young, I would not hesitate to take the musket and to fight for freedom as so many of my fellow-countrymen are doing. I cannot shoulder a rifle now, but there is one thing I will do, and that is, for the great cause in which we are all engaged, I will do all that I can with a supreme interest."

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that when this war began France was only half-prepared, while Britain was only half-prepared at all. There were men who blamed the British people for this state of affairs, but he was not one of them, for Britain was the home of peace—the home of a people who never fight until they have to. But he was proud to say that "when the British do fight they fight indeed." He gloried in the name of shopkeepers which had been applied to the people of the United Kingdom, and he pointed out how by not having the incubus of a huge military camp Britain had accumulated wealth, which was the nerve of war. Sir Wilfrid was loudly cheered as he added:

"It is not to be pretended that the British people and British institutions are perfect, but I have no hesitation in saying that there is no portion of God's earth in which there is more freedom to be found than in British countries."

In conclusion Sir Wilfrid paid a warm tribute to General Botha, and said he wanted to tell the French-Canadians what Botha was doing in South Africa:

"General Botha feels that when a man has freedom he has everything a man can contend for. His fellow-countrymen are free, and therefore he asks them to fight with him for the benefit of the institutions under the British flag. These are the motives that are impelling me to take the part that I am taking in this war. This is the message that I bring you. The peril is at present great. We must not remain under a false impression of security. If we want to win we must be worthy of freedom, and to be worthy of freedom we have got to fight for it." (Loud cheers.)

Following Sir Wilfrid's big address at St. John ten days ago a big increase in the number of recruits was reported, and a still greater increase has no doubt been

noted as a result of the Sherbrooke addresses. Nowhere has he made the slightest criticism of the government's methods with respect to Canada's part in the war. On the other hand, he has repeatedly warned the people of the Dominion that this is not a time for partisan politics. The Liberal leader is giving his whole talent and influence to the cause of Empire, and he is to continue the good work. Meantime several members of the Borden cabinet are still to be heard from.

THE RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Following the two Zeppelin raids on the east coast of England last week a German submarine yesterday bombarded three small ports on the Irish Sea. While the damage was slight and there were no casualties the attack clearly signifies a systematic plan on the part of the Germans to terrorize the civilian population. But this plan will fall just as the submarine "blockade" has failed. It will not scare the English to death nor demoralize the nation—but it will help recruiting. It may result in the death of a few innocent non-combatants from time to time, but it will play into the hands of Lord Kitchener by sending him volunteers who might otherwise hesitate to join the colors. So it is difficult to understand what the Germans hope to gain by this sort of savagery.

The German General Staff must know that the Zeppelin attacks have never failed to cause indignation rather than terror, the result of which has been a tremendous stimulus to recruiting. These barbarous methods win for the Germans no military advantage; they serve only to strengthen the verdict of the civilized world that Germany is a nation without honor, savage and blood-thirsty. And they kindle a spirit of revenge in the people attacked in such a cowardly way. Therefore, in the long run, they do England more good than harm.

But it is possible that these attacks are made for the effect they may have on the deluded German people, who are told of the wonderful feats of the Zeppelins and the submarines in blowing up fortified towns and cities in Great Britain and shattering the morale of the nation. Some day, however, the German people will learn the truth—and the effect of the blow will not be comforting to the General Staff. Germany's savage warfare is hastening her day of defeat.

ITALY'S ASSISTANCE.

An interesting comparison of the Italian and Austrian navies is made by a well known naval expert who looks upon the fleet of Italy as a great acquisition to the Allied side and in every way worthy to take its place alongside the navies of Britain, France and Russia. The Italian fleet, he points out, has a large and efficient group of warships with crews that are young and excellently trained. Bearing these facts in mind it is easy to see that the assistance that Italy can give in the operations at the Dardanelles should have far-reaching results.

Whether Great Britain and France have asked for this assistance or not, there is no doubt that Italy is sending a large force to the Straits to take part in the campaign there on land and sea. The relations between Italy and Turkey have reached an acute stage and Italian consuls are already leaving Turkish territory. During the last ten days additional British troops have been landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula in great numbers and there is every indication that a concentrated effort is soon to be made to force the Straits and capture Constantinople before Germany is able to send men and ammunition to the support of her ally. In this task an army of 250,000 men from Italy should be of inestimable value, and it is probable that at the same time, Italy will send some powerful warships to aid the allied fleet.

Since Italy declared war on Austria the Italian armies have made gains consistently. They have distinguished themselves in the mountains and if they are to take part in the fighting at the Dardanelles they will doubtless win new laurels on the Gallipoli front. It is there that their artillery, the best in the war, should be of tremendous service.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

There is considerable talk in German military circles about what the Germans are going to do when they turn west after they have punished the Russians on the east. It is declared in Berlin that Germany's military position at the beginning of the second year of the war is essentially the same as the Kaiser expected it to be at the end of the first month of fighting. The Germans admit that it is somewhat different in detail, but they assert that Germany's problem was to beat one enemy and then turn on the other, and that this has practically been done. Their contention is that Russia will soon be eliminated from the contest so far as any real striking power is concerned, and that the German armies will then be free to finish off the British and the French on the western front. Of course there is nothing to warrant this assumption, and it is doubtful if German leaders themselves have any such hopes.

It will be remembered that Germany's original plan was to shatter the French armies by the first week of September, 1914, and take Paris. Then would come the cleaning up operations against Russia, which were to be carried out with more leisure but with the same clockwork precision. During August, 1914, there were reasons to fear that the first part of the programme was to be realized, but everybody knows what happened on the Marne and what has happened in Flanders and in Russia since then. Paris was not taken. The French armies were not shattered. The British line did not give way. In other words, Germany's plans for a smashing drive on the western front proved a complete failure. She has succeeded in forcing

Russia back over a great sweep of territory previously invaded by the Czar's men, but she has not beaten them decisively. The Grand Duke has withdrawn from fortified position to fortified position while waiting for the heavy guns and ammunition which are necessary for successful operations. But his retreat has been orderly and well carried out and he has succeeded in drawing the Austro-German forces far from their base. He may yet be able to inflict punishment on them far greater than anything his own forces have suffered. Therefore the essential nature of the great plan is not the same, as Germany contends, and the German implication that it does not really matter whether France went down first, or Russia, has no foundation. This is the view taken by the military writer of the New York Evening Post:

"It does make a vital difference whether Russia or France was the first to succumb—assuming for the moment that Russia in a military sense is out of it, so far as the German forces are concerned. The situation is different in one respect, that whereas Germany counted upon beating France in five weeks she has taken a year to beat Russia, and has done it, up to the present, less completely than she expected to put through the job in France in five weeks. The difference in time elapsed is a second factor. It means that the Germany which will turn to deal with France after a year of war cannot conceivably be the Germany which would have turned about to deal with Russia after five weeks of war. The strain of a year's efforts, the enormous losses, the gathering economic burdens, have been felt. The German rush against the Allied defenses in the West, if it does come, cannot come with the fresh ardor, the initial energy of the first onset of last August. The psychology of the situation is utterly different. If Germany's victorious legions had marched against Russia last autumn, it would have been in the easy consciousness that the main part of the work was done, that the rest of the campaign would be something of a prologue. Today the German armies, if they do march, must do so with the feeling that the worst of the programme is over and that the real work is about to begin."

The writer in the Post does not believe that Russia has been able to put into the field any such number of men as early reports indicated. He points out that while Russia has the men she has not yet been able to equip them and move them to the front over her limited system of railways. He argues that the possible military strength of Russia, so far, has not exceeded 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Later on when the Grand Duke secures an adequate supply of guns and ammunition his army will be more powerful than ever, while the enemy's forces against him must grow weaker as time passes. Turning to the western front the Post writer declares that Great Britain has under the colors at least 8,500,000 men, of whom 2,000,000 have had a minimum of six months training. The French army, with its reserves, would come close to making up a total of 5,000,000. And that is not counting Italy. This observer goes on to say:

"The superiority of the French or British soldier, man for man, to the Czar's peasant soldier is unquestioned. The superiority in organization, in resources, in staying powers need not even be discussed. In the matter of leadership it began to be said that France, in the person of Joffre, has produced the best leader of the war. On the attacking side, if Germany should choose to attack, there are not available the Austrian forces which are needed to check Russia in check even in her present condition. In a word, the British and the French are in a position of nearly equal in number and superior in total fighting resources to Russia at the height of her power. So that when Germany faces west now she faces an opposition as powerful as she confronted at the beginning of the war. In other words, at the beginning of the second year of the conflict Germany has the war to fight all over again. Among her opponents are two nations that have just begun to fight—Great Britain and Italy. Plainly, it is not a mere series of clean-up operations that Germany faces."

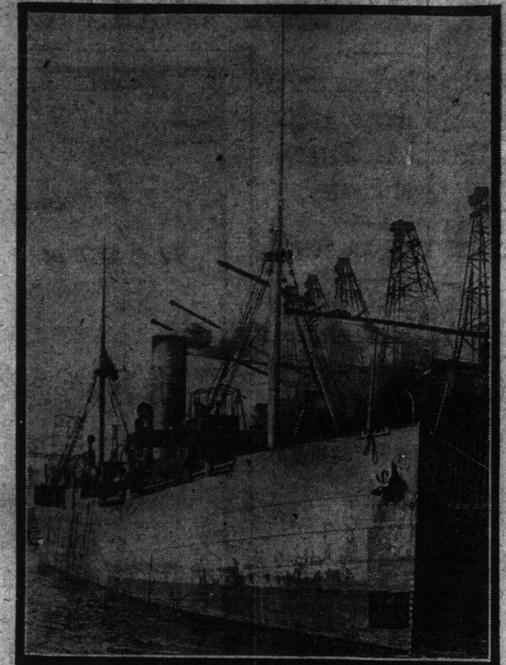
When the Germans turn west again they will find a solid wall of well equipped and well fed soldiers. It is by no means certain that they will be able to withdraw any of their eastern forces for service in Flanders, for Russia's army is still intact and capable of striking hard so soon as it has been properly equipped. The "cleaning up" operations have not been entirely successful.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

Great Britain and her Allies have declared their intention of placing cotton on the contraband list. The British government formerly regarded cotton as non-contraband and adopted every means known to civilized warfare to avoid inflicting hardship upon the southern planter. But the change in her attitude does not come as a surprise, for it is generally recognized that the present conditions of warfare make it imperative to prevent cotton shipments from reaching Germany.

While it is not yet known what answer President Wilson will make to this declaration, there is a strong feeling in the United States that the Allies are well within their rights. Some of the leading newspapers—papers which have not hesitated to criticize Great Britain when it was felt that criticism was deserved—are pointing out that southern sentiment is by no means hostile to Great Britain's attitude regarding cotton. Certain politicians from the south have been making speeches and giving out interviews to the effect that if cotton shipments to the American government should not be hindered to back up the claims of the shippers with their army and navy, but these men, if it is declared, are not in any sense representative of southern opinion. They represent southern leaders. It is significant also that leading journals in the south are pointing out that there must be no quarrel with Great Britain over cotton, as it is plain that the Allies are fighting for freedom and justice, a fight that must be waged to a victorious conclusion if the United States is to continue to enjoy peace and

RICH PRIZE OF WAR NOW IN MONTREAL PORT



The Hamburg-American liner Lusitania, now known as the Huntruss, was taken on her maiden voyage when overtaken by a British warship. She is about as large as the C.P.R. liner Missanable and is richly appointed.

properly. Here is a quotation from the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, a paper devoted to the development of the south:

"The South is in danger of worshipping cotton instead of worshipping Almighty; we are in danger of sacrificing honor, integrity of character and all that makes for human advancement for the sake of a few dollars. The price of a bale of cotton. Around the neck of the South hangs like a curse a bale of cotton."

Preaching in Augusta, Ga., the other day, Rev. Dr. M. Ashly Jones, the son of a noted Confederate chaplain under Stonewall Jackson, said:

"What shall it profit the South if it shall gain the whole world for its cotton and lose its own soul? To translate this teaching into terms of our pressing problem we must ask, How much, then, is a man of more value than a bale of cotton? The cry is going up that the South is being made to suffer for a fight which is none of hers. But had we not better clearly understand that this fight is ours and upon its issue our destiny is deeply involved with the rest of the world?"

The New York Herald describes Dr. Jones as representative of the best life in the south and declares that southern editors and other leaders of thought in that part of the United States were shocked at the enormity of the outrages inflicted by Germany on Americans without warrant of law, and are therefore deliberately refraining from regarding the British interference with commerce as an outrage calling for an ultimatum. So whatever diplomatic protest the Washington government may make at the present time, it will probably recognize, at least unofficially, the justice of British claims before the war is over.

THE ROYAL EDWARD.

The sinking of a British transport in the Aegean Sea with the loss of a thousand lives is one of the regrettable incidents of the war, but it should discourage nobody. The Royal Edward is the first British transport to be sunk by a German submarine since the war began. When it is realized that scores of liners have been passing to and from France and the Dardanelles carrying thousands of British soldiers, it is surprising that more of them have not been destroyed.

Why the Royal Edward, one of the fastest ships that ever visited the port of St. John, was unable to escape from the enemy's underwater craft remains to be explained—if indeed any explanation is possible. But it ought not to be forgotten that she was doubtless one of a fleet of transports which, except for the Royal Edward, safely reached their destination. It is too much to expect that a million men can be transported through the danger zone without the loss of a single ship.

Early reports of the disaster indicate that no Canadians were on board, and the fact that the militia department at Ottawa has received no word of Canadian lives lost will be accepted as confirmation of these reports. While the loss of life sends a thrill of sadness throughout the Empire, it is, after all, not more than that frequently reported after a sharp engagement at some point of the long battle line in France and Belgium. But it is proper that the nation should mourn for the brave men who sleep beneath the waves of the Aegean Sea. They gave their lives for their country—and that is the supreme test.

A QUESTION AND THE ANSWER.

That the war would have ended in six months with all Europe under the heel of the Kaiser if Great Britain had kept her sacred pledge to Belgium, is the declaration of one of the leading newspapers in Italy, the "Secolo," of Milan, a striking article from which is republished in the British newspapers. The editorial in the Italian journal was written as an answer to the question: What is Great Britain doing in the war? It pays a splendid tribute to the power of the British navy and to the heroism and self-sacrifice of British soldiers on the field of battle, and it points out that Britain's unpreparedness in one

sense did her honor. "While Germany presupposed war," it says, "England presupposed peace, threatening nobody." It declares that what Great Britain has done is the best guarantee for the triumph of the Allies, and adds:

"She is mistress of the sea, which is not a mere phrase. It is a fact which all the German submarines and German sophisms are unable to controvert, and the best proof of the assured success of the English blockade is the rage of the Germans. England's mastery of the sea has bottled Germany's fleet up completely and stopped her sea trade. It prevents her protecting her colonies or exporting her merchandise. To realize the vastness and complexity of this function performed by England, it is sufficient to consider what would have happened if England had remained neutral. Undoubtedly the war would have ended in six months, and all Europe would have been under the heel of the Kaiser. If the English in the past did not realize the gravity of the situation and were too optimistic, they have qualities of resistance, tenacity, untiringness, and inflexibility which will be the deciding factors in the end. Let us do justice to what England has done. Liberating the seas from the Germans is the most noteworthy success so far obtained by the Allies, depriving the enemy as it does of territories which will be of the greatest weight when peace is discussed. England has done all that is possible with the forces at her disposal. She has given millions to the needs of her Allies, and has lifted up the spiritual ideal of this war, peace against militarism and for the principle of nationality as against imperialism."

If anyone wants to know what the British fleet has been up to for the last twelve months he has only to summarize to himself the naval position as it actually exists. British supremacy at sea has been so complete that it would not have achieved much more had the entire German High Seas Fleet actually been blown to atoms. And what has been the effect of our supremacy at sea? Here is the answer as given by Mr. Balfour the other day at a great meeting in the London Opera House:

"Picture to yourselves, if you will, what the condition of western Europe and the Mediterranean would have been if a German fleet had ridden triumphant in the North Sea, in the Atlantic, and in the Mediterranean when war broke out and afterwards. I do not believe the struggle would have been possible for our Allies. I wish to set no limits to the power which great and valiant nations can display, the resources which in times of difficulty and stress they might suddenly develop, but I ask you only to consider how we should have been situated if France had been cut off from England on the north, from her own colonies on the south, if no overseas trade could have reached her shores, if she could not have brought in the raw materials of her manufacture of munitions. I ask you how Italy would have been situated if with that immense seaboard which she possesses her territory had lain in the midst of hostile fleets of overwhelming strength, if she also had been cut off from her colonies, if she also had been cut off from all outside trade. How could the war have gone on? Look at it as you will, the possibility of carrying on that war depended, as its very foundation, on the superiority at sea of our fleet. And the Allied fleets would not have been superior at sea had we in unhappily not been situated as we are, fully kept out of a contest which we might have contended with some degree of plausibility was no immediate and present concern of ours. It would have been fatal in the long run to us, but it would have been fatal immediately and within but few months to those whom we are now proud to call our Allies."

It is well to consider how intolerable would be the fate of the world if the supremacy at sea was held by a nation which not only had military supremacy on land but intended to use its power to spread its own dominance over the globe. Germany has avowed that she intended to use her power to this end—that was her political philosophy. The world has been saved from this tyranny by the supremacy of the British fleet.

"LETTING IT GO AT THAT."

Although a month has gone by since the United States government made its third attempt to secure from Germany a promise that no further crimes would be committed by German submarines

upon the high seas and that reparations would be made for the Lusitania massacre, no reply has been received from Berlin. The German government in fact has not even acknowledged receipt of the third American note and leading newspapers in the United States are urging the government to inform Germany that if her answer is not received within a specified time diplomatic relations will be discontinued.

Several intimations have emanated from German sources during the last three weeks that it is the purpose of the German government to ignore all of the American demands first made on May 13 with respect to the Lusitania and "let it go at that." The Boston Transcript which has pursued a strictly neutral course since the war began, declares that the time has come for a complete showdown and points out that the United States should no longer ignore the insulting attitude of the German government. The Transcript says:

"There are those who see in the cessation of Germany's murderous manner of submarine warfare sufficient answer to the notes of June and July. They would have the President swallow his words of which were solemnly reiterated in the notes of June and July. They would have the world forget that as long ago as February 10, our government warned Germany that it would be held to 'strict accountability' for the loss of an American life on the high seas. Americans may forget, but the world will remember to America's shame if we abandon our dead to their fate, and continue not only to maintain friendly relations with the government which we have arraigned as their unregenerate murderer, but to represent that government in all the capitals of the world whose nations are now at war with Germany. The American ambassador in London, Berlin and Tokio today is also duly credited by each of those governments as the German ambassador. In his dual capacity, therefore, he is the envoy of a government whose citizens have been done to the death on the high seas, as well as of the government responsible for their death and contemptuous of all demands for disavowal and reparation."

The Transcript goes on to explain that war with Germany is not desired by many Americans, but it takes the ground that because they should not go to war as a result of what Germany has already done is surely no reason why they should continue on terms of amity and friendship with a government which ignores the solemn demands of the President supported by the unanimous voice of loyal Americans. It does not want the people of the United States to forget the Lusitania massacre. And it says further:

"Germany's failure to disavow and make reparation for the lives of the Americans lost on the Lusitania should be followed by the severance of all diplomatic relations between the two countries. We can but wonder what course of action or inaction it is the President's purpose to follow, in view of the silent contempt with which Germany treats his last Lusitania note."

Germany has had ample time to consider the last American note, but even at the time it was sent there was no reason to expect that she would meet its demands. The German government had declared again and again that it would not comply with the requests of President Wilson, as the German policy regarding the high seas was settled. Yesterday's despatches from Washington and Detroit indicate that serious efforts are being made by German agents throughout the United States to involve the American government in further difficulties. It becomes more and more apparent that the United States is not going to get satisfaction from Berlin.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Former Premier Venizelos is scoring heavily in the political affairs of his country. He is convinced that Greek interests lie on the side of Great Britain and her Allies. Venizelos is a man of great force, and he has the solid support of the people.

The Minister of Militia has sent back word that 15,000 Canadians are to be sent to the Dardanelles. There they will fight side by side with the Australians and New Zealanders who have covered themselves with glory in the campaign against the Turks. And they may be depended upon to do as well.

The Germans have not found the Russian surgeons particularly skilful, and German prisoners have suffered greatly as a result of treatment received. As the Austro-German forces are drawn further and further into the swamps behind Warsaw they may expect to receive harsh treatment from more than the Grand Duke's surgeons.

It is a sordid story of graft and dishonesty on the part of certain friends of the government in Gloucester that witnesses are telling in Commissioner Chandler's court of inquiry. More than enough evidence has already been submitted to sustain every charge so far taken up. In exposing this wrongdoing Mr. Veniot has done the public a great service.

The transport Royal Edward was a valuable ship to Great Britain at this critical time. Specially fitted up for the Atlantic passenger trade this liner was capable of carrying a large number of troops. But the Admiralty has in its service many more ships of her capacity, and some that are larger and faster. The loss of one transport, or a dozen, will not seriously interrupt the movement of Britain's army.

Sir Adam Beck, when asked if he thought the government of Canada would go into partnership with the State of New York regarding the power development of the St. Lawrence River, said that he could not see any objection to such a scheme. It is possible that this leading Conservative politician is willing to co-operate in business with those terrible "Yankees" who during the weeks preceding the last Dominion elections were but waiting for a chance to gobble

up Canada, to steal its body and soul from the British Empire? Is it not time to drag out the old flag once more?

The Ottawa Citizen, independent Conservative, referring to a statement in the Toronto News that "the recent loan to Canada is another proof of the confidence which the people of the United States have in the British Empire generally and in the Dominion in particular," says: "This is really laughable when our Canadian expressions of confidence in the intentions and good will of the United States in 1911 are recalled."

The military writer of the New York Post believes that Great Britain now has more than 3,645,000 men in the field and in training. As between the men ready to enter the battle line and those still in training, he presents the following data: "Last November it was announced that a million recruits had been obtained. These men have now had nine months' training or more. Add the three-quarters of a million in the establishment at the outbreak of the war and the Colonials and Indians who subtract the wastage of about 150,000 men and we get about 1,550,000 men now available who have had from nine months to a year's training or more. If we reduce the training period to six months we would have to add another half-million."

It took the Standard eleven days to summon courage enough to refer editorially to the great Liberal victory in Manitoba. Yesterday it told its readers that Manitoba is the poorer because of the decision of Brandon to support Sir James Aikins' opponent. The people of Manitoba do not think so. The Standard no doubt will be interested in the opinion of the Canadian Courier regarding Sir James. Here it is:

"As a leader of a former hope in Manitoba, Sir James Aikins has not added to his reputation. His political friends may admire his courage in taking hold of a discredited party in Manitoba and trying to save it from extermination. But the people of Manitoba plainly resent his methods. Sir James is a fine man, but he has never been accused of being a leader of men. As a corporation lawyer he won success. As a speculator in days when wealth was easily gathered in the West, he was a success. As a smooth, pleasant figure at a Methodist Conference he was charming. As a man who would fight for the public and go down to defeat for a principle, if necessary, he had no record whatever. As a leader he was an unfortunate choice, because he had few of the qualities which make for leadership. Sir James broke into politics late in life—too late to make any impression at Ottawa, where he has served for some years. His only notable achievement since he secured a seat among the two hundred and twenty-one gentlemen who make up the present senate was the securing of Knighthood. Why he was so honored has never been explained to the satisfaction of the public. Certainly his grasp of public questions and his debating ability is not to be compared with that of men like Hon. Arthur Meighen or Dr. Michael Clark."

"The disappearance of Sir James Aikins from public life, now that he has been rejected by the people of Manitoba, would not create any aching void. This is not said to be unkind. Sir James has not the equipment to make him an indispensable leader in the public life of the Dominion."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHO WILL HELP.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—My correspondence from headquarters shows that Sir Robert Borden has taken up with very great interest the proposal for planting maple seeds over the graves of Canadian soldiers in Flanders, and owing to the great difficulty of acclimatizing maple seeds and saplings the greatest experts in England have been consulted and it has been found that with regard to planting an avenue of maple trees over the field from Langemark to St. Julien, it will be necessary to plant an immense number of maple seeds and to leave them under the care of experts for three years. As it is somewhat late in the year, I believe, for the collection of maple seeds, I issue this appeal to your readers to send to my address carefully packed small boxes of seeds as early as they possibly can.

In view of the nature of the work I am hoping to meet from your readers the greatest sympathy. Yours faithfully, ARTHUR PRIVATE, Chief Commissioner to Canada, Per H. SCRIMSHAW, Secretary, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal.

Earthquake in British Columbia.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—An earthquake whose shock was very noticeably felt in Okanagan district, was also reported from all over northern British Columbia this morning. Kelowna, 200 miles east of Vancouver, reports a shock at 6:08 a. m. Yale and Harrison also reported it at the same time, the tremor lasting 25 seconds. In Vancouver a slight jar was noticed.

New Commander Fifth Brigade

COL. D. WATSON, who has won well-merited promotion as brigade commander's post. As successor to Col. J. P. Landry, he will have charge of the destinies of the 26th and three other battalions.

ST. JOHN FAIR DETACHMENT FRONT; N. Sixty-two Men Rousing Leader Officers of 55th L. New Recruiting rived Last Week

Wednesday, Once more a detachment of men has left St. John on the long trail that leads to work in the defence of the Sixty-two non-commissioned men, who had been in training on ridge Island for some time. Under the command of Captain H. W. Dobbie and Lieut. A. G. Compton, destined for a battery which will mobilize, entrained for that city by the last night. They came over island soon after half past ten. A large crowd, here, too, was gathered and the chaplain of the ment of which the men had just departed—Ven. Archdeacon Rayn uniform as honorary captains, as men had lined up in front of steps his worship addressed a to them in which he told the splendid standard that had a set for them in Europe by soldiers and said that he had that they too, would do the Dardanelles if they were. He reminded them also would always be a warm hearts of St. John people for that prayers would be sent to wherever it might be. Captain Dobbie then called cheerers for the mayor and had been given some one in thoughtfully called for three the heavy battery and these with hearty. Then, headed by the St. M. and the Bugle and Drum Band Garrison Artillery, the detachment to the station via Prince William, King, Myer, E. Charlotte, King, Dock and C. Richards, R. H. Richards and of Tipperary. At the station fine send-off. A few of the men served with uniforms that two or three files look they were as fit a lot of not a day in the Dominion. It is not known they may be training with battery at Halifax but it is that they are to be looked for reinforcements of the heavy and necessary that of any battery. The Honor Roll.

The names of the officers are as follows: Capt. W. H. Dobbie, Lieut. Compton, Q. M. S., F. W. Sergt. C. Ketchum, Sergt. E. H. Preston, Corp. Corp. E. LeB. Stears, Corp. Donald, Hon. W. King, Sgt. J. Stump, Gunner, E. K. Barto, yeas, S. L. Brittain, W. C. Campbell, F. Clayton, J. C. Dunbrack, G. Finley, E. T. Wm. Girwood, J. Gout, Housen, F. James, Lieut. Donald, Hon. W. King, H. LeCouteur, J. Logan, L. D. I. Lyon, A. T. Macdonald, F. McAuldy, D. McHugh, F. McLeod, J. Merritt, Lieut. Farria, L. R. Patterson, H. J. Jones, Wm. King, J. C. Richards, J. C. Simms, F. C. Smith, J. C. Simms, A. T. S. Tapley, S. Thompson, G. Travis, H. N. Trean, W. Vail, G. Watters, H. M. W. Young. Gunner Logan, who re Manchester (N. H.), to en posed the following verses: We are going to leave the boys, the City of St. John, And many friends we'll see, we cannot tell how And if ever we see their faces we will see, But we are going friends, age, to maintain our lib. Chorus. So three cheers for the Be Shout with all your might We are going off for us, we're leaving you tonight And as we go, we're thinking of you all, And wonder why not don't heed old England For St. John has lots of pass the army test— But some lack moral and with lassiness are blest, While some they have who're coaxing them to And disgrace their name when they do not go. Chorus. If this is your belief, boys, Safety First, We hope they start the look out for the worst. You surely will be branded aards of St. John! Wake up and join the then can sing this song. Chorus. So we are going to say go to each and every one, And hope the mothers will sacrifice their son, To fight for king and count with all their might, To build a bigger army, is just and right. Another gratifying contribution for field kitchens for fundation was received by May terday in the form of a cheque from Miss I. Louisa M. avenue. With the check went as much as possible, so that it would be the fullest comfort fr

ST. JOHN FAREWELLS ON THE WARE DETACHMENT ON THEIR WAY TO FRONT; NEW EFFORT FOR 55TH

Sixty-two Men of Heavy Battery Given Rousing Send-Off as They Leave for Halifax

Officers of 55th Leaving Valcartier to Engage in New Recruiting Campaign Draft of 100 Arrived Last Week—Some of 64th Now at Sussex

Wednesday, Aug. 18. Once more a detachment of artillery men has left St. John on the first step in the long trail that leads to glorious work in the defence of their country.

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The names of the officers and men are as follows: Lieut. W. A. G. Compton, Q. M. S., P. W. Hunter, S. Sergt. C. Ketchum, Sergt. E. A. Dickie, Sergt. H. Freeman, Corp. J. McCreary, Corp. E. LeB. Stacey, Corp. Wm. MacDonald, Bomb. L. Myers, Bomb. F. W. Storm, Gunnery E. K. Barton, J. H. Bel, S. L. Brittain, W. Cairns, W. H. Campbell, F. Clayton, J. Crocker, C. H. Lyman, A. T. Macdonald, St. Major, F. McAvity, E. McHarg, A. McIsaac, F. McLeod, J. Merritt, Ray Parrie, Robt. Parris, L. R. Patterson, H. S. Phillips, C. Richards, R. H. Risdale, C. F. Roberts, J. C. Simmonds, F. C. Simms, C. H. Smith, W. Smith, A. J. Stewart, E. B. Tapley, S. Thompson, G. Tinsley, S. Travis, H. N. Treen, W. J. Tufts, C. Vail, G. Watters, H. M. Wilkins, C. H. Yall.

Chorus. So three cheers for the Battery, boys! Shout with all your might! We are going off for Halifax, and we are leaving you tonight. And as we go, we're thinking friends, thinking of you all, And wonder why not more of you don't head old England's call.

Chorus. So we are going to say goodbye to all, to each and every one. And hope the mothers here tonight, will sacrifice their son, To fight for king and country, and strive with all their might To build a bigger army, for our cause is just and right.

Another gratifying contribution to the fund for field kitchens for the 55th Battalion was received by Mayor Frink yesterday in the form of a check for \$1,200 from Miss L. Louisa Murray, Douglas Avenue. With the check was the request that the money be sent on as expeditiously as possible, so that the men might get the fullest comfort from the warm

VALUE OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP IN FIELD AND FOR EXPORTATION

Table with columns: Production of cotton for last three years, Area (Acres.), Bales, Value, Pounds, Exports (Value). Rows for 1912, 1913, 1914, and Estimate of 1915 crop.

The estimate is based on an approximate price of 9c. a pound. The average portion of the crop exported is about 67 per cent. The sum of \$519,800,000 in the table represents the crop as valued on the farm and the \$610,616,000 the value of that part of the crop exported, based on the price at the port of exportation.

"EVERY MAN WHO IS FIT IS WANTED, AND IS WANTED NOW"

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 16—Major B. H. Nelson, 4th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, who was wounded at St. Julien, in April, and has since been in hospital in London, arrived home yesterday, after bringing twenty-one convalescent Canadians, leaving Sherbrooke on August 2, and whom he left at Quebec, arriving on the Hesperian.

QUEENS COUNTY MACHINE GUN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annidale, Queens County, N. B., Aug. 16.—The following subscriptions to the Queens county machine gun fund have been remitted by Rev. C. A. S. Warnerford:

Collected by Miss Mary Crawford and Miss Hazel Johnston, Goshen, Johnston parish: C. W. Crawford, \$4; Mrs. C. W. Crawford, William Gambell, John R. Johnston, James A. Crawford, Chester Crawford, \$1 each; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Boyd, \$5; Charles Johnston, \$1; W. H. Lance, \$3; Albert Keirstead, \$1; Ojm Crawford, \$3; Miss Bertha Crawford, \$1; Alex. Simpson, \$3; John N. Robinson, \$1; James Boyd, \$3; Wilmet Boyd, \$1; James Cameron, \$3; Thomas Johnston, \$1; John Stackhouse, \$4; Mrs. Catherine Keirstead, \$3; total, \$31.60.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES N.B. TEACHERS JOIN IN RAISING FUND FOR MACHINE GUN

The following are the contributions for the motor ambulance—gift from the New Brunswick women's institutes:

Table with columns: Institute, Receipts, Donations. Lists various institutes and their respective contributions.

Contributed by the Institutes to the Soldiers' Socks Fund... \$ 845.50

25,000 men on the field. Some men, eh? We marched past the saluting base by platoons in line. It was a grand sight. Every man in step and cleaned to perfection. We were highly praised. There were five brigades on the field, 5,000 in each. Our brigade is composed of the 22nd French-Canadians, Victoria Rifles of Montreal, 28th of Halifax, and the Noble 26th last, but not least. Our battalion is as good as any of them. Guy expects to go to the front very soon. I think six weeks will finish our training at the outside. We have been issued with more clothing than we know what to do with or can carry around. The things we miss and long for is good Canadian smoking and chewing tobacco with the exception of the chewing, St. John papers, something and good port and beans, something we never see. Try and send me some Napoleon and papers if possible. There is no duty on stuff for us coming from Canada. Oh, I forget, we miss the girls too. There is about seventeen soldiers to each girl, so how could poor me ever have a chance? Mrs. Andrew Bryce, son and daughter, left for Montreal last night to sail for Glasgow. Andrew Bryce is in the 6th Mounted Rifles.



Give Yourself a Chance! A full bag—clean kills—a perfect course. That's what you want. And the odds are all in your favor with a Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company Repeating Shot Gun.

of 100 years experience. So beautifully balanced—so carefully made—so thoroughly inspected and tested—that it must outshoot any other gun. Nitro Club "Speed Shells" The steel lining adds speed—shortens the lead—increases accuracy. You get your birds with the centre of the lead. And you get more birds.

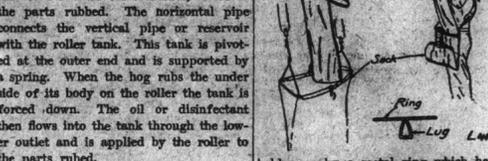


RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

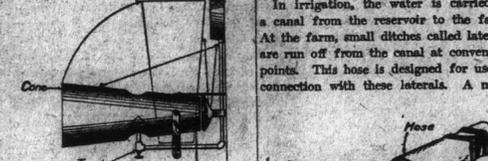
(Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.) (By J. C. Lynde, Macdonald College.) HOG GREASER. With this device a hog can grease or disinfect its body. The vertical pipe serves as a reservoir for the oil or disinfectant.



FRUIT GATHERER. This fruit gatherer consists of a canvas chute. The sack is suspended from the shoulder of the picker and the chute from his arm. The top of the chute is held open by a metal ring which has a lug at the side at right angles to the plane of the ring. This lug bears against the wrist and keeps the top of the chute at right angles to the hand. It is stated that with this device the picker can deposit the fruit in the sack without lowering his arms.



IRRIGATING HOSE. In irrigation, the water is carried in a canal from the reservoir to the farm. At the farm, small ditches called laterals are run off from the canal at convenient points. This hose is designed for use in connection with these laterals. A number of head gates are placed permanently in the laterals and when it is desired to irrigate a portion of the land, the hose is attached to the nearest head gate. The water then flows through the hose and out through the holes to the furrows. The holes are along the lower side and are protected by eyelets. It is claimed that with this device there is practically no erosion; also that every drop of water is used for irrigation and the labor required is small.



FIXTURES FOR WAGON RACKS. The improvement claimed here is in the fingers and sockets used to hold the racks on the wagon body. These fingers are brought to the flame, partly by the converging sides and partly by the draft caused by the flame. The dead insects drop through a slit in the bottom of the cone. It is suggested that the destroyers be placed in a chicken yard as the insects make excellent chicken feed.



BREAKING PLOW. This plow is used for breaking land filled with roots. The standard and frog are of cast steel and are in one piece. The frog carries the land side, digger bar, share, and turning bars. In operation, the point of the digger bar loosens the soil and breaks off or lifts any horizontal roots. The horizontal roots not so cut are severed by the

seventh machine gun from the city has been ordered and that the women have now completed their fund of \$1,000 for the purchase of one. There are nearly seventeen guns in sight in St. John, while the campaign has been finding good support in the province. Andover and Perth are among the latest to take up the work.

Canada, to steal its body and soul from the British Empire? Is it not time to drag out the old flag once more?

The Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, referring to a statement in the Daily News that "the recent loss to Canada is another proof of the confidence in the people of the United States in the British Empire generally in the Dominion in particular," says: "It is really laughable when our Canadian expressions of confidence in the United States and good will for the United States in 1911 are recalled."

The military writer of the New York Tribune believes that Great Britain now has more than 3,648,000 men in the army and in training. As between the ready to enter the battle line and the still in training, he presents the following data:

Last November it was announced that a million recruits had been ordered. These men have now had nine months' training or more. Add the headquarters of a million, the establishment at the outbreak of the war in the Colonials and Indians, and subtract the wastage of about 180,000 men, and you have had from nine months to a year's training, or more. We reduce the training period to six months we would have to add another million."

As a leader of a forlorn hope in Manitoba, Sir James Aikins has not added to his reputation. His political friends admit his courage in taking hold of a discredited party in Manitoba and trying to save it from extermination. The people of Manitoba plainly rejected his methods. Sir James is a fine and pleasant figure and a fine orator, but he has never been elected as a leader of men. As a corporation lawyer when wealth was easily gathered he was a success. As a public figure, he has never been elected as a leader of men. As a corporation lawyer when wealth was easily gathered he was a success. As a public figure, he has never been elected as a leader of men.

ATTENDERS TO THE EDITOR WHO WILL HELP. The Editor of the Telegraph. My correspondence from head-quarters shows that Sir Robert Borden has taken up with very great interest the proposal for planting maple seeds in the graves of Canadian soldiers in Flanders, and owing to the great difficulty of acclimatizing maple seeds and saplings the greatest experts in England have been consulted and it has been decided that with regard to planting an acre of maple trees over the field from Ypres to St. Julien, it will be necessary to plant an immense number of seeds and to leave them under the care of experts for three years. It is somewhat late in the year, I view of the nature of the work I hope to meet from your readers greatest sympathy.

ARTHUR PRIVATE, Chief Commissioner to Canada. Per H. SCRIMSHAW, Secretary. Earthquake in British Columbia. Vancouver, Aug. 18.—An earthquake shock was very noticeably felt in Nanagan district, was also reported in all over northern British Columbia morning. Kelowna, 200 miles east of Vancouver, reports a shock at 4:06 a.m. The tremor lasted 25 seconds. In Vancouver a slight jar was noted.

New Commander Fifth Brigade. The Hon. J. P. McAvity, M.P., has been appointed to the command of the 5th Brigade of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He will take command of the brigade on the 26th inst. at St. John. He is a member of the 5th Battalion, and has served in the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion in France. He is a member of the 5th Battalion, and has served in the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion in France. He is a member of the 5th Battalion, and has served in the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion in France.

DL. D. WATSON, who has won a well-merited promotion to a Brigade Commander's post. As successor to J. P. Landry, he will have charge of the destinies of the 26th and 33rd battalions.

Germany and Grip

London, Aug. 16.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Private A. T. Jones, of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders, dropped dead in his tent at Shorncliffe this afternoon.

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

TEACHERS WANTED
WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 14.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 7, parishes of Hampstead and Gagetown.

WANTED—A second class female teacher for school district No. 8.

WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 4, Patterson Settlement.

WANTED—For coming term, a second class female teacher, for school district No. 8.

WANTED—Third class female teacher for school district No. 8, Parish of Hammond.

WANTED—For coming term, a second class female teacher, for school district No. 8.

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MARINE JOURNAL
PORT OF ST JOHN
Arrived. Monday, Aug. 16.

Arrived. Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Arrived. Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Arrived. Thursday, Aug. 19.

Arrived. Friday, Aug. 20.

Arrived. Saturday, Aug. 21.

Arrived. Sunday, Aug. 22.

Arrived. Monday, Aug. 23.

Arrived. Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Arrived. Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Arrived. Thursday, Aug. 26.

Arrived. Friday, Aug. 27.

Arrived. Saturday, Aug. 28.

Arrived. Sunday, Aug. 29.

Arrived. Monday, Aug. 30.

Arrived. Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Arrived. Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Arrived. Thursday, Aug. 2.

Arrived. Friday, Aug. 3.

Arrived. Saturday, Aug. 4.

Arrived. Sunday, Aug. 5.

Arrived. Monday, Aug. 6.

Arrived. Tuesday, Aug. 7.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES
(Continued from page 2.)

purchase a machine gun from funds to be collected in the parishes of St. Andrew and Perth.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Murphy and Miss Grace Murphy went to Port Fairfield (Me.) on Monday last.

A party of young ladies including Misses Grace and Gertrude McPhail, Bessie and Gertrude Kilburn, Effie Sisson, Sylvia Crockett, Mollie Langley (St. John), and Alice McPhail (Woodstock).

Rev. J. R. Hopkins, rector of Trinity church, left last Monday for Medicine Hat, where he will spend a month with his daughters, Mrs. Deane H. Burns.

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REXTON
Rexton (N. B.), Aug. 15.—The funeral of John Joseph Vautour took place at St. Louis Monday morning from the home of his sister, Mrs. Basil Babineau to the Catholic church where Father Nadeau celebrated requiem high mass, after which the body was interred in the cemetery.

A detachment of the 67th regiment stationed at St. Leonard's (N. B.), has set a good example to the working and salaried men of New Brunswick by setting aside two days' pay to the machine gun fund.

The resolution signed by the men is self-explanatory and follows: St. Leonard's, N.B., Aug. 14, 1915.

"We, the undersigned officers, N. B. O's, and men of the detachment 67th regiment, under the command of Lieut. S. H. James, subscribe the amount set opposite our names as a contribution towards a machine gun fund. The total amount will be forwarded to the nearest machine gun fund which is at Amherst and Perth. The amount is practically two days pay minus separation allowance. Should all the working men or salaried men of the province contribute in this way, the fund would be a large sum."

A public meeting was held for the purpose of discussing plans to re-establish electric lights in the streets and in the hallways. A committee was appointed to look after the business.

A very successful picnic was held at Richibucto Village Monday and Tuesday. Proceeds will be used to enlarge the hall at that place.

Mrs. George Beattie and children left yesterday for Bathurst, where they will make their home.

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67TH DETACHMENT
SET ASIDE PAY TO MACHINE GUN FUND
Resolution Submitted to by Men of Squad Calls Attention to Method of Raising Large Fund.

A detachment of the 67th regiment stationed at St. Leonard's (N. B.), has set a good example to the working and salaried men of New Brunswick by setting aside two days' pay to the machine gun fund.

The resolution signed by the men is self-explanatory and follows: St. Leonard's, N.B., Aug. 14, 1915.

"We, the undersigned officers, N. B. O's, and men of the detachment 67th regiment, under the command of Lieut. S. H. James, subscribe the amount set opposite our names as a contribution towards a machine gun fund. The total amount will be forwarded to the nearest machine gun fund which is at Amherst and Perth. The amount is practically two days pay minus separation allowance. Should all the working men or salaried men of the province contribute in this way, the fund would be a large sum."

A public meeting was held for the purpose of discussing plans to re-establish electric lights in the streets and in the hallways. A committee was appointed to look after the business.

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CANADIAN CASUALTIES
Pte. Fred. Mayes, of 26th Battalion, Reported in Hospital Suffering From Effects of Fall—Member of 43rd Drops Dead at Shorncliffe.

London, Aug. 16.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Private A. T. Jones, of the Forty-third Cameron Highlanders, dropped dead in his tent at Shorncliffe this afternoon.

There is no name of Fred Mayes in the available list of the 26th Battalion. It is possible that he was in one of the last drafts from the 55th.

Official List. Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The midnight list of casualties follows: FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded. George Placich (formerly 9th Battalion), Serbia.

Wounded. Ernest Hutchinson, 86 Glebe street, Galt (Ont.).

Wounded. Sergeant David Robertson, Windsor (Ont.); Sergeant John Thoma, Port Sydney (Ont.); Frederick Knight, England; William Welch, England.

Wounded. Corporal Wilfred E. Mitchell, 347 Mill street, Berlin (Ont.).

Wounded. Albert Meeks (formerly 82nd Battalion), England.

Wounded. Ralph Inman (formerly 82nd Battalion), England.

Wounded. Frank Smith, 88 Johnson street, Kingston (Ont.).

Wounded. Albert John Wells (formerly 5th and 11th Battalion), England.

Wounded. William Hall, Hamilton (Ont.).

Wounded. Joseph Dennison, Eganville (Ont.).

Wounded. A. Talbot, Maniwaki (Que.).

Wounded. C. Buchanan (formerly 44th Battalion), Winnipeg.

Wounded. David B. Williams (at Paderborn), Caigary.

Wounded. Henry Barnes (formerly 18th Battalion), Sherbrooke (Que.).

Wounded. Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Officially Prisoner of War at Mischoda.

Wounded. HENRY G. RUFFEL (FORMERLY 17TH BATTALION), BRIDGETOWN (N. S.).

Wounded. LANCE SERGEANT WILLIAM MORRIS JONES (FORMERLY 17TH BATTALION), BEAR RIVER (N.S.).

Wounded. The midnight list is: Wounded. Henry Armstrong, England.

Wounded. Charles William Smith, Kingston (Ont.).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Accidentally Wounded and Suffering from Gas Fumes.

Lieutenant Edouard Leprohon, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Montreal.

Suffering from Shock. Charles B. Holy, England.

Dangerously Wounded. Richard S. Wilson, Montreal.

Wounded. Duncan McPhee, Victoria (B. C.).

Wounded. Horace Taylor (formerly 90th Battalion), England; Lawrence H. Clarke, England.

Wounded. James Forbes (formerly 48th Battalion), Scotland; Raymond Dunlop, England.

Wounded. F. G. Flook, England.

Wounded. Lance Corporal Frank William Long, England.

Wounded. Killed in Action, April 20. CORPORAL GEORGE W. KANE (FORMERLY 17TH BATTALION), 27 ALBION STREET, AMHERST (N. S.).

Wounded. Killed in Action, April 22. James Aitkins, 75 Grace street, Winnipeg.

Wounded. Arthur E. Jones, England.

Wounded. ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.

Wounded. Driver W. Hunter, appendicitis (no address given).

Wounded. PRINCESS PATS. Suffering from Neuralgia.

Wounded. George Perry, (previously reported wounded in error), 881 Carter street, Montreal.

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WM. WATTESON DROPS DEAD IN STREET AT BATHURST
Bathurst, N. B., Aug. 17.—(Special)—William Watterson, a former resident of Bathurst, who returned a short time ago, dropped dead on the street this afternoon. He was about sixty-four years old, unmarried and who had been in the army for several years.

Caledonia at Halifax With Royal Canadians
Ottawa, Aug. 17.—It is officially announced that the steamship Caledonia has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda with the Royal Canadian Regiment on board. The Royal Canadians, who have been ordered to be sent to the Fifty-Eighth Battalion, will be landed at Halifax and remain there for some time before being sent abroad.

BISHOP RICHARDSON CONFIRMS THIRTY-NINE AT CHATHAM
Bishop Richardson arrived in Chatham on Saturday evening last and was with him on Sunday morning. He confirmed in St. Paul's and St. Mary's churches on Sunday the 18th inst. There was a choral celebration of the holy eucharist in St. Mary's at 8 a.m. the bishop being assisted by Rev. J. G. Gage, son of the late Rev. J. G. Gage, of the Fifty-Eighth Battalion, who for some time before being sent abroad.

Lieut. Colonel J. L. McAvity Wires from Folkestone That McClary's Will Not Be Accepted by British War Office.
Wednesday, Aug. 18. Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity has cabled to Mayor Fink that War office will not accept McClary's field kitchens; send funds here at once.

One Small Gain. (New York World). One of the good results of the war is the discovery in Paris of an antiseptic from which wonderful results have been obtained in preventing wound infection. It is not much, but it is something to have even a surgical remedy on the credit side of the account.

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

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

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

(Maritime Baptist)
Rev. C. Stirling is meeting with continued success as pastor of the Baptist church at Calais, Me. On Sunday, July 25, he had the pleasure of baptizing two candidates.

Rev. H. G. Berry of Acadia, was one of the lecturers at the Summer School of Agriculture, which recently closed at Sussex. With his wife and family he has returned to Wolfville.

Rev. A. H. Whitman, who has given seven years of faithful service at Billtown, N. S., will take up his work as assistant pastor at Amherst about September 1. He has been enjoying a vacation at his old home at Albany, N. B.

Rev. H. P. Thorpe, of Victoria, B.C., volunteered for hospital work at the front. For over four years he has been pastor of the Douglas street Baptist church of Victoria.

By the death of Mrs. Rebecca L. Fullerton of St. John West, the denomination loses an aged and faithful supporter. She was the last surviving cousin of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. A daughter, Miss Clara H. Fullerton, has been prominent in the work of U. B. W. M. U. for several years, serving as recording secretary.

Another son of the manse has been enrolled among the forces which are soon to take their place in the fight for liberty and justice. L. O. Gage, son of the late Rev. J. G. Gage, of the Fifty-Eighth Battalion, N. B., has been accepted for overseas service.

Rev. J. T. Dimock, who for five years has rendered faithful service as pastor of the Leicester church and the outstation of the Northern Association, has become pastor at Westchester. Before the division of the Eastern Association, Pastor Dimock rendered efficient service as clerk of that body. He remains clerk of the Northern Association.

RED CROSS FUNDS AT BROWN'S FLATS

On Friday evening last a most successful concert, organized by Miss M. G. Cowan, of St. John, was held at Rockdale Hotel, Beulah Camp grounds. For over four years he has been pastor of the Douglas street Baptist church of Victoria.

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