

# The Sun-Weeky Telegraph

and The News

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NO. 3.

## ALLIES ROLL BACK GERMAN MASSES FORTY MILES IN 4 DAYS' BATTLE STILL RAGING ALONG WHOLE FRONT

British Press Hard on Enemy's Right, Capturing Many Prisoners and Machine Guns--Heaviest Fighting Against French Centre at Rheims, but Indications Are That Kaiser's Forces Are Being Slowly Crumpled Up Into Rough and Dangerous Country Between Rheims and Verdun--Belgians Renew Attack and Take Aerschot--British Empire Soon To Have Nearly 2,000,000 Men Under Arms, Counting On Second Contingent of 20,000 From Canada--British Fleet Made Daring Raid Into Heligoland Bight--Russians Pressing Home Attack

### ONE DAY'S FIGHTING RESULTS IN GAIN OF 12 MILES TO ALLIES

German Troops Cannot Stand Attack of British and French Along 108 Miles of Battle Front

At End of Twenty-five Days' Continuous Battle Europe's Touted Fighting Men Show Signs of Weakening--British Casualties to Date 19,000 but Many of These Missing and Sure to Turn Up Later--40,000 Troops Altogether From Canada.

While the latest official statements give few details of the great battle which is being waged in France and in which three million men are engaged, it seems apparent that the German forces are still falling back, from the announcement that the Allies have gained about thirty-seven miles of territory in their advance, an increase of twelve in the operations during the past twenty-four hours.

Both British and French troops have crossed the River Marne, the British capturing men and guns. The action of greatest severity is being fought between Maily and Vitry Le Francois.

In an engagement between British and Germans in Nyassaland, British Central Africa, the Germans according to the British official press bureau, were driven back to the river Songwe, which is part of the frontier between the British and German protectorates.

Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, Regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of the German emperor, has been wounded in battle.

**ALLIES GAIN THIRTY-SEVEN MILES IN FOUR DAYS.**

Paris, Sept. 10--11.16 p. m.--"During the four days' battle," says an official communication issued tonight, "the Allies have pushed back the Germans thirty-seven miles, and taken many prisoners and machine guns."

**BRITISH WIN IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.**

Paris, Sept. 10--11.22 p. m.--The following official communication was issued tonight:

"On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne, between La Ferre-Sous-Journe, Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy who is in retreat. During the course of their advance, the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured Mitrailleses.

"During the four days' battle the allied armies have, in that section of the theatre of operations, gained more than sixty kilometres.

"Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry Le Francois the Prussian guard has been thrown back.

"The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp De Maily and Vitry Le Francois.

"In the center and on the right wing there is no change in the situation.

"In the Ormain and in the Argonne districts the two opposing forces are maintaining their positions. In the region of Nancy the enemy has made slight progress on the Chateau Salins road. On the other hand, we have gained ground in the forest of Champenoux.

"The losses have been considerable on both sides, but the morale and health of our troops remain excellent.

"There is no confirmation of the news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Mauberge."

**BELGIUM REPORTS OPERATIONS SATISFACTORY.**

London, Sept. 11--3.50 a. m.--A despatch to Reuter's from Antwerp gives the following official communication issued by the Belgian government:

"Military operations are continuing in the district and are of a satisfactory nature."

**SAYS GERMAN TROOPS 'WEARING OUT.'**

Bordeaux, Sept. 10--6.45 p. m.--The military correspondent of the Temps considers the situation from the standpoint of the Allies more than reassuring. The German offensive has not yet been stopped, he says, but they are being driven back all along the front. Their troops are wearing out.

"The too numerous German artillery remains," he adds, "but their infantry is insufficient for an attack with the necessary energy. Their long line of communication through Belgium makes the movement of supplies difficult, and they are probably marching eastward with the object of establishing another base to the southeast of the Meuse which would connect also with their forces in Lorraine."

(Continued on page 5, first column.)

### SEES DANGER FOR GERMANS IN RETREAT

Military Expert Says German Plan Was to Drive to Paris

VON KLUCK ALARMED FOR RIGHT AND REAR

Fresh Troops From India May Turn Scale if Issue Not Already Decided in Two Days--German Retirement Across Grand Morin May Have Been Precursor of Attack in Another Direction.

(From K. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Correspondent London Daily Telegraph.)

Paris, Sept. 10--The editorials of the newspapers still published in Paris are largely taken up with discussion of the significance of the German retreat.

L'Esclair comments on the military situation as follows:

"The repulse of the German attack against our forces on the right bank of the Ourcq cuts off their retreat to the northwest. Northward the way is barred by detached forts and the entrenched camp of Rheims, so that there remains only a retirement across the arid and uninhabited plain of Champagne. Ponsleu, thirty miles wide, between Rheims and St. Meneshold, to reach which the Marne valley, they will be compelled to traverse between Epernay and Châlons, the roughest country, full of ravines, forests and ponds."

Further light is thrown upon the position by the latest resume of the Echo De Paris:

"On the left wing the allies repulsed the army of Von Kluck and reformed stubbornly that commanded by Generals Von Hansen, Von Buelow and the Prince of Wurtemberg. In the centre we continue to make progress against the crown prince's army, which is trying to move toward Verdun. Finally our right resists successfully the attacks of Von Heintzenberg."

The conclusion may be drawn that the Germans have effected a union of their eastern armies with those which invaded France via Belgium. Despite their efforts, the combined mass is being forced eastward into the difficult and narrow region, only forty miles wide, between Rheims and Verdun. For the first time since the war began the Germans seem to have been outmanoeuvred and even seriously endangered.

**GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF MEAUX BATTLE.**

London, Sept. 10--In the course of his despatch, Ward Price, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Paris, tells how he came suddenly upon the battle of Meaux. He writes:

"There it was before our eyes in the valley, dense while balloons of smoke from the exploding shells, scarce little convoys of shrapnel bursting in the air, showers of black earth ripped out of the solid ground and sent flying, farm houses and haystacks flaming, and many aeroplane crusing overhead--a real battle at last."

"Only a few miles to the ridge above Meaux and there below was a splendid sight of an artillery battle, or rather a bombardment. For straining our eyes as we say, even through strong glasses, we can nowhere find the French batteries replying. German shells were falling in the fields just beyond Meaux and the French infantry there is lying snugly in trenches, probably suffering little though the noise is like half a dozen giants swinging hammers."

"It is a wild sweep of open country, gradually rising and falling, green fields and stubble, most of it studded with thick cops of big trees, and here and there a farm house. With glasses you can see figures of French soldiers moving quickly over the green. Suddenly they disappear and probably they have jumped into trenches which they were sent up to reinforce."

Indian troops, perhaps the best trained in the British Empire, are now on their way to the front. The presence of fresh reinforcements just when the issue is so close to water should exercise a decisive effect on the campaign. But France if the issue is not already decided in the next few days.

**FLOODS PREVENT JAP INVESTMENT OF TSING-TAU.**

Peking, Sept. 10--The elements have delayed unexpectedly the Japanese advance on Tsing Tau. Floods cover the country surrounding the town, and are spreading inland beyond Wei-Hsien.

The waters continue to rise and it is said that probably it will be months before the Japanese can begin their investment of the stronghold, which now can be reached only by boat.

### NATURAL TRAP MAY ENVELOP GERMAN FORCES

Irresistible Attack of Allied Armies Securely Forcing Germans Into Narrow Rough Country

TURNING RIGHT FLANK TOWARDS RHEIMS-VERDUN

French Press Delighted With Outlook and Predicts Serious Trouble for General Von Kluck--Correspondent Watches Battle of Meaux from Motor Car and Describes Scenes.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

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### AUSTRIANS LOST REGIMENTAL CHEST

Cossacks Add Another Thousand to Number of Enemy Captured Besides \$70,000 in Cash

German Crown Prince Given Command of Troops Opposing Russian Advance--Montenegrins Capture Important Town--Bombardment of Belgrade Renewed--Russians Had Stiff Fighting to Capture Lemberg.

London, Sept. 10--4.30 p. m.--A Havas despatch from Petrograd dated yesterday says:

"A regiment of Cossacks took at 7 o'clock, 17 Austrian officers, 445 men, a great number of coffers, boxes, articles and the money chest of the Serenian Lancers, containing 145,000 crowns. Near Zamosc 700 Austrians were captured with a great quantity of supplies. An Austrian steamer upon the Vistula was sunk by Russian guns."

**BELGRADE AGAIN UNDER FIRE.**

London, Sept. 10--3.06 p. m.--The bombardment of Belgrade has been renewed with increasing fury, according to a Nish despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Considerable damage has been done. The Servian batteries are replying to the Austrian fire.

**REPORT KOENIGSBERG IN RUINS.**

London, Sept. 10--A Copenhagen despatch to the Morning Post says that a Danish steamer which has arrived there from Stettin reports a rumor that the Russians are bombarding Koenigsberg, and that several buildings are in flames.

**CROWN PRINCE TO OPPOSE RUSSIA.**

London, Sept. 11--12.40 a. m.--According to a Petrograd despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, it is believed there that the German Crown Prince has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces against Russia.

**MONTENEGRINS OCCUPY FOTCHA.**

Petrograd, Sept. 10--The movement in Roumania favoring the Triple Entente causing irritation to the Hungarian government, which has forbidden the teaching of the Roumanian language in Roumanian schools in Transylvania.

The Roumanian journal, Dreptata, says that in the districts bordering on Roumania the people are in sympathy with the Russians, and expresses the belief that the Roumanian troops will march with the Russian troops to strike the "treacherous Austrians."

Austrian prisoners who have arrived at Pottava, bring reports that the financial condition of Austria is bad, that the people are discontented with the war, and that a general panic is spreading through Hungary.

The Montenegrins have taken the Bosnian town of Fotcha, which dominates the roads to Sarajevo.

**RUSSIAN STORY OF LEMBERG'S CAPTURE.**

Petrograd, Sept. 10, via London, Sept. 10, 1.20 a. m.--The Rech today prints the following details of the fall of Lemberg:

"The commencement of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Lemberg, began Aug. 29, when the Russians drove the enemy from Ziscow (45 miles east of Lemberg) and moved on to Golska Coka (a name which means 'the naked hill')."

"We spent the night on Naked Hill and the actual storming of the town was begun at 2.30 o'clock in the morning. Then followed a four days' battle. A virtually continuous cannonade continued from dawn to darkness without cessation. Even in the darkness the weary fighters got little sleep. Whenever a single shot was heard the men dashed for their places and the battle boiled again with renewed fury."

"The enemy's counter attacks were delivered with great energy and a dense hail of lead and iron was poured over our ranks. The Russian advance was greatly impeded by the lofty nature of the ground, and the great number of excellent castles, which formed splendid natural fortifications for the enemy, which held them doggedly. Out of these, however, the enemy was driven in succession."

"We suffered much from thirst, for the stony country was devoid of springs. The days were oppressively hot and the nights bitterly cold."

**Total British Losses to Date**

19,18 ; Berlin Garrison Lost 42,000

London, Sept. 10--7.56 p. m.--Additional British casualties up to Sept. 7 were officially announced today as follows:

Officers killed, 30; wounded, 63; missing, 61. Men killed, 61; wounded, 510; missing, 2,083.

With the lists previously announced the total casualties are now as follows: Killed, 356; wounded, 1,796; missing, 17,023, or a total of 19,165.

**BERLIN GARRISON ALONE LOSES 42,000.**

Paris, Sept. 10--11.45 p. m.--According to a Munich report, received here the contingent from the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men, killed or wounded, in the war thus far.

### GERMANS SLAY PRIESTS AND MAIM CHILD

Shocking Tales of Fresh Atrocities Come from Antwerp and Paris

CARDINAL MERCER TELLS HIS STORY

Saw Fellow Priests Lying Dead by Roadside and Recognized Many of Them--Chalked Cross on Priests' Casock Target for Bullets--Boy's Feet and Hands Cut Off.

(Special to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Antwerp, Sept. 10--Official couriers arriving here from the American legation in Brussels report that they witnessed with their own eyes a fresh sample of German atrocity toward conquered Belgium.

"As they were passing slowly through Louvain in an automobile, they saw sitting outside of a partly burned house a boy eight years old whose hands and feet had been cut off at the wrists and ankles. The Americans stopped and asked the mother what had happened. 'The Germans did it,' she said, with spiritless apathy. Evidently in terror lest she had said too much, she refused to answer further questions. The child's wrists and ankles were bandaged as if the frightful injuries had been inflicted recently."

Details of the shooting down of a Jesuit priest of Louvain were told to an American courier by another priest who had witnessed the affair. It appears that the Jesuit kept a diary in which he had written the following commentary on the sacking of the Louvain library: "Vandalism worthy of Attila himself."

According to the other priest's story the German officers forced the offender to read the words aloud. They marked a cross in chalk on the back of his casock, as a target, and sent a dozen bullets into his back. This happened, it is said, in the presence of twenty other Louvain priests.

(Special to Daily Telegraph and New York World.)

Paris, Sept. 10--Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines, returning from Rome, described in an interview here tonight the horrors of seeing prior to his departure from Belgium, fellow priests lying dead in ruins left by Germans.

The road lined with bodies, many of whom he recognized as classmates or friends.

### HALIFAX COUNCIL VOTES \$25,000 TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 10--The Halifax City Council tonight unanimously voted \$25,000 toward the Canadian patriotic fund.

### STR. OCEANIC BROKE IN TWO ON A ROCK

Aberdeen, via London, Sept. 10--The trawler Glenogil, which has arrived here, reports having assisted in the rescue of the officers and crew of the White Star steamer Oceanic, wrecked off the coast of Scotland, and in transferring them to another ship. An attempt was made to refloat the Oceanic, which had struck a rock, but the hull parted and the attempt was abandoned.

the building may be summarized as a "business section," as contrasted with the sections at both extremities of the lower floor, where the exhibits are for display only. T. J. Phillips, the Corcoran Candy Co., and such firms have neatly arranged and attractive places here.

**Patriotic Touch.**

The most conspicuous place of all--that is for general appearance--is located in the southern end of the main floor in the section which corresponds with the dining hall at the northern end. The place referred to is Murray & Gregory's booth. It is located at the north-western extremity of the section. A touch of patriotism has been introduced into this exhibit which has been constructed in the very interesting form of a monument bearing testimony to the gallant chivalry of the British.

The base is painted in slate color and at each corner is a cannon standing on a pedestal and forming the support for an artistically designed top piece, bearing the gold crown, coats-of-arms, etc.

"What We Have Done for Her" is lettered on each side just beneath the canopy, and then lower down on the base, one on each side the following: "Camperdown, 1857; Crevo, 1846; Trafalgar, 1805; Waterloo, 1815. The whole is decorated with flags, British, French, Russian, Belgian, Japanese, Serbian, and interwoven. This entire booth, outside this feature, is well arranged, displaying art glass, mirrors and woodworking materials.

In this section of the building also are grouped several merchants displaying pianos and others with scales, adding machines, etc. All are arranged attractively of course and an array of demonstrators in the various lines is on the job looking for "prospects."

D. Mageson & Sons have a booth separated from the rest, situated at the beginning of this wing and opposite to it is the display of the St. John Railway Company. The Imperial Oil Company has an exhibit near Murray & Gregory's, in which the articles displayed are made to appear very attractive.

There are numerous other smaller booths, all arranged well and presenting a neat appearance, but it would be difficult to enumerate them individually.

**Gallery of Main Building.**

In the gallery of the main building, right over the front door is the big child's welfare exhibit which will attract a great deal of attention, especially from the parents of the small boys and girls. Directly north of this is an ice cream booth of the People's Dairy, beyond which is one of the Phillips' candy booths. Across the north end of the building are three exhibits.

F. E. Holman & Co., wall papers, artificial flowers and paper roses, and J. Mason and Risch pianos. Going south along the east side of the gallery are the following other well trimmed booths: British and Foreign Bible Society, Ross Drug Company, featuring the Bessal preparations; Telegraph and Times; Diston Sans Company, a very fine exhibit of its kind placed in the exhibition by the manufacturers in the interests of the local jobbers; Alfred Butler, and the booth of the Women's Suffrage Association.

On the west gallery directly south of the child welfare exhibit are the booths of the National Clothing Company and Macaulay Bros. & Co., both featuring ladies' clothing and the fall styles.

In the alley between the main building and main building wing are to be found the exhibit of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., featuring ladies' clothes, millinery and furs, and C. H. Townsend Piano Company, featuring the Heintzman piano.

At the southeast corner of the gallery over the agricultural wing are to be found the exhibits of the St. John's Club, and the Historical Society, and also the exhibits of women's work.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., Sept. 5.—On Sunday the marriage of Maurice Argallan, of this town, to Miss Lillian Milburn, of St. John, took place at the home of the groom's parents.

On Wednesday afternoon the home of Mrs. Lucy R. Wyman was the scene of a wedding, when her youngest daughter, Eva Ann, was united in marriage to Augustus Syceron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Syceron, of this town, now employed in Moncton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. S. Rogers, pastor of Wesley Methodist church. The bride was given in white silk crepe de chene and was attended by her sister Nina, the groom being supported by his brother, Clifford Syceron. The happy couple left by steamer the same afternoon for Boston on a short wedding trip. They will reside in Moncton.

Miss Agnes Hilda has closed her home and left on Monday morning for Montreal, to spend the winter with her brother, Walter Dodds and Mrs. Will Dodds.

Miss Checkley, who has spent the last year in Yarmouth, left by D. A. R. on Monday morning for Nanaimo (Ont.). Mrs. John Thorpe and Miss V. C. Baker, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Catherine Moody, left to return home by D. A. R. express on Monday.

Mrs. H. W. Conn, who has been in charge of the Public Library for the last two years, left on Saturday to take a position in Concord (N.S.). She has been a most faithful and obliging librarian, and the directors and patrons of the library were very sorry to lose her services.

Harrison J. Cann arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday morning, having motored from New Glasgow, to visit his mother, Mrs. Hattie A. Cann. He has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Catherine Moody, left to return home by D. A. R. express on Monday.

Mrs. Olive Treacy has gone to Montreal to enter Macdonald College, for a course in kindergarten work. Miss E. L. Law, who accompanied her, will visit in that city for two months.

Mrs. C. H. Baker and her daughters, Mrs. T. N. Horton and Miss V. C. Baker, of Beverly (Mass.), who have been spending three months in Port Maitland, returned home on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. A. D. Howard and daughter, of Melrose (Mass.), who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cook, Church Hill, returned home on Monday afternoon.

Arthur Wyman arrived from Boston on Tuesday morning to be present at the Syceron-Wyman wedding on Wednesday.

Mrs. Stanley Cook arrived from Boston on Tuesday morning to visit Mr. and Mrs. Elsie Cook.

Miss Marion Duxker, who has been taking a trained nurse's course at the Yarmouth Hospital, left on Saturday last for Providence (R. I.) to take further studies.

Fred McLaughlin was a passenger on Monday morning from Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chisholm, with their summer-camping boys, were passengers to Boston on Tuesday evening.

Homer H. Treacy, of Millford (Conn.), arrived in Yarmouth on Tuesday, and left by train to attend Acadia College, at Wolfville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Stein and baby left on Monday for their home in New Glasgow.

Allen Patterson, with his family, left on Wednesday for South Brookfield, Queens county, where they are on an expedition. They have been guests at the Eddystone Cottage for the season.

Albert Downey, mechanical foreman at the Murdoch-Johnson Iron Company, with his wife, left on Wednesday in his auto for a vacation trip to Amherst.

Mrs. and Mrs. L. J. Roy left on Tuesday to visit their son, George, who is on the cruiser Niobe, at present in Halifax.

Miss Margaret Cann left on Wednesday morning for St. John, where she will enter Macdonald College. Her mother, Mrs. H. B. Cann, accompanied her.

Frank D. Caban arrived from Boston on Thursday, and went on to Lunenburg. Miss Olive Pelton left last evening to spend the fall and winter months with her uncle and aunt, Dr. F. J. Barker and Mrs. Barker, Colchester.

The marriage of a popular young lady, living at Milton, to a young business man of Yarmouth, takes place in a few weeks.

Park Rowley, of Long Island (N. Y.), is in town to join his wife and daughter, Miss Besse, who are guests of Mrs. Joseph Cann, here.

Thomas Hood, Montreal, is expected to arrive in town today, to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hood.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, Sept. 4.—Miss Eva Wilson has returned from a pleasant trip to the St. John river, where she spent some time in this vicinity. The party consists of Mr. Wetmore, son of Robert Wetmore, Mr. Arthur Wood, and General Shampin.

Miss Eleanor Palmer, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Palmer, left on Friday for St. John, where she will spend a couple of weeks.

V. C. Bruce Wetmore, of Boston (Mass.), arrived this week in the "Acadia" on his annual shooting trip to Gaspoint, his former home, and has spent some time in this vicinity. The party consists of Mr. Wetmore, son of Robert Wetmore, Mr. Arthur Wood, and General Shampin.

Miss Eleanor Palmer, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Palmer, left on Friday for St. John, where she will spend a couple of weeks.

Walter Newman left here on Monday last for St. John by steamer Grand Manan. Other passengers from this port were Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Perry and Miss Perry.

Miss Hazel Lingley has returned from a visit with friends in Fredericton and resumed her duties in the Campbellton Grammar school.

Rev. Thos. Roy, Mr. Roy and little son James left Tuesday for Newton. Mr. James Evans accompanied them.

Mrs. Thos. Hennessy and Miss Reba Hennessy have returned from a trip to Moncton.

Among those from town who attended the dance at the Irish Arran hotel, Dalhousie, were Miss Muriel Mowat, Miss Hazel Mowat, Miss McDonald, Hugh Carr and O. W. Murray.

Mrs. Wm. Mowat and Miss Murray left Tuesday evening for a trip to Toronto.

Miss Besse McLellan, of Capin River (Que.), is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Keith.

De and Mrs. Pinaut are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl at their home this week.

Miss Deh Carr, who left Tuesday evening for the west, will visit in Montreal, Toronto and Saskatoon before proceeding to her duties in the Campbellton Grammar school.

Miss Nellie Marquis left this week to visit friends in Newcastle and Chatham.

Mrs. J. Porter Mowat announces the engagement of her daughter, Emma Louise, to H. St. Clair Jellet, of New Westminster (B. C.), son of Mrs. Jellet, Cross Point, who is to be married to her on Sept. 23 in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Fawcett and little Miss Jean have returned from a visit to friends in Dalhousie last week the guests of Mrs. Duncanson McLellan.

Miss Jean Henderson left this week for St. John to attend to her mother, Mrs. Harshman.

Miss Jean McLatchey has returned from a visit with friends in Rexton.

Campbellton, Sept. 7.—The heavy rain of Sunday night, together with the unsettled weather conditions, which prevailed Monday, greatly interfered with the Labrador Day amusements. The wet ground made it unsuitable for the baseball game that had been scheduled for Campbellton, between a picked nine in town and the Chatham team. The teams, however, were on hand at the appointed hour and through only a short aggregation of the fans gathered to greet the players a very good game was witnessed.

The Chatham boys again exhibited their superiority at the sticks work, batting out a victory of 8 to 6.

The railroad picnic that had been planned for Flatlands on Labor Day was indefinitely postponed on account of weather conditions.

In common with many others in Campbellton, the pastors of the Protestant churches have issued a call to their congregations to make Wednesday of this week a day for contrition and prayer for the overruling divine hand in the great war being waged. Services are set for the Methodist church at 10 a.m., the Church of England at 3 p.m., and the Baptist church at 7.30 p.m.

Gagetown, N. B., Sept. 5.—Mrs. T. H. Gilbert and her son Adrian B. Gilbert, who have been visiting in Gagetown for a few days, left on Wednesday for their trip up Grand Lake and were accompanied by Miss Block, of Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Corey, Mrs. Johanna Bulvey, Mrs. R. T. Babbitt, Miss Arthura Babbitt and Miss Besse Edwards were guests on Wednesday, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slipp and of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McAlpine, Lower Gagetown.

Miss Elizabeth Stebbings, who has been spending the summer at the home of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Reid, of St. John, left on Wednesday for her home in Gagetown.

WILSON'S BEACH

Wilson's Beach, Sept. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, of Mattapan (Mass.), were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Vanstone and children were weekend guests of Mrs. Eliza Brown.

Mrs. Herbert Bailey and two small children, of Westport (N. S.), have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Newman. They left for their home on Saturday, having concluded a very pleasant visit among old friends here.

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Miss Deh Carr, who left Tuesday evening for the west, will visit in Montreal, Toronto and Saskatoon before proceeding to her duties in the Campbellton Grammar school.

Miss Nellie Marquis left this week to visit friends in Newcastle and Chatham.

Mrs. J. Porter Mowat announces the engagement of her daughter, Emma Louise, to H. St. Clair Jellet, of New Westminster (B. C.), son of Mrs. Jellet, Cross Point, who is to be married to her on Sept. 23 in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Fawcett and little Miss Jean have returned from a visit to friends in Dalhousie last week the guests of Mrs. Duncanson McLellan.

Miss Jean Henderson left this week for St. John to attend to her mother, Mrs. Harshman.

Miss Jean McLatchey has returned from a visit with friends in Rexton.

Campbellton, Sept. 7.—The heavy rain of Sunday night, together with the unsettled weather conditions, which prevailed Monday, greatly interfered with the Labrador Day amusements. The wet ground made it unsuitable for the baseball game that had been scheduled for Campbellton, between a picked nine in town and the Chatham team. The teams, however, were on hand at the appointed hour and through only a short aggregation of the fans gathered to greet the players a very good game was witnessed.

The Chatham boys again exhibited their superiority at the sticks work, batting out a victory of 8 to 6.

The railroad picnic that had been planned for Flatlands on Labor Day was indefinitely postponed on account of weather conditions.

In common with many others in Campbellton, the pastors of the Protestant churches have issued a call to their congregations to make Wednesday of this week a day for contrition and prayer for the overruling divine hand in the great war being waged. Services are set for the Methodist church at 10 a.m., the Church of England at 3 p.m., and the Baptist church at 7.30 p.m.

Gagetown, N. B., Sept. 5.—Mrs. T. H. Gilbert and her son Adrian B. Gilbert, who have been visiting in Gagetown for a few days, left on Wednesday for their trip up Grand Lake and were accompanied by Miss Block, of Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Corey, Mrs. Johanna Bulvey, Mrs. R. T. Babbitt, Miss Arthura Babbitt and Miss Besse Edwards were guests on Wednesday, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slipp and of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McAlpine, Lower Gagetown.

Miss Elizabeth Stebbings, who has been spending the summer at the home of her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Reid, of St. John, left on Wednesday for her home in Gagetown.

Miss Jean McLatchey has returned from a visit with friends in Rexton.

Campbellton, Sept. 7.—The heavy rain of Sunday night, together with the unsettled weather conditions, which prevailed Monday, greatly interfered with the Labrador Day amusements. The wet ground made it unsuitable for the baseball game that had been scheduled for Campbellton, between a picked nine in town and the Chatham team. The teams, however, were on hand at the appointed hour and through only a short aggregation of the fans gathered to greet the players a very good game was witnessed.

The Chatham boys again exhibited their superiority at the sticks work, batting out a victory of 8 to 6.

of her brother, at the Methodist parsonage, Albert, left today for her home in England, and was accompanied by her niece, Miss Winifred Stebbings, who will spend the winter in the Old Country.

Almon Tingley and his daughter, Miss Iva Tingley, of Waterfield, have taken up their residence here for a time.

Richibucto, Sept. 7.—Miss McLennan, of Shelburne, is a guest of Miss Kathleen O'Leary at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Lawson, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Lawson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Davis.

Misses Florence and Marguerite Bourque returned last week to Silley (Que.) to resume their studies at the convent there.

Mrs. William Perry, of Moncton, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wathe, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wathe, on their return from a visit to friends in Campbellton.

Miss Lillian O'Leary has returned from a visit to friends in Campbellton.

Mrs. Grace Munnell, who has for the past several months been residing in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Munnell, returned home on Tuesday.

Romeo Doucet returned on Friday to Carleton to resume his studies at the college there.

Vincent Doucet and Tillman and Edgar Leger returned last week to the school at Tracadie.

Mrs. William Curwen and little daughter returned last week from a visit to friends in Campbellton.

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A HEALTH MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

The Discovery of "Fruit-a-tives" Has Brought Health and Happiness to Thousands of People All Over the Dominion

FRUIT JUICE CURES MANY SERIOUS DISEASES

"Fruit-a-tives" is the Only Medicine Made From Fruit Juices--It is Pleasant to Take and Acts Gently on the Whole System

Fruit Juice consists of 91% water and 9% solid material. This solid material consists of about 8 parts sugary substance and one part of an intensely bitter substance, which is the medicinal or curative principle of fruit. In order to get the full benefit of fruit in the ordinary way, one would have to eat huge quantities of fresh fruit. By the discovered process of making "Fruit-a-tives," the bitter material in fruit juice is made to grow or increase and thus a stronger fruit juice is created. Then, this stronger fruit extract is mixed with valuable tonics and antiseptics and made into tablets. Thus, we have concentrated and intensified fruit juices, and the practical use of Fruit-a-tives is brought within reach of all.

Like fruit juice, "Fruit-a-tives" acts on the great blood purifying organs of the body--the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin--and stimulates all these parts to renewed activity. "Fruit-a-tives" is the most powerful liver stimulant in the world, and by it the kidneys and skin are stimulated to do more work. The splendid nerve tonics and antiseptics incorporated in "Fruit-a-tives" make this medicine the finest of nerve restorers, while germs in the stomach and bowels are destroyed.

"Fruit-a-tives" will cure indigestion or weak digestion, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Biliousness and Liver Trouble, Backache, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches and all indications of Impure Blood.

Remember that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that is made of fruit. There is nothing else as good, because there is no other preparation anything like "Fruit-a-tives." If you cannot get "Fruit-a-tives" right in your neighborhood, we will send you a supply postpaid, on receipt of price--50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

COUNTY READY TO DO PART IN AID TO SOLDIERS FUND

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 9.—Robert Donaldson, for thirty-two years a locomotive driver on what is now the C. P. R., met a tragic death on the Valley Railway line at Springhill last night. He was walking along the track near St. Peter's church en route to his home when he was struck by a locomotive of a gravel train. The body was not found until this morning. His right arm was cut off and there were cuts and abrasions on his body.

He was seventy-two years of age and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Harry McLachlan, with whom he resided, and Mrs. Worton, of Boston. There are three brothers, Lee of McAdam, Alfred of Chatham, and William of Boston. An inquest will be held.

CAMPBELLTON, RAISES FUNDS FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES. A splendid picnic in aid of the British Red Cross Society was held at Campobello Island on Thursday last.

The picnic was held on the island of Campobello, which was long and narrow, including dunes, Indian canoe races, motor boat races, swimming and high diving contests, and a number of other sports. The net proceeds of the day and evening amounted to nearly \$400, which were handed over to Vice-Admiral Basil Cochrane, E. N., to be forwarded to the British Red Cross Society.

In addition to the amount raised by the picnic for the British Red Cross, the ladies of the island, including the American tourists, have now ready a box of clothing for the Canadian branch, which is worth two hundred dollars.

Fredericton, Sept. 8.—(Special)—A largely attended meeting of citizens was held in the city council chamber this evening when organization for the completion of patriotic fund was completed. Subscription lists will be opened at once and there is a sure to be a generous response.

Section 1—Donald Harrison, 2nd; Bert Section 2—McFarland Innis, 2nd; Geo. Section 3—McFarland Innis, 2nd; Geo. Section 4—H. S. Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 5—Donald Innis, 2nd; H. B. Section 6—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 7—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 8—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 9—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 10—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 11—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 12—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 13—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 14—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 15—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 16—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 17—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 18—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 19—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 20—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 21—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 22—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 23—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 24—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 25—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 26—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 27—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 28—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 29—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 30—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 31—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 32—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 33—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 34—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 35—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 36—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 37—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 38—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 39—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 40—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 41—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 42—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 43—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 44—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 45—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 46—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 47—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 48—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 49—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 50—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 51—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 52—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 53—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 54—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 55—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 56—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 57—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 58—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 59—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 60—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 61—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 62—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 63—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 64—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 65—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 66—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 67—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 68—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 69—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 70—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 71—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 72—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 73—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 74—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 75—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 76—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 77—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 78—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 79—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 80—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 81—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 82—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 83—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 84—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 85—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 86—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 87—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 88—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 89—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 90—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 91—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 92—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 93—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 94—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 95—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 96—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 97—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 98—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 99—Donald Innis, 2nd; Section 100—Donald Innis, 2nd.

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PRIZE WINNERS AT ST. JOHN EXHIBITION

Wednesday, Sept. 9. The last double regarding the success of the exhibition were received by the attendance today...

Class 1—Thoroughbreds. Section 1—Geo. Carvill, 1st; Geo. M. Holmes, 2nd. Section 2—James Watters, 1st; Scott & Warren, 2nd.

Class 2—Improved Yorkshires. Section 1—J. W. Callbeck, 1st; Thos. A. Barrett, 2nd. Section 2—J. W. Callbeck, 1st; Thos. A. Barrett, 2nd.

Class 3—Hacks. Section 1—R. A. Snowball, 1st; McFarlane Bros., 2nd; W. H. Barnes, 3rd. Section 2—Wm. M. Johnston, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.

Class 4—Special. Section 1—R. A. Snowball, 1st; Thos. A. Barrett, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. M. Johnston, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.

Class 5—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 1—Thos. Kyle, 1st and 2nd; C. Roy Forbes, 3rd; Scott & Warren, 4th. Section 2—Thos. Kyle, 1st and 2nd; C. Roy Forbes, 3rd.

Section 3—Hacks. Section 1—R. A. Snowball, 1st; McFarlane Bros., 2nd; W. H. Barnes, 3rd. Section 2—Wm. M. Johnston, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.

Section 4—Special. Section 1—R. A. Snowball, 1st; Thos. A. Barrett, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. M. Johnston, 1st; R. A. Snowball, 2nd.

Section 5—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 6—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 7—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 8—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 9—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 10—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 11—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 12—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 13—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 14—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 15—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 16—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 17—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 18—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

Section 19—Fruit. Section 1—W. A. Colpitts, 1st; H. G. Smith, 2nd. Section 2—Wm. R. McPate, 1st; Section 3—W. F. L. Fox, 1st; S. L. Peters, 2nd.

LAD BROUGHT TO HOSPITAL WHERE FATHER SUFFERS

Wednesday, Sept. 9. Ten-year-old Edward Harrison fractured his left arm yesterday afternoon at Westfield by falling from a load of hay.

Little Edward was assisting about the farm during his father's illness. He slipped from the load of hay yesterday afternoon about 8 o'clock and in landing struck on his left arm.

The many friends of the family in and around Westfield will regret the sad condition of affairs in the family.

ROBERT DONALDSON, OLD C. P. R. DRIVER, KILLED BY TRAIN

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 9.—Robert Donaldson, forty-two years of age, a motive driver on the C. P. R., met a tragic death on the Valley Railway line at Springhill last night.

DOG SHOW ONE OF BEST FEATURES AT EXHIBITION

The dog show conducted by the N. B. Kennel Club at the exhibition, was opened yesterday under most favorable circumstances.

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OTHER COUNTRIES IN PROVINCE ASKED TO JOIN LARGER BODY

After the meeting of the executive of the Soldiers' Patriotic Fund committee, which was called to consider the advisability of uniting with the Dominion Patriotic Fund, and at which after considerable discussion no decision was arrived at.

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DON'T SUFFER WITH CORNS Try This Remedy

You can't be disappointed with Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is not only the best Putnam's Extractor, but it is a thousands know, it is the best.

You can't be disappointed with Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is not only the best Putnam's Extractor, but it is a thousands know, it is the best.

You can't be disappointed with Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is not only the best Putnam's Extractor, but it is a thousands know, it is the best.

You can't be disappointed with Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is not only the best Putnam's Extractor, but it is a thousands know, it is the best.

You can't be disappointed with Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is not only the best Putnam's Extractor, but it is a thousands know, it is the best.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. MCCREARY, President and Manager. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent word for each insertion. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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

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

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: H. CECIL KIRKSTADT, MISS V. E. GIBBERSON.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection, Honesty in public life, Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion. NO GRAFT! NO DEALS! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Olive, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The allied armies in France, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back the German forces opposed to them, is the good news that comes direct from the British war office. The Germans are retreating in a northwestern direction from the line from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Verdun—a distance of about 120 miles, and are reported to have suffered a bad defeat at Proisy, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

FRANCE THEN AND NOW.

There was no union among the different parties in France in 1870 as there is today, and the contrast between her preparedness for a struggle now and then is as great as can possibly be. When the earlier war was declared by Germany, Talme wrote to an American friend as follows: "The folly of our government is irreparable. They are ignorant of every thing; they know neither the number of the Prussian soldiers, nor the state of preparation of that immense army, nor the national passions of the Germans. To tell the truth, the latter are even prouder than the French were in 1807; they think themselves the chosen people, the superior, privileged race, and, for the past fifty years, all their professions and all their scholars have been preaching to them this invulnerable and inhuman pride. They have given it an unholy consecration, and believe themselves called to dominate Europe—this is what they call 'Germany's historic mission'; according to them, it has been given to her because they are 'the most virtuous.' You cannot imagine how much they despise and detest French civilization."

slain army corps, a force of from 200,000 to 1,000,000, will now be thrown against the Germans.

Military observers point out that the big Russian army is now practically free. When the war began, Austria was Russia's most serious enemy, because, except for four army corps sent against Serbia, her entire army was directed against Russia. Now that Serbia has annihilated so many Austrians at Shabatz and Russia has so decisively defeated the forces of the dual monarchy, it is estimated that ten Russian army corps are sufficient to hold the Austrians back, leaving at least twenty corps free to launch against Germany.

The odds against the Kaiser are too great, and they will rapidly grow in magnitude. It is still uncertain how serious the defeat of his forces in France is, but in any case it is the beginning of the end for Germany.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

There is probably considerable foundation for the stories told by refugees that Germany faces a food famine, and that Austria is in a bad way also. While tales of this kind must be received with reserve, a glance at the map and consideration of the number of people Germany has to feed during a period when practically all of her male population is under arms, and her trade with the outside world cut off, will convince one that she does not occupy an enviable position. Germany has to-day a population of 68,000,000, but nearly half her people live in towns, and there are forty-eight cities with populations in excess of 100,000. To feed this urban multitude, she is compelled to import food and drink at the rate of \$128,000,000 a year, a bill nearly two-thirds of which is paid by Great Britain. While due allowance must be made for the large supplies of provisions accumulated by the Kaiser before assuming the offensive, it is a fact that the agricultural population of Germany has been flocking to the cities for many years, and that the empire now produces only about 86 per cent of the food consumed. Germany has been accustomed to buy the bulk of her wheat from Russia, supplementing her purchases in Rumania. The chief supply is, of course, cut off, and while the overland route from Rumania is still open, the cost of shipping is excessive, and Austria, accustomed to draw largely on the Balkan States, would justly satisfy her needs from whatever shipments might be made.

The water route is not possible under existing conditions. The only German frontiers that remain open are those which part her from Italy and Austria-Hungary. Hungary may send some cattle and will certainly continue, so long as Munich can pay for it, to supply barley for the making of Bavarian beer. But neither she nor Austria has any great amount of wheat to spare. Through Italy, if Italy takes no part in the war, Germany might receive a certain amount of food for her sharpshooters; but it can only be a limited amount. Italy has not much to sell herself, and grain ships making for Italian ports will be under suspicion. For that reason it is doubtful if owners will care to take the risk.

Even if Germany could find purveyors ready and anxious to supply her needs, the question naturally arises: Can she pay? While her war chest is full at this moment, her expenses are enormous. It is reckoned in London that the cost of the war can scarcely be less than \$12,000,000,000 a day spread over Europe generally, and it is estimated that Germany's share of this is between \$2,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000. She is exporting nothing and she is unable to borrow. Merchants, if she could find any ready to sell to her, would not sell except for gold paid without delay, and it might well be asked how long Germany will have gold to pay for it.

Great Britain's navy has thus far maintained communications with the markets of the world, and, doubtless, will continue to do so. On the contrary, Germany's fleet is bottled up and of little use to her. Harvesting in Great Britain is well in hand. The labor exchanges are working hand in hand with the Agricultural Committee in filling the places of men called to the colors, and an appeal has been made on the landowners to facilitate employment of their estate staffs, keepers, woodmen and gardeners. The question of food supplies is of supreme importance to all the belligerents, but to Germany it is unquestionably a matter of grave concern.

Russia is covering herself with glory in this war. Scarcely a day goes by without bringing word of a victory over the Austrians; and, unless she suffers an unexpected check in the course of the next week, she should be able to pay strict attention to the road to Berlin. While not much is being heard of the fighting of Serbia and Montenegro in Bosnia and Dalmatia, the despatches indicate that Austria is losing her grip of the seaboard, as she has already lost it on the Russian frontier. Montenegro has occupied several towns on the Dalmatian coast, the allied fleets are blockading all the important Austrian harbors and the Serbs are advancing through Bosnia, closing in from the east. The southwest of Austria is therefore in danger of being cut off and incorporated in the territory of the southern Slavs. The whole nature of the country, mountainous and with poor railway communication, is against rapid campaigning, but there is probably no Austrian army in the southwest capable of stopping the Serb advance. It has frequently been said that Britain has just begun to fight; the events of the last few days prove it. No thoughtful person has any doubt of her determination to crush Germany, or of her ability, with the aid of her allies, to do so. As Mr. Kipling says, there is no middle way in this war.

GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

Writing to an English publication, Hilary Bell writes very interesting comments on the possible consequences of Germany's being victorious or defeated. Of course anything he says regarding the results of the war if Germany should win is of purely academic interest, for no one imagines for a moment that Germany will escape a crushing defeat. Here is what Mr. Bell writes to accomplish the impossible and emerge victorious from the present conflict: "It is not to be presumed that in case of victory Germany would burst herself with more European territory. She would regard as subject and allied States the smaller nations around her, particularly the Slavs, and she would regard Austria as a subject and allied State. She would adopt, as in the attitude towards Switzerland, she would bind France by treaty to the dismantling of the Rhine, and she would, in commercial conditions, and to a large and continued payment of money. She would forbid any rearmament throughout Western Europe, she would most probably use for her own purposes the ports and shipping yards of the North Sea. She would attempt to control them directly, or by the means of a trust. She would attempt to shift the Franco-Belgian frontier somewhat to the south, so as to have a small dependent ally holding the line of the Rhine. She would certainly take colonial possessions on all sides, especially the African possessions of France."

THE ALLIES ADVANCE.

The early reports of British and French success along the whole line of battle in the western theatre of war have been confirmed. The left wing of the allies is making progress against the enemy which is retiring towards the River Marne, while their right wing has encountered and repulsed a German division near Champagne, a few miles north of a line running from Nancy to Chateau-Salins, a short distance across the German border. Further east, the French troops have assumed the offensive and re-occupied territory which they were forced to abandon some days ago. From a point to the southeast on the River Oure, the French line extends upwards to Montmirail, forty-eight miles east of Paris. The official statement from the French war office confirms the report that the Germans have been forced to retire near Vitry-Le-Francois, which is nearly half way between Nancy and Paris. In that territory terrific fighting has been going on for several days, but there, as well as along the entire front, according to war office statements, the allies have more than held their own, while the enemy has lost ground. That is most encouraging.

It would now seem that Paris stands a fairly good chance of escaping a siege. It is not known what new move the Germans may be about to make, or what reinforcements may be rushing to their aid, but there is every reason to believe that the British and French are sending more and more men to the front and that each day sees them in a better position to resist the Kaiser's forces. A London despatch indicates that British troops from India are already taking an active part in the fighting in France and the persistent reports that Russia has sent a large army of more than 70,000 men from Archangel and from there to Ostend or Antwerp, come from so many sources quite independent of one another that one is led to believe there must be some foundation for them. At this time of the year such an army could be transported by that route with no great difficulty and there is reason to believe that Russia, with her surplus in men, would quickly respond to any suggestion from Great Britain and France that Russian aid in that quarter would be desirable. From Rome come the report that 250,000 Russian troops have been landed in France and that their presence along the lines of the allies is the cause for Emperor William's personal activities at Metz.

AIRSHIPS IN THE WAR.

We have yet had no means of learning just what part the airship has played in the war now going on. The official despatches have made no mention of any battle between aerial squadrons, and it may be assumed that no such engagements have taken place; anything of the kind would be sure to get into the official bulletins. During the last two years before the war began, Kipling, Wells and other well known writers, in highly imaginative magazine articles, pictured terrible conflicts between aviators high in the air. It is not believed that anything of the kind has developed during the present war and military experts are inclined to think that no such conflict will take place. If there has been important fighting between aeroplanes, we have had no report of it. As they can do little damage to armies on the field below, there would be no occasion for so vividly described by writers of fiction.

But while the aerial fighters have not lived up to the expectations in this respect, they are invaluable as scouts. There can be no taking an army on the offensive by a surprise, and it will not be surprising to learn that the effective work of the allies in France has been due in a large measure to the shifty of their aviation corps to keep in constant touch with the movements of the enemy. The element of surprise having been eliminated by air scouting, it has been practically impossible for the numerical, if stronger German army to bring off a successful turning movement. The British and French have known in advance just what to look for, and where the enemy has pressed forward in numbers that could not be beaten back, a retreat to a safer position has been carried out with no great difficulty and in such a manner as to effect the greatest possible punishment on the assaulting forces. In addition to that, the aviators have been able to direct artillery fire by signalling.

So far as the Zeppelins are concerned, there seems to be no doubt that their work in actual warfare is falling far short of what was expected of them. They have done some damage in dropping shells over Antwerp, in destroying defenceless hospitals and other buildings, but they have accomplished nothing in the way of inflicting loss on the enemy's fleet; in fact naval men profess to have little fear of the Zeppelins. The aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes are apparently much more useful, and it may be assumed that the three powers have at the front all the machines of that kind that they need, and a large complement of skilled operators.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The turn of the tide in France is near, and the results of the fighting during the next few days are favorable to the allied armies, the ebb should be very rapid. As a result of the stiffening of the British and French lines, the enemy has been repulsed at several points of contact, and many prisoners and guns have been taken east of Paris. The German movement has failed, and the defending troops in their turn have taken the offensive. The rush of the invaders, which must stand forever as one of the marvellous triumphs of warfare, has come to an end. The Kaiser's legions are apparently suffering from the enforced march and have met with heavy losses by persisting in attacking in close formation. To-day, the Germans are fighting a losing battle and their line of communication is in a perilous position. The game of strategy that has been played during the last three weeks along the hundred and fifty miles line from Mons to the forts of Paris has been one full of daring feats and long chances. On both flanks the Germans have tried to envelop the Allies, confident that the net once closed, they would be able to inflict on the French and British a crushing defeat. The attempt was unsuccessful and it would seem that the psychological moment had come for the French strategists to make a decisive counter-stroke. If the German armies are effectively driven back, as the latest reports indicate, they will not again be able to advance so far south. According to the official statement given out at Bordeaux Wednesday, the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Oure river have failed. The British army, on the other hand, has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about twenty-five miles. On the centre and right wing the allied forces are holding their own.

In view of the present situation in the field of operations in France, especially if that situation has been brought about by strategy—and it is generally believed the steady retirement of the Allies was strategic—observers at a distance will find justification for the abandonment of Lille, St. Armand, Valenciennes and even Rheims and La Fere. It seemed at the time that Rheims and La Fere should have been made to cost the enemy dear, but it is evident now that the commanders of the British and French armies must have been sure of their ground to let them go without taking proper toll. A Paris despatch declares that the German troops arrived at the front line of battle exhausted and with insufficient ammunition. If that be true, their progress was made too rapidly and with poor judgment on the part of their commanders. That may explain why they did not pursue their original plan and strike direct at the gates of Paris. In any case their error has proved a costly one, and they are not likely to recover from the mistake they made.

We are still waiting for confirmation of the report that the Imperial Guard has been annihilated, but that is not expected. If the Crown Prince has been caught in the whirl of the battle eddies, as reported, the loss will be a body blow to Germany that will have a disheartening effect on the whole army. The latest despatches continue the story of Russian victories over the Austrians. The Cossacks are advancing through the passes of the Carpathians to the invasion of Hungary, and no less than 320,000 men are following after them. Austria has no armies in the field with which to withstand this unexpected development of the Russian campaign. The Czar seems to have no end of men and it is not surprising that the Germans fear the invasion of the Fatherland. In East Prussia, Poland and Galicia already engaged. No German strategy can successfully cope with such numbers when once they begin their ponderous and devastating march to Berlin.

THE BIG NAVAL GUNS.

Forty-eight years ago the most wonderful warship afloat, the Bellerophon, then new, had ten big guns of nine-inch calibre, weighing each twelve tons. The projectile weighed 229 pounds. While it is not generally known just what the newest naval guns will do in action, it does not seem that great strides have been made in developing these machines of war. The modern gun which until quite recently has been the largest made is a 14.5-inch weapon, which weighs 67 tons and fires a 1260 pound projectile. The latest developments however have made it clear that calibre is not everything and that the increase in either the calibre or weight of a gun is not necessarily a marked advantage. So far as calibre is concerned, the practice shows most clearly that a decrease may mark an improvement, for it is common knowledge that the modern rifle bullet is much smaller in diameter than the ancient one, which could be, and often was, turned aside by body armor.

Weight and calibre are intimately connected. For instance, tables of gun types prepared by the world's greatest experts explain that the weight of the gun varies as the length and as the cube of the calibre. So far as the merits and demerits of a large calibre are concerned it is pointed out that the ideal gun is that which gives the greatest penetration at the greatest range. Penetration depends on three main properties of the projectile. It increases with the weight and with the velocity and decreases as the diameter increases. This gives a broad argument for great weights, high velocities and small diameters, but the argument does not go very far before it has to be qualified. A naval gun expert writing for the Manchester Guardian explains that to get great weight with small diameter necessitates one of two evils: either a very long projectile which is apt to make trouble with the rifling of the gun, or else a projectile with very thick walls, which reduces the amount of charge which can be carried

IT TO EXPLODE ON REACHING THE TARGET.

The weight of projectiles being so limited by the permissible length and diameter, there remains velocity as the element capable of improvement. With respect to increased velocity, the Guardian's correspondent takes as a good illustration the comparison of the old 17.72-inch gun of 1890 and the 16.25-inch gun which survived it by a few years, both of which are, however, obsolete now. The projectile of the 17.72-inch gun weighed 2,000 pounds, the muzzle velocity was 1,548 feet per second, and the thickness of wrought iron penetrated was 24 1/2 inches. The smaller gun had a projectile weighing 1,600 pounds, the velocity was 2,087 feet per second, and the thickness of wrought iron penetrated was 38 inches. The penetration, it will be seen, was increased by some 60 per cent, although the projectile was lighter. Part of this result was due to increased velocity and part to reduced diameter. Had the diameter not been reduced, one might have expected the penetration of some 30 inches at the higher velocity. To some extent also the better penetration may have been due to improved formation and material of the shell itself. Without some such improvement the penetration of the 16.25-inch gun would probably have been about 96 inches instead of 38. The Guardian's correspondent however explains that it is unwise to judge the efficacy of a gun solely by its dimensions. These very big guns, 16.25-inch, 16.25-inch, and 17.72-inch, all went down before the merits of the lighter and more effective 10-inch and 12-inch guns of the 1910 period. Their rate of firing was too slow—anything from three to seven minutes per round—and their great weight and size with corresponding bulkiness for their protective turrets, prevented more than two of them being mounted together in one ship of that time. In 1910 the big guns fitted to the Dreadnought class of battleship weighed 66 tons, and the shell of 12-inch calibre weighed 850 pounds and could penetrate 31 1/2 inches of wrought iron. Today the largest modern naval gun is the 15-inch weapon as fitted on board the new Royal Sovereign class of battleship and believed to be the best all round piece of ordnance ever produced. It is perhaps rather soon to say with certainty whether this is so or not, but official reports on the gun show a clear superiority over anything that has gone before. Its muzzle velocity is greater and it has many other qualities of advantage.

Experts declare, therefore, that the British navy has got ballistic results without the corresponding increase in size and weight. One of the chief things which have contributed to this result is improved powder. The old powder exploded so quickly that the gun had to be made comparatively short, and the projectile left it without having time to attain a very high velocity. Those who know about such things explain that to have made it longer would not have helped, for with the explosion already expended the extra length of barrel would only have impeded the projectile by friction. With modern slow burning powders the longer barrel affords advantage to be taken of the longer time during which the force of the explosion is maintained, the pressure actually rising behind the projectile as it recedes, and so spurring it to greater and greater velocity until it finally leaves the barrel. And velocity spurs energy and penetrative power. Much is expected of the latest and most improved guns now fitted to the newest British warships.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Manchester Guardian points out that it is unlikely that any ships armed with 15-inch guns are yet in commission. There are, however, ten ships of the Royal Sovereign and Queen Elizabeth classes, intended to be armed with guns of this size, which are now in course of construction or completion. Two of them, the Queen Elizabeth and the Warrior, were launched in the autumn of last year, their keels having been laid in October, 1912. If the dockyards are able to deliver the ships of such a size in the time which has come to be recognized as the normal for earlier types, these vessels would be completed by January of next year by ordinary methods of working. But this time must be affected by the high pressure which has been applied for some months to expedite naval construction. \* \* \* Colonel Henry Watkinson agrees with the president emeritus of Havard that "No man can uphold the German Kaiser and remain a good American."

With the ocean trade routes clear, and risks to shipping greatly reduced, the world is beginning to realize the enormous value of the service rendered already in this war by the British navy. THIEF LET GO HERE GOT IN SERIOUS TROUBLE ELSEWHERE. Thursday, Sept. 10. It is believed by the police that James Clark, who was committed for trial by Police Magistrate Howlett, Andover, a few days ago, in connection with several daring robberies, is none other than Mariner Seymour Harris, who was arrested here in July, charged with several petty robberies, and later released on suspended sentence. A. R. Foster, chief of the C. P. R. police, Hartland (N. B.), was in the city yesterday and visited the police station in connection with the matter. He said that the youth gave his name as Clark, and admitted that he knew Chief Clerk, Deputy Jenkins and Detective Killen. Upon giving a description of the young man, Deputy Jenkins at once recognized Harris. The latter was arrested here in July by Policeman Gibbs.

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68 GERMANS, BOUND HOME, ARE CAPTURED

British Warship Holds Up Spanish Liner Off Halifax With Men on Board. CARRIED 100 FRENCH RESERVISTS ALSO. Officers of the Montserrat Glad to See Glory Hail Them, as They Feared an Outbreak of Hostilities Between the Contingents—Teutons Sent to Halifax Military Prison.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—In high hopes that they would soon re-join their color, sixty-eight German army reservists, four or five of whom were officers, sailed from New York on Sunday aboard the Spanish mail steamer Montserrat, bound eventually for Genoa. They were confident that the combination of a Spanish ship bound for an Italian port would land them safely in Europe, but tonight they are behind the massive stone walls of the military prison on Melville Island, and there they seem fated to remain until the end of the war.

Early yesterday morning when the watch officers on the Montserrat sighted the grim black hull of H. M. S. Glory, one of the British squadron patrolling the western ocean, and in response to a gay-colored light soon after detected on the battleship's foreyard, the Montserrat heaved to for an examination, which soon showed that there were would-be hostile combatants on board her. The Glory ordered the Montserrat to proceed in company to Halifax where the two ships arrived this afternoon. Captain Pablo Ferrer, the commander of the Montserrat, will lodge a formal protest with the local authorities tomorrow, chiefly to protect his ship from legal action from the seized passengers.

The chief feature of the Montserrat's detention was the overwhelming joy which, caused to over a hundred French reservists, who also were on board the Montserrat. Indeed, the Montserrat was hardly a happy ship since the Germans for they thought the two continents would not wait until they reached the continent to start hostilities. Scarcely there was much French enthusiasm when the Glory's ensign, raised to the teeth, came aboard, and loud were the demonstrations in favor of "Le Zentaune Cordillere."

Arriving off the examination battery this afternoon, the Montserrat was turned over to that service. The Glory's men from H. M. S. Lancaster, the only warship in port whose crew were not busy coaling, replaced them and took the military intelligence authorities into control. They made a thorough examination of the Montserrat's passengers and party were taken off in the military duty boat, in charge of a guard from the Royal Canadian Regiment, and were taken to Melville Island. Their baggage will be landed in the morning and thoroughly inspected.

It is not expected that the Montserrat will be detained any longer than noon tomorrow. Have Right to Search Neutral Ships. Washington, Sept. 8.—American officials were interested tonight in the report that the Spanish steamer Montserrat had been converted into a cannager and a British cruiser, but only on account of the precedent it was likely to establish in the present war. Although the right of search is freely accorded to belligerent vessels in time of war and neutral ships are bound to submit to it, international law has never definitely settled whether passengers can be removed from such ships on the high seas and taken to belligerent ports. In the Civil War, the United States removed Mason and Slidell, agents of the Confederacy, from an English vessel, but surrendered them later to the British authorities, admitting that it had no right to take passengers from neutral vessels.

Belligerent ships have the right to convey a neutral ship to their own ports if suspected of carrying contraband, and it is presumed here that the Montserrat was taken to Halifax on that theory. "There have been a few cases of this kind," said the British consul here, "but they are small in relation to the result of the war." ALLIES CONTINING. Paris, Sept. 8.—ing now in progress. "The left wing forces now defend the French frontiers." "The French are in the Montmirail region." "The enemy is (twenty miles east of the French frontiers) including a battalion of grenadiers; they captured." "On our right of Chateau Salins-forest of Champagne." "There has been a decrease of 200,000,000 in the value of exports." "The left wing crossed the Petit." "Our English troops are occupying the right of the Marne on the 10th." "Our troops are in the Marne on the 10th." "Our right wing is advancing and falling back." "By the aid of with a good deal their facts in the being pushed of the south bank of the ing between Meau

BRITISH TRADE HURT BY WAR

London, Sept. 7, 8.05 p. m.—The effect of the war on British trade is seen in the Board of Trade returns for August. Imports compared with the corresponding month last year showed a decrease of \$65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000. The imports of sugar have dropped more than \$7,500,000 on Germany alone. Manufactured articles show a decrease of \$48,500,000 in imports.

In exports, coal is down \$10,000,000 and manufactured articles \$75,000,000. Of the latter \$12,500,000 was lost on ships in connection with the matter. He said that the youth gave his name as Clark, and admitted that he knew Chief Clerk, Deputy Jenkins and Detective Killen. Upon giving a description of the young man, Deputy Jenkins at once recognized Harris. The latter was arrested here in July by Policeman Gibbs.

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# ALLIED ARMIES ON OFFENSIVE SCORE HEAVILY IN PUSHING GERMAN INVADER BACK FROM PARIS

## AUSTRIAN FORCES BROKEN AND FLEEING

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and New York World; All Rights Reserved.)

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 8.—The fortress of Mikolajoff, or Niocleiff, twenty miles south of Lemberg, and commanding the Austrian state railways crossing of the River Dniester, was taken by the Russians on Sept. 5, after severe fighting. Forty heavy guns and stores of all kinds sufficient for a year were captured.

The preparations at Mikolajoff and Lemberg to hold out for a year indicate that the Austrians intend to make a stout resistance. The capture of this fortress cleared away every Austrian stronghold in Galicia east of Przemysl, which is now invested by the Russians.

Mikolajoff is one of the most modern fortresses in Austria. Its defences include steel cupolas and modern guns of heavy calibre. North of Lemberg the main Austrian army, which has been beaten back from its invasion of Poland, is reported retreating all along the line between the rivers Bug and Vistula. This retreat spells more than defeat. It is disaster, owing to the nature of the country through which the Austrians must make their escape.

At Rawaraska, an important railway junction thirty-two miles north of Lemberg, the Russians forced the Austrians to flee after heavy fighting. Rawaraska is twelve miles inside the Galician frontier and thirty miles south of the line in Russian Poland, where the Austrians were reported two days ago. From Rawaraska the Austrian line of retreat would probably be on Jarostaw, where the railroad running west from Rawaraska crosses the river San.

The Russian cavalry is reported already crossing the passes of the Carpathian Mountains leading from Lemberg, via Mikolajoff and Strij, down on to the plains of Hungary on the way to Budapest. 5,000,000 RUSSIANS ON FRONTIER.

Russia now has 5,000,000 men on the frontier, with 2,000,000 reserves ready to fill the gaps. Millions more have been drilling for one month in immediate rear of these, and have now been given six weeks' leave to work at home.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF GREAT VICTORY. Petrograd Sept. 8.—The following official announcement was given out today:

"The Austrian army corps, between the River Vistula and the River Bug, are retreating, with enormous losses. The resistance of the enemy has been broken.

"There are evidences of the possibility of a famine in Austria."

TWO FORTRESSES IN WAY OF ADVANCE. London, Sept. 8, 6.10 p.m.—A despatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says the Russian newspapers publish a report from a highly authoritative source to the effect that there are signs of a general retreat of the Austrians on their whole front between the rivers Bug and Vistula.

The fortresses of Przemysl and Jaroslau on the River San and Craow on the Vistula river, are the only obstacles the Austrians now have to prevent the Russian advance.

Przemysl is a strongly fortified military camp, fifty-one miles west of Lemberg, with forty-two forts and forty-thousand men who have been reinforced by the soldiers who escaped from Lemberg and Poland.

EMPEROR IN DANGEROUS CONDITION. Paris, Sept. 8, via London, 8.12 p.m.—The Excelsior publishes a report from Petrograd that the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph had a paralytic stroke and that his condition is dangerous.

FEAR REVOLUTION IN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. Paris, Sept. 8, 6.38 p.m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Russian Agency says that according to information received at the Russian capital the Austrians fear that a revolution will break out in Bukovina, a crownland province of Austria-Hungary, in the region of the Carpathian Mountains where Hungarian sentiment is reported to be growing in favor of Russia.

MORNING GENERAL FOR ITALIAN REGIMENTS. Rome, via Paris, 6.51 p.m., Sept. 8.—Despatches received here from Trieste, an Austrian seaport on the Adriatic coast, say that mourning there is general as the 97th and 27th Austrian Infantry Regiments, which lost four thousand men in Galicia, were composed of Italians from the Istria Peninsula.

contact indeed at that point for the two lines if continued would converge within a short distance of where they now rest.

Further to the east, Fere-Champenoise is twenty miles directly south of Epernay and thirty-five miles south of Rheims. Vitry-le-Francois is due east on the first big bend of the River Marne, and the retirement of the enemy here also would indicate that he is being pressed northwards.

These two movements are so wide apart that they can only be regarded as two efforts of the allies to break the German line running to the east to stop the advance which, incredible as it may seem, is to the east. The allies are thus trying to run into them two wedges which shall first break their lines and then possibly round them up in two sections if this daring attack is successful.

This theory in conjunction with the desperate efforts of the Germans almost in their own territory around Luneville, on the frontier, to break through to aid their comrades now so vitally threatened, is highly significant.

GERMANS ADMIT RETIREMENT AT VITRY. Paris, Sept. 8—3.29 p.m.—Near Vitry the movement of retirement is confirmed on the German side. On the French right a German division attacked on the axis of Chateau-Salins and Nancy but was repulsed to the northward, passing the forest of Champenoise.

Further to the east the French troops reoccupied the crest of Mandry and the peak of Fournoux.

There is no change in the situation in the province of Alsace.

REPORT GERMANS CRAVE TRUCE. Paris, Sept. 8—5.15 p.m.—It is reported unofficially in Paris this afternoon that the Germans to the east of the city have asked for an armistice to bury their dead and care for their wounded.

It is understood that this request has been refused by the allies.

INDIAN TROOPS IN BATTLE LINE. London, Sept. 8—3.10 p.m.—That the Indian forces of the British army are taking an active part in the operations in France is indicated by the casualty lists.

Among the names of the wounded made public is that of Captain F. W. Hunt, Nineteenth Lancers (Fife's Horse), Indian Army.

## SOLID FRONT IS PLEDGE OF FINAL SUCCESS

Paris Press Regards Check of Germans Along Line as Miracle of Strategy

## EASTWARD MOVEMENT ENFORCED RETREAT

French Military Critic Believes Germans Seeking Safety When They Turned Eastward—Junction With Armies From Luxembourg Not Yet Affected.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Sept. 8.—Considerable divergence of opinion in what remains of the Paris press has developed regarding the position of the French armies in the great battle, now raging, according to the official bulletins, from near Paris to Verdun on the frontier.

The general view seems to be that expressed by Excelsior in a map of the district mentioned with a dotted line, showing the French forces facing north in a concave semi-circle from Nanterre-Le-Haut, just north of Meaux, through Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois, both south of Chalons to Verdun.

The Germans, thus pushed away from Paris, are occupying the Champagne country, along the River Marne, which forms a barrier to the French advance if the Germans are defeated, with the strong French fortresses of Rheims, in their rear centre and their left, stretching out toward a junction with the German forces from Longwy and Luxembourg, defending the line of the Ardennes between Rheims and Verdun.

Such a view of the situation presumes that the German eastern movement is due to recognition that a direct attack on Paris is impossible for the present, and that the Germans wish to effect a union on their left, as stated with the northeastern army.

GERMANS FACED BY ACTIVE ARMY. A minority of the press, however, notably the usually well informed Echo de Paris, seems to hold a more favorable opinion.

"It is no longer the entrenched camp of Paris that the Germans see before them, but our northeastern army, the mass of General Joffre's forces."

"By a happy miracle of strategy, General Joffre has rescued and covered Paris. The attempted movement of the enemy's left to envelop the French right has failed. We present an immense and solid front from the Paris forts to Verdun, thence to Belfort along the Vosges."

"It is for Paris a respite and for France a pledge of final success."

General Chiffolle, the Echo military critic, develops this opinion, saying: "By his withdrawal south of the Marne, General Joffre placed Paris, with its mobile army on the western flank of the German, who were obliged to drag them, so that it is possible to hope that the mobile Paris army will attack the German sectors north of the city. This sector once broken, the Paris army will be free to fall upon the German rear, seriously threatening their communications and retreat."

EASTWARD MOVEMENT REALLY A RETREAT. This more optimistic outlook does not reckon with a possible German junction with the eastern forces descending from the north and takes it for granted that the German eastern movement is rather an enforced retreat than a deliberate strategic movement.

The intrinsigant, commenting on the situation, says: "We begin to perceive the truth. The German northern army, no longer wishing to act against Paris alone, is now trying to establish a junction with the army from Luxembourg. These three forces seem likely to unite in the plains of the Marne, where they will probably seek battle with the main body of our troops."

The Liberté says: "The coup de force against Paris having failed, the Germans, exhausted by incessant fighting, were forced to execute a great flank movement eastward to seek the enemy. The Germans have pursued a break-neck strategy, the only result of which has been to put themselves in a dangerous position from which they are now compelled to endeavor to retreat."

The Journal Des Debats says: "The object of the German movement east was evidently to reach our principal army, which had withdrawn in good order on new positions."

GERMANS IN TWENTIETH LIST THEMSELVES ADMIT 16,000 CASUALTIES TO DATE. Berlin, Sept. 8.—The twentieth casualty list, just issued, contains 1,180 names. Included in the list are 197 dead and nearly 1,000 wounded.

The total casualties thus far published aggregate 2,673 dead, 10,714 wounded, and 8,248 missing.

## RUSSIA'S PART TO SMASH KAISER'S LEGIONS ON LAND

Russian Military Expert Says His Country Will Win War and He Calls for Friendlier Feeling Throughout British Empire for Czar's Empire Which, He Declares, Has No Designs on India.

(By Lieut.-Col. Rouman Bek in N. Y. Herald.)

London, Tuesday.—The Russian army must, and certainly will, smash the Kaiser's legions and liberate Europe from the yoke of militarism. The importance of Russia on the land can be compared with the importance of Great Britain on the sea. These nations, acting in harmony with France and Belgium, will save the situation.

Since the beginning of the war I have anxiously sounded public opinion in London concerning Russia. I have received letters suggesting that the Russian army is of no value. I did not reply to these because I wanted to prove the contrary with facts. That time has arrived, and I can only say that every Russian should be proud of the Russian army.

In recent newspapers I have read articles which foreshadowed danger if Russia crushes Germany, and these also discuss the danger for India from the Russian side.

This is a baseless fear. I like my old chief, General Kutropatkin, can assure the English public that Russia never intends to make the slightest attempt on the independence of India. Her move to the Far East was only for a certain strong border with Great Britain in Asia, which task was accomplished in 1895.

In Asia Russia never can be a rival of Great Britain. She is a faithful ally there as she is in the present great war. The Russian nation is proud and happy over the alliance with England, but we Russians, who join in cheering the troops of England, France and Belgium, would be happier still if, in response to the heroic efforts of Russia's great army, the English public would show by their applause in public places and by floating the flag of Russia alongside those of the other allies their faith in the Tsar's soldiers, who also are fighting the battle of freedom.

## STILL DINE OUT IN PARIS AND TAXICABS TO BE HAD

(Special Cable.)

Paris, Monday.—If there is apprehension lest any one should be bottled up in Paris in case of a siege, let it be dispelled immediately. Only those who wish to be bottled up need be. It would require three-quarters of a million Germans, at least, to place a ring around us, and even then it would be difficult in the extreme to keep persons from passing in and out the lines.

But all signs seem to show the Germans are not going to invest us yet. Something seems to have gone wrong with their work, as they appeared to come on early last week with an irresistible force, as if they had had each and all of them to catch the first train to Posen and that it was necessary to finish this little job by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

Here they are, then, hanging about in the dining, apparently not quite easy in their minds that Paris, or rather its fortifications, was waiting to give them such a nice welcome.

New confidence has grown in the hearts of Parisians. We know the army in the field has not been beaten and that, come what may, when the collision takes place we shall give the enemy such going that he will not be in any sort of position to do much goose-stepping in front of our fortifications.

The German losses so far have been stupendous. Naturally enough, the German generals do not mind how many men they lose so long as they attain their object.

I had a talk this morning with a Prussian captain of reserves, now a prisoner of war. He had got mixed up in the little matter in the Forest of Compeigne, when the British cavalry swooped down on them and cut up the Germans with a whoop and a yell that made the invaders wish they had not come so far. I asked him how his regiment fared.

"Very badly," he said. "We had three heavy engagements. Your rifle fire, concentrated and sustained, and followed by bayonet charges, has given us a good deal of trouble. We could have saved a good many of our lives if our orders were not so strict about the solid formation."

"But why the solid formation?" I asked. "That simply means a useless waste of life."

The officer shrugged his shoulders and said: "I know it, but our higher authorities insist on it so we must obey."

I automobiled round the whole circle outside the Paris fortifications yesterday. I passed a half dozen convoys of wounded men and prisoners, and the same of all the same of the fine heroic deeds of the British soldiers. There are not now so many British stragglers as a week ago. The men have either found their units or have been temporarily attached to others. Not once have I come across a single British soldier who willingly left his regiment. Many, including officers, were cut off and had to make their way alone in a strange country.

I am fully satisfied the Germans have not yet invested us. Paris is quite calm. You can still dine out, and there are taxicabs to be had.

## 62,000 GERMAN TRAWLER CAPTAIN GOES DOWN WHEN MINE EXPLODED

London, Sept. 8.—The Observer has a despatch from its Antwerp correspondent telling of fighting yesterday between Lippeloo and Thisselt, in East Flanders, near the borders of the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant.

The correspondent reports also that 62,000 aluminum identification tags bearing the names and numbers of German soldiers who have been killed in France have been sent to Brussels to be forwarded to Berlin.

The Belgians, the correspondent says, have cut the dikes southwest of Malines and flooded the district.

The sudden inundation of the country by the action of the Belgians in cutting the dikes caused a number of amusing incidents. The Germans were taken completely by surprise and a number of them who were in danger of drowning, scrambled into the trees, whence they surrendered at their leisure.

## 68 GERMANS, BOUND HOME, ARE CAPTURED

British Warship Holds Up Spanish Liner Off Halifax With Men on Board

## CARRIED 100 FRENCH RESERVISTS ALSO

Officers of the Montserat Glad to See Glory Hail Them, as They Feared an Outbreak of Hostilities Between the Contingents—Teutons Sent to Halifax Military Prison.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 8.—In high hopes that they would soon re-join their colors, sixty-eight German army reservists, four or five of whom were officers, sailed from New York on Sunday aboard the Spanish mail steamer Montserat, bound eventually for Genoa. They were confident that the combination of a Spanish ship bound for an Italian port would land them safely in Europe, but tonight they are behind the massive stone walls of the military prison on Melville Island, and there they seem fated to remain until the end of the war.

Early yesterday morning when the watch officers on the Montserat sighted the grim black hull of H. M. S. Glory, one of the British squadrons patrolling the western coast, and in response to a gay-colored hoist soon after fluttered out on the battleship's foreyard, the Montserat crew to be for an examination, which soon showed that there were would-be hostile combatants on board her. The Glory ordered the Montserat to proceed in company to Halifax where the two ships arrived this afternoon.

Captain Pablo Ferrer, the commander of the Montserat, will lodge a formal protest with the local authorities tomorrow, chiefly to protect his ship from legal action from the seized passengers.

## Feared Battle Aboard.

The chief feature of the Montserat's detention was the overwhelming joy which caused to over a hundred French reservists, who also were on board the Montserat. Indeed, the Montserat was hardly a happy ship from the time she left New York. Her officers secretly, felt somewhat relieved when the Glory appeared on the scene and sent a party of blue-jackets on board to guard the Germans, for they feared the two contingents would not wait until they reached the continent to start hostilities.

Apparently there was much French enthusiasm when the Glory's task, aimed to the teeth, came aboard, and loud were the demonstrations in favor of "Le Zentente Cordiale."

Arriving off the examination battery this afternoon, the Montserat was turned about to the westward, and the British returned on board, and a prize crew from H. M. S. Lancaster, the only warship in port whose crew were not busy sailing, replaced the Montserat crew, and the Montserat up to her anchorage, where the military intelligence authorities took control. They made a thorough examination of the Montserat's passengers and decided to hold sixty-eight of them. This party were taken off in the military ship boat, in charge of a guard from the Royal Canadian Regiment, and were taken to Melville Island. Their baggage will be landed in the morning and thoroughly inspected.

It is not expected that the Montserat will be detained any longer than noon tomorrow.

## Have Right to Search Neutral Ships.

Washington, Sept. 8.—American officials were interested tonight in the report that the Spanish steamer Montserat had been conveyed into a Canadian port by a British cruiser, but only on account of the precedent it was likely to establish in the present war.

Although the right of search is freely conceded belligerent vessels in time of war and neutral ships are bound to submit to it, international law has never definitely settled whether passengers can be removed from such ships on the high seas and taken to belligerent ports in the Civil War, the United States removed Mason and Slidell, agents of the Confederacy, from an English vessel, but surrendered the vessel to the British authorities, admitting that it had no right to take passengers from neutral vessels.

Belligerent ships have the right to convey a neutral ship to their own ports if suspected of carrying contraband, and it is presumed here that the Montserat was taken to Halifax on that theory.

## BRITISH TRADE HURT BY WAR

London, Sept. 7, 8.05 p.m.—The effect of the war on British trade is seen in the Board of Trade returns for August. Imports compared with the corresponding month last year showed a decrease of \$65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly \$100,000,000. The imports of sugar have dropped more than \$7,000,000, of which the loss of \$4,000,000 falls on Germany alone. Manufactured articles show a decrease of \$42,500,000 in imports.

In exports, coal is down \$10,000,000, and manufactured articles \$75,000,000. Of the latter \$12,000,000 was lost on ships and war munitions and \$60,000,000 on cotton and woolen fabrics. It is pointed out by the report that the decrease in exports is due largely to the fact that certain classes of exports are prohibited during war time.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—German landholders are in a fine fix here, and wherever they are the tenant does not pay the rent the landlord cannot collect the overdues due in court, nor can he proceed under the Overholding Tenants Act to remove the tenant who is behind in his rent.

# GERMANS, WITH ALL HOPE OF WINNING PARIS GONE, SULLENLY RETIRE BEFORE ATTACK OF ALLIED ARMY

Latest official reports from the French government indicate that the offensive tactics undertaken in the last day or two by the allied armies have had the effect of forcing the Germans back at various points in the battle line, which extends from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, a distance of about two hundred miles.

Bordeaux reports officially that the British army has crossed the River Marne, and that the Germans have fallen back twenty-five miles. The efforts of the Germans to break the French lines on the Ourcq river are likewise reported to have failed.

Seemingly the Germans are short of ammunition at the front, and are having difficulty in provisioning, and the French war department officially announced, "that on the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat."

The Russian and Austrian arms continue to oppose each other in a long drawn-out engagement in the Luglin district, Russian Poland. An official statement, issued at Petrograd, declares that both Austrian and German troops have been dislodged from their fortified positions in that section, and have retired towards the south.

The battlefield in France is that over which Napoleon fought in 1814, with entrenched camps on both wings and the center. Paris covers the left wing, Chalons the center and Verdun the right, while mobile columns of troops are ready to join in the fighting wherever the line is threatened.

Vitry-Le-Francois and Montmirail seem to be the points of the chief engagements, and there the carnage has been heaviest. The Allies aim at preventing the German turning movement, with a mass of troops composed of many army corps.

King George has addressed a message to the British dominions and colonies, in which he protests that the war was not of Great Britain's seeking and expresses his warmest thanks for the assistance rendered by them.

Mauveuge, a French fortress has fallen into the hands of the Germans, and according to the report the Germans took forty thousand prisoners and four hundred guns.

The British official press bureau announces the wreck off the coast of Scotland of the White Star liner Oceanic. Officers and crew were saved.

## BRITISH WIN BACK TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9—10.45 p. m.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards.

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about twenty-five miles.

"On the centre and right wing there is no notable change."

## FRENCH TROOPS GAINING ADVANTAGES.

Bordeaux, via London, Sept. 9—11.45 p. m.—The following official communication has been issued here:

"On the whole front the Germans appear to be beginning the sensible movement of retreating.

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over one hundred kilometres. The Germans appear to experience certain difficulties in provisioning.

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

## AUSTRIANS RETIRING IN DISORDER.

Petrograd, Sept. 9—The following announcement was issued today by the general staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces:

"On Sept. 5 and 6 we attacked the Austrian army at Zamosc, situated northeast of Krubessow, and southeast of Bavaruska.

"The Austrian army is retiring in disorder, pursued by the Russians. Near Frampol the Russian cavalry rushed big converse of the enemy in the direction of Lublin, the Austro-German troops, having been dislodged from the fortified position they were in, retiring in a southerly direction.

"The troops and convoys which were moving in the direction of the road leading from Josefow to Annapol have been dispersed by the Russian artillery. On the left bank of the Vistula a big battle is being fought on the front, extending from Bavaruska to the Dneister river, where the Austrian army has received reinforcements.

"Detachments of the Fourteenth Tyrol army corps attempted an attack near Bavaruska, during the night of Sept. 7, but were repulsed. They left in our hands one regimental flag and five hundred prisoners.

"Near Zamosc we took a German aeroplane.

"In Eastern Prussia small skirmishes continue."

## GERMANS WILL KEEP ON STRIKING.

London, Sept. 9—9.40 p. m.—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports, in what can only be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles further east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the Allies' left and centre, between Montmirail and Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right. It is their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons, on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sompuis, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give it a great advantage.

## GENERAL PAU HOLDING CENTRE.

General Pau, who commands the centre of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne, towards the plateau, which commands the centre of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French Sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, have had further successes, and are threatening General Klueck's communications.

In the east the Germans, so far, have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne, between Vitry-Le-Francois and Verdun, on the right wing of the Allies.

Again according to the French reports, there has been no action against the Grand Couronne of Nancy, and in the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged.

All this favorable news has cheered the Allies, but military experts warn the public that the battle has not yet been won, and that there probably will be a week or more of fighting before a decisive result is attained either way.

There is a possibility that the Germans are trying to draw the Allies into an attack upon the high ground that lies between the Marne and the Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the edge has been taken off the German defensive it is not at all probable that it has all been removed.

General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, however, has won some points. He has secured the time he required, in better positions, and has completed his concentration, so that he is now believed to have a fair chance against the invaders, who have hewed their way from Mons to the gates of Paris.

## RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL AGAINST AUFFENBERG.

The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia, and, although Russian official quarters are silent, reports from Aome, which generally have been accurate, coming as they do through

German or Rumanian sources indicate that the Russians are making progress against General Auffenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans.

Some doubt is now expressed as to whether the Russian enveloping movement from the south of Lemberg can be developed quickly enough to cut off the Austrians, should they be defeated by the Russians advancing from the north. But should the Austrians be defeated, as Rome says, this second army is likely to hasten General Auffenberg's retirement.

There is still a pause in the operations in East Prussia, doubtless due to a scarcity of troops on the part of Russia, which has always had difficulty in transporting troops westward. Besides, the defeat they suffered in the fighting between Aug. 21 and Aug. 27 may have temporarily taken the sting out of their attacks.

In England, where the saying is: "Britain is only just starting," the greatest enthusiasm has been created by the king's message to his Indian dominions and colonies, in which he thanks his overseas subjects for the promptitude with which they responded to the call from the Mother Country.

## INDIA SENDING 70,000 TROOPS.

India alone is sending 70,000 troops, "Kitchener's Pets," as they have been called since Field Marshal Kitchener reorganized the Indian army. They include the army of occupation and the native forces. The latter are to be commanded by their princes and chiefs.

Besides this, India is to pay the cost of transporting her troops to Europe, and the Indian princes are sending really fabulous gifts to the war funds being raised in their own country and England. The dominions and the colonies have placed their ships, men and money at the disposal of the home government, so that the whole forces of the empire have been recruited against her enemy.

The official bureau has issued a denial of the report that dominion troops have arrived, and while no statement has been issued regarding the movements of the Indian contingent, except that some of them left India several weeks ago, the opinion is general here that they either have joined General French's force or are about to do so.

The report that a great Russian force had gone to join the Allies in France seems to have arisen from the fact that Russian reservists from England, the United States, and other countries, who could not get to their own country at the desire of Emperor Nicholas, joined the French army.

## 500,000 ENROLLED BY SATURDAY.

In the United Kingdom recruiting continues. Men are joining the colors by the thousands all over the country, and it is expected that Lord Kitchener's half-million men will have been obtained by the end of the week.

A problem with which England is faced is that of caring for the thousands of refugees driven out of Belgium. A splendid organization, however, has the matter in hand, and as the refugees come in they are sent quickly to different parts of the country, where hospitality awaits them. One boat brought over 1,000 from Ostend today.

Many of these refugees landed with all their worldly possessions in a couple of bags, or in brown paper parcels. A striking feature of the arrivals was the number of widows and little children.

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## FOR FIRST TIME ADVANTAGE IS WITH ALLIES

French and British in Strong Positions With Flanks Protected and Communications Open

## GERMANS OUTWITTED BY JOFFRE'S STRATEGY

Kaiser Cannot Hope Now to Turn Flank of Allies or to Obtain Decisive Success by Great Victory—Expert Tells of Position of Armies in Field.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Correspondent, London Daily Telegraph, by Special Cable.)

London, Sept. 9—It would seem that the mass of the allied troops is concentrated along a front 120 miles in length which stretched last night from the river Ourcq, thirty miles northeast of Paris, south by the Marne through Sezanne and Vitry Le Francois, and then northeast to the forest of Argonne to Verdun.

This position is enormously strong. With anything like even numbers it would be impossible for the German armies to force the allies further south. Each flank rests on a fortress, the left on Paris and the right on Verdun. From both supplies of ammunition could be brought up without danger.

Both the right and the left wings are so strong that the Germans have an alternative but to attempt to crush the centre by the forest of Rheims which renders it difficult to deploy large masses of troops. The bulk of the united German armies are concentrated between the Aisne and the Marne and hold the bridge heads of the latter. In this respect they are more favorably situated than the allies, but otherwise stand at what should prove a hopeless disadvantage. Both flanks are threatened from Paris and Verdun. They cannot hope to turn either flank of the allies, neither hope to obtain a decisive success by a great victory.

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## PARIS SAFE WITH UNBEATEN ALLIED ARMIES IN FIELD

Military Expert Sees No Danger of Immediate Investment of Paris Capital—Height of Absurdity to Believe Germans Could Begin Siege Immediately Even if Way Was Clear to Gates.

(By Military Correspondent New York Herald.)

London, Tuesday—While the great armies are manoeuvring for position along an extended east and west line north of, or bisecting, Paris, I will continue in a broad sense the reason why Lord Kitchener and other military experts, consider the allies' position entirely satisfactory, despite the panic cries of weak minded civilians who have fled from the capital of France expecting to hear the news of its surrender before they could buy the earliest editions of the newspapers.

Here, at the same time, I will answer several questions that are on the tip of every tongue concerning the happenings logically to be expected from the developments of the Teuton advance and the allies' strategic retreat. Is Paris in danger of being immediately battered up by Prussian shells? The answer is "No."

Is there any prospect of an immediate siege? Again the answer is "No." Are the allies in the position of a defeated army whose usefulness has been broken and nullified? The answer is emphatically "No."

## PARIS IS OBJECTIVE OF CAMPAIGN.

The German staff officers would give their eyes out if they could get a single Prussian uniform into the city or reach the suburbs with a few far-flung howitzer shells, but it is so impossible at the present time I doubt if it even occurs to them in their most rosy dreams. There is no doubt that the Germans consider the taking of Paris as the crowning objective of the campaign. If they do not attempt it now it is because of the impossibility of the task until the unbeaten allies' armies are eliminated.

The Military Governor of Paris wisely warned the people to leave the city. This was merely a precaution against a siege in the event that the allies were beaten. It also was a useful expedient, because it made less mouths to feed in case supplies were cut off.

The idea that the Germans can bring up their heavy guns and begin a siege and bombardment within the next few hours would be the height of absurdity, even if there were no other defence than the garrisoned fortresses and the civil population.

## VON MOLTKE ON SIEGE OF PARIS.

Von Moltke, in describing the German operations against Paris in 1870, said: "It may safely be accepted that an attack on a large fortified place in the heart of the enemy's country is simply impossible so long as the invader is not master of the railways and waterways leading to it and by which may be brought up a full quantity of the requisite material."

He described how it was necessary to open up such extensive railway communications as would permit the maintenance of supplies for the armies in the field, bringing in reinforcements and equipment and conveying rearward the wounded, the ill and prisoners. With a most convenient base at Nancy, he found it a herculean task to slowly bring up 300 heavy guns with 500 rounds for each gun, 4,500 four-wheeled wagons and 10,000 extra horses under these most disadvantageous conditions.

With an unorganised field army in opposition it took the Germans 132 days to take Paris. Yet now with the German base in far distant Aix-la-Chapelle, with ten times as much heavy equipment necessary, with restricted, broken down and blown up railroads to the north, no waterway control, no control of communications to the southward, with an army almost equal in strength in selected entrenched positions close by, and, lastly, with the French fortifications strengthened easily tenfold, some panic stricken persons seem to believe the Germans will accomplish their herculean task in a few short hours.

## BOOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

They will, according to this view, bring up their guns by magic, carry trainloads of ammunition, together with thousands of tons of equipment, by Taube aeroplanes and dump this all into positions prepared by "Mein Freund Gott," while forty-two French fortresses tumble to pieces of their own accord and the Paris population comes out to the last man to welcome the conquerors.

Von Moltke explained that he did not bombard Paris when his armies first arrived because it was simply impossible to reach it from any point until he reduced the forts. He explained that he did not attempt to reduce the forts without long preparations, because it was sheer folly to attempt to scale the escalades of masonry parapets, eighteen feet high, without all the slow and cumbersome preparations that were necessary.

Thus, if one pauses to realize the task before the Germans, Lord Kitchener's statement gains weight, even to the uninitiated. The allies' forces have not given battle, because no general worthy of the name will give battle under unfavorable conditions, or facing superior numbers, if he can help it. The allies' retreat was a victorious frustration of such fierce effort of the Germans to engage them decisively under conditions which might mean the breaking up of the army.

Every day has placed the allies in a better position for a decisive engagement. It will not come until the allies are ready. Paris can take care of itself, even if the allies sweep farther south. Not for a moment will the Germans undertake a siege which will necessitate half a million men, when they are in danger of being pounced upon from the rear or their other forces are in danger of being opposed by superior numbers.

One interesting point in the German's fanlike sweep that has been forcing the allies southward recalls Von Moltke's statement of how the German staff scheme of 1870 was to force the French from the fertile southern provinces into the more confined background to the north.

Now the Germans are doing just the contrary, forcing the allies from the confined regions of the north to the fertile provinces of the south, where they would be in close communication with England and able to have access to the coast defence guns from France and Britain and, if necessary, in a position to get reinforcements with the least trouble and delay.

The southeasterly movement of the German troops is possibly for the purpose of compelling a retreat of the French force between Epinal and Toul which would permit the Bavarian Crown Prince's forces to come through from the frontier and reinforce, and perhaps create a nearer base for the Germans than Aix la Chapelle. Since the Kaiser is at Metz, the Germans badly need reinforcements and a nearer base.

which is being mobilized here next week, ready to leave for the front next week. Over one hundred men, most of them expert chauffeurs and mechanics have joined the battery. Among the recent volunteers is Hector Girouard of Ottawa, a brother of Sir Percy Girouard, who was knighted for his notable service under Kitchener in Egypt.

Voluntary war contribution announced today include one hundred cases of yeast from the Gillett Yeast Company of Toronto for the use of the naval department; \$10,000 from the Rosamond Woolen Co. of Almonte, and \$10,000 from the Asquia Sugar Refinery Company of Halifax to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Ottawa Red Cross Society will on Friday next have the use of the A. E. Rea Company's departmental store for the use of the benefit of the Red Cross fund. Over forty of the prominent women of the capital under Lady Borden and with the patronage of the royal highnesses are in charge of the

maxims guns, mounted on motor trucks sale.

## BRITAIN LOOKS TO CANADA FOR LARGE SUPPLIES

Ottawa, Sept. 8—Canada's trade commissioner at Birmingham, J. E. Ray, reports that there will be a record demand for Canadian foodstuffs during the war. British importers, he says, are looking to Canada for cereals, flour, cheese, hams, bacon, canned meats and lumber to replace European sources of supply cut off by the war.

The Sifton automobile battery of ten maxims guns, mounted on motor trucks sale.

## CANADIAN TROOPS' DEPARTURE A SECRET

Government Needs More Increased Revenue and Higher Tariff is Probable—Departments Ordered to Keep Expenditures Down.

(Canadian Press.)

Valcartier Camp, Sept. 8—Everything possible will be done by the authorities to keep the date of the departure of the Canadian expeditionary force a secret. When the troops will leave the mobilization camp is not known officially, and when it is known nothing will be said. The Canadian force will be conveyed across the Atlantic in the same manner as were the British soldiers to France.

Col. Williams, camp commandant, when asked tonight when it was likely that the division from Canada would leave for the front, stated that he had received no word. "It would be absolutely inadvisable to make any mention of the date," he stated. "Every precautionary measure will be taken in moving the men. We want no word to go across the Atlantic."

Ever since the opening of camp rumors have spread like wildfire about the day upon which the troops would sail. It was generally understood this would be Sept. 15, or a few days later, but Col. Williams put to rest all of these reports tonight.

Valcartier is about sixteen miles from Quebec, and instead of carrying the soldiers on special trains over the Canadian Northern there is no doubt that the division will cover the distance on foot. This will be the last severe test for the men until they reach England or France. It has also been said that the contingent will be given some training in England before joining the allies on the continent, but this is only conjecture.

Will Trust the Press.

It will be very difficult to move such a large body of troops without the matter becoming public property, but it is altogether likely that the press of Canada will be requested by the government

to act as did the newspapers of England a few weeks ago when several British army divisions were taken to France. The men in training here, many of them without any military knowledge a short time ago, are being rapidly whipped into shape. The review on Sunday showed that they had made vast strides in marching, but the shooting, which is a far more important factor, has been excellent, considering conditions during the past few days. This has been especially true in regard to firing five rounds in forty-five seconds, which is something new to most of the Canadian militia men.

The scores on an average have been passed at the emergency session last night, as well as all of the continental batteries," said Col. Morrison. "I have

## PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO MEET EARLY IN NOVEMBER

Ottawa, Sept. 8—The new excise duties on liquor and tobacco imposed by parliament last month, are producing a considerable increase in revenue. The total excise revenue for August was \$5,045,298, as compared with \$1,785,113 for August of last year, an increase of \$3,260,185. This large increase, however, was partly due to the abnormal amount taken out of bonded warehouses by liquor and tobacco dealers early in the month in anticipation of the new duties.

The government is making preparations for an early session of parliament, and it is probable the house will meet towards the end of October or early in November, instead of in January, as originally intended.

Instructions have been sent to the departmental heads to get estimates ready at once and to reduce each expenditure

as far as possible. No new undertakings of large character are to be entered into, until the revenues are again normal, and strict economy is asked in all branches of the service. The steady falling off in revenues and the lack of funds to meet expenditures apart altogether from the war vote of \$50,000,000, passed at the emergency session last month, makes further parliamentary action necessary in order to tide the minister of finance over his difficulties.

It is probable that further tariff increases in order to produce additional revenue will be asked when parliament meets.

An income tax is out of the question, as this could only be imposed by provincial or municipal authority. A tax on tea and on some other commodities of general importation is the likely method of securing the necessary additional revenue.

## EAST INDIANS IN STURDY RALLY IN EMPIRE CAUSE

London, Sept. 8—The Kaiser's most astonishing miscalculation in regard to the present war was based on the supposed disloyalty of Great Britain's Indian empire. Yet, amid all the demonstrations of imperial unity that this crisis has evoked none has been more splendid than the spontaneous proffers of help in men and money showered on the imperial government by the Indian potentates.

Parliament was roused to the most intense enthusiasm yesterday as a government official detailed a few examples of the lavish offers coming from India, where the Kaiser had been advised, Great Britain's entanglement in a European war would be a sure signal for a repetition of the horrors of the Indian mutiny.



ONE DAY'S FIGHTING RESULTS IN GAIN OF 12 MILES TO ALLIES

(Continued from page 1.) and on the Rhine. In that direction, however, they have no railroad at their disposal, all the lines being either covered by the forts of Charlemont and Montmedy, or destroyed.

GREAT BATTLE NOT YET WON

London, Sept. 10-11 p. m.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not yet reached any decisive result. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the River Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely and that their men were supposed to be in a very exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report, the military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. The military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Probably the fiercest one is against the French center, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army are contesting the second hard fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right, from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which provinces the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

GERMANS FIGHTING FOR TWENTY-FIVE DAYS

The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for twenty-five days, and until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive. Field Marshal French's view that they are becoming exhausted finds credence among the military experts here.

A German official wireless despatch tonight says that no report has been made public in Berlin of the events in France for the past three days.

From Holland comes the news that sixty thousand German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect upon the tide of battle but there is reason to believe that the allied armies also are receiving a counter-balancing accession of strength.

CONCENTRATING AGAINST FRENCH CENTRE

That the Germans are concentrating all their strength in the eastern field of warfare against the main French front, appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland. Most of the troops left in Belgium are said to be men past the prime of the Landsturm, while 30,000 or 40,000 naval reserves are marching in to replace the depleted garrisons.

An Ostend despatch says the Belgian army at Antwerp has taken on the aggressive, and driven the Germans back to the environs of Louvain. Another despatch says the Belgians have defeated a German garrison, composed of the Landsturm at Aerschot, a short distance from Louvain.

The House of Commons voted today unanimously for 500,000 more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 430,000 men already had been enlisted since the beginning of the war.

NEARLY 2,000,000 IN BRITISH ARMY

When the government's plans are completed the British army for the continent, and for home service, will consist roughly of the following: Regular army, 1,200,000; territorials, 300,000; reserves, 214,000; India contingent, 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australians, 20,000; and New Zealand, 10,000, making a total of 1,854,000 men.

This tremendous enrollment for a country which normally has only a small professional army, has thrown light upon the government's views regarding the duration of the war, or, at least, upon its determination to meet all possibilities.

A casualty list published tonight brings the army's losses to nearly 18,000 men, exclusive of the past three days fighting. Yet this bill toll from the small army seems in no wise to depress the country.

The news from the western theatre of war today was most agonizing. The German and Austrian reports minimize the importance of the occupation campaign to draw the Russians into Galicia. Petrograd reports claim that Archduke Frederick's army lost 120,000 men; that the evacuation of Cracow had commenced and that the fall of both Cracow and Przemyel was imminent.

The British navy has accomplished a daring, although unproductive attempt to draw the German battle fleet into action. A great array of squadrons and flotillas made a sweep into the North Sea for two days, penetrating into the Bight of Helgoland, but failed to discover any German craft.

Belgium Retake Aerschot. Rotterdam, Sept. 10, via London, 7:00 p. m.—A despatch to the Courant dated Brecht, Holland, reports that a heavy engagement took place Wednesday at Aerschot, Belgium, nine miles northeast of Louvain, when the Belgians attacked the garrison there.

As a result of the fighting, the Germans evacuated the town, and the Belgians hoisted their colors and liberated 28 priests found in a church.

Driven Back to Louvain. London, Sept. 10-10:07 p. m.—An Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "According to information from a reliable source, the Belgian army at Antwerp has assumed a triumphant offensive movement, driving the Germans back to the environs of Louvain."

Attacked on Withdrawal. London, Sept. 10-9:30 p. m.—A Reuters despatch from Ostend says that, according to soldiers who have arrived there it would appear that an engagement is in progress between the Belgians and the Germans, who are withdrawing towards France.

The German Account. London, Sept. 10-11:17 p. m.—An official despatch issued in Berlin and received here this evening by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, says: "In an engagement at Cordesheim, on the railroad between Antwerp and Ghent, the Belgian troops withdrew."

"The country south of Antwerp has been flooded by the Belgians, to prevent the Germans marching into the town. The area covered by the flood is seventy square miles. The water varies in depth at different places, being from a few inches to several feet."

Kaiser's Cousin Wounded. London, Sept. 10-11:30 p. m.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia was wounded yesterday by a shrapnel bullet, according to an official Berlin despatch, which has been forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company. The bullet penetrated the thigh, but is believed not to have injured the bone.

Prince Josephia is the son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of the Emperor of Germany. He was serving as an ordnance officer on the fighting line when wounded and was transported to the nearest partition hospital. In 1908 he resigned from the army, at the request of the emperor because of his refusal to accept the emperor's proposal.

All were arrested. The three officers in the machine proved to be well known experts from Krupp's, including Jacob and Scheljenk, who delivered guns to the new Belgian forts a few months ago, and Von Reppert, prominent in all Krupp enterprises.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.—A large German aeroplane was shot at and brought down by Belgians at St. Ypen, East Flanders, resulting in an important capture.

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REGULAR BRITISH ARMY RAISED TO 1,200,000 MEN

Grant Asked For to Provide Only for Main Army Apart from Territorials and Colonialists.

London, Sept. 10-5 p. m.—Premier Asquith, in moving his resolution in the House of Commons this afternoon to increase the army by 500,000 men, paid a warm tribute to the war office organization and dealt also with the various difficulties connected with the rush of recruits. Measures had been taken, he said, to meet the congestion. These included an allowance of 75 cents a day to those for whom no accommodation could be found in the barracks.

If the grant were passed he was sure that the response would be no less keen and ample than was that of the first levy. He should then be in a position to put something like 1,200,000 men in the field. That was the provision of the Mother Country herself, exclusive of territorials, the national reserve, and the magnificent contributions promised from India and the dominions. It was an effort worthy of a great sacrifice.

As to the expense involved the premier was sure that the house of commons would be ready to grant money as occasion arose, but he wanted it made clear that those showing a patriotic desire to help the country in the present crisis were not going to be treated in a negatively or unaccommodating spirit.

"On the contrary," said Mr. Asquith, "they will be welcome to every possible provision which will be made for their comfort and well-being so that they can take their part and play their part under the best possible conditions in that magnificent army which as everyone knows who has read Field Marshal French's despatch, has never done its work better and never shown itself more worthy in the long traditions of its splendid traditions than in the last fortnight."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, expressed the opposition's cordial support of the government's proposal.

The House of Commons voted today unanimously for 500,000 more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 430,000 men already had been enlisted since the beginning of the war.

RED CROSS SHIP TO SAIL WITH AN AMERICAN CREW

New York, Sept. 10.—Captain East, of the steamship Red Cross, announced this afternoon that he had succeeded in obtaining a crew composed wholly of American citizens, and that the ship would sail on her errand of mercy to the wounded of European battlefields on Monday or Tuesday next.

The German crew, whose presence on the ship was the subject of diplomatic protest from the French and British embassies, was paid off today.

FATAL AFFRAY OVER EUROPEAN WAR IN MAINE WOODS

Foreign Lumbermen Fall on Each Other, Killing One and Injuring Three.

Millinocket, Me., Sept. 10.—More than fifty lumbermen battled in the woods at Grand Brook tonight after an argument over the European war. One man was killed and three were injured, according to reports which came here. Grand Brook is fourteen miles in the woods.

Two sheriffs who went to the scene with deputies are reported to be on their way here with forty-three prisoners. The lumbermen are part of a crew of the Great Northern Paper Company. Most of them are Poles and French-Canadians.

The death rate varied very considerably during the war. This in the first year the death rate of officers was as much as 7.8 per cent.; in the second year it fell to 4.1 per cent. This fall is explained by the fact that the heavy fighting took place in the first twelve months of the war, and that the war afterwards was mainly of a guerrilla type. The table which shows the average annual rate of mortality experienced throughout the war, is, therefore, no guide to the extra risk incurred in the first twelve months. It is worth noting that during the first twelve months of the regulars on whom the brunt of the fighting fell, was no less than 8.4 per cent. for officers and nearly 8 per cent. for non-commissioned officers and men.

ARRANGING HERE FOR SHIPMENT OF POTATO GIFT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

J. B. Duggett, provincial secretary of agriculture, is still in the city making preliminary arrangements for the shipment of 100,000 bushels of potatoes, New Brunswick's war gift to the Mother Country. He interviewed several merchants in the city yesterday but will remain here today to further the details.

Mr. Duggett said that he had no doubt about being able to secure the desired quantity but before purchasing it was necessary to arrange for the shipment of the potatoes. He said that no advice had yet been received from the Imperial authorities as to what point they desired the shipment to be made.

Mr. Duggett is securing warehouse accommodation, etc., for he believes that the shipment will be handled through St. John. He will leave this afternoon for Fredericton to report on the matter to the minister of agriculture.

Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$5,000,000 Total Reserves \$11,000,000

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BRITISH LOSSES NOT SO HEAVY AS IN SOME BATTLES

At Albuera Wellington Won But Lost Nearly Half His Force

MORTALITY RATE Total Deaths in South Africa Were 21,916 or 8.9 Per Cent of Forces Engaged—Germans Lost 4.6 of Forces in War of 1870—Average Mortality for Thirteen Campaigns About 5 Per Cent.

(News of the World, London, Aug. 30.) Heavy as are the casualties in the first engagement fought by the British troops, our men have figured in the bloodier battles. They represent, possibly three per cent. of the force engaged. At Albuera Wellington lost 7,000 killed and wounded out of 21,000, and at Waterloo 23,000 out of 68,000 in a single day's battle in each case. Coming down to the Boer war, the principal losses were: Spion Kop, Jan. 17 to 24, 1900, 1,437; Paardeberg, Feb. 18, 1900, 1,100; Stormberg, Dec. 10, 1899, 1,100; Redersburg, Nov. 28, 1899, 461; Mafeking, Dec. 11, 1899, 440; Sanna's Post, March 21, 1900, 350; Uliva's Nek, July 11, 1900, 285.

The following table shows the percentage of casualties in some famous British battles:

Table with columns: British Troops, Casualties, P.C. Battle Year, Engaged, Allies, P.C. Talavera, 1809, 20,500, 6,250, 30; Albuera, 1811, 3,200, 2,980, 93; Waterloo, 1815, 23,000, 5,802, 25; Chillianwallah, '40, 18,000, 2,388, 13; Inkermann, 1854, 7,464, 2,337, 31.

It should be pointed out that at Waterloo Wellington commanded 67,000 men, but of these only 23,000 were British, the rest consisting of the King's German Legion and Dutch and Belgian forces.

Hier Klug examined the experience of thirteen European campaigns between 1864 and 1878, and found a general average mortality of approximately five per cent. The maximum mortality was 10.3 per cent. in respect of the French army in the campaign of 1854-5, and the minimum mortality was that of the Austrian army in the campaign of 1878—namely, 1.5 per cent. These percentages applied to the whole duration of the campaigns, and were not the annual rates.

T. G. Acland and A. H. Smeed prepared a valuable report for the General Staff on the mortality of the German army in the Franco-German war, from which the table before us is extracted. There were engaged in the German forces 892,918 non-commissioned officers and men and 25,001 officers.

German Mortality in the War of 1870-1. Percentages.

Table with columns: Battle and Wounds, Disease, T.L. Generals, 2.6, 2.0, 4.6; Staff officers, 8.8, 0.8, 10.1; Captains, 7.7, 0.8, 9.5; Lieutenants, 7.8, 0.8, 8.6; All officers, 6.6, 0.8, 7.4; N.C.O.'s and men, 3.1, 1.4, 4.5; All forces, 4.2, 1.4, 4.6; ranks combined, 3.2, 1.4, 4.6.

The percentage of deaths among the necessarily small number of Generals may be ignored, but two important facts stand out: 1. The much heavier mortality from battle and wounds of commissioned officers; and 2. The heavier mortality from disease of the non-commissioned officers and men.

In 1903 F. Schöningh and E. A. Rusher, and before them, in two years ago, prepared an exhaustive paper, compiled from the records of the war office, on the mortality in the last South African war. The table which shows the average annual rate of mortality experienced throughout the war, is, therefore, no guide to the extra risk incurred in the first twelve months. It is worth noting that during the first twelve months of the regulars on whom the brunt of the fighting fell, was no less than 8.4 per cent. for officers and nearly 8 per cent. for non-commissioned officers and men.

ARRANGING HERE FOR SHIPMENT OF POTATO GIFT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

J. B. Duggett, provincial secretary of agriculture, is still in the city making preliminary arrangements for the shipment of 100,000 bushels of potatoes, New Brunswick's war gift to the Mother Country. He interviewed several merchants in the city yesterday but will remain here today to further the details.

Mr. Duggett said that he had no doubt about being able to secure the desired quantity but before purchasing it was necessary to arrange for the shipment of the potatoes. He said that no advice had yet been received from the Imperial authorities as to what point they desired the shipment to be made.

Mr. Duggett is securing warehouse accommodation, etc., for he believes that the shipment will be handled through St. John. He will leave this afternoon for Fredericton to report on the matter to the minister of agriculture.

Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$5,000,000 Total Reserves \$11,000,000

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BUT ONE INTEREST NOW, SAYS KIPLING TO ALL BRITISHERS

London, Sept. 8.—The following is part of a statement made by Rudyard Kipling: "All the interests of our life of six weeks ago, are dead. We have but one interest now, and that touches the sacred heart of every man in this island and in the empire."

"If we are to win the right for ourselves, and for freedom to exist on earth, every man must offer himself for the service and that sacrifice, while the state sees to it that his dependents do not suffer."

"There is no middle way in this war. We do not doubt our ultimate victory, any more than we doubt the justice of our cause. It is not conceivable that we should fail, for the Austrians army should fall who know little doubt of freedom to go over the world."

"They may glimmer for a little in the western hemisphere, but a Germany despoiled of half the world, by sea and land, will most certainly extinguish them in every quarter where they have hitherto shown themselves, so that the traditions of freedom will pass out of remembrance. If we do our duty, we shall not fail."

ST. JOHN MAN MAY BE ASKED TO COMMAND HEAVY ARTILLERY BRIGADE

It is expected that Major F. Magee, who is in command of the St. John detachment of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, will be offered the command of the only heavy artillery battery going from Valcartier for active service. No official notification is yet forthcoming but those who know have little doubt of the fact. This overseas battery would be in war-strength 188 men.

Major C. J. McEwen, of St. John, has been appointed brigade major of the 3rd Brigade in the Canadian forces at Valcartier. It was also stated that Col. H. F. McLeod, Fredericton, had been offered a command. There was a disappointment at the camp because of the fact that the second gradings should be available for the second draft if it is called upon from Canada. There was a rumor at the camp that those who go on foreign duty will at first be sent to the garrison duty at Gibraltar, Malta and other places.

Dr. Murray MacLaren, St. John, who for some time has been in charge of the military hospital at Quebec, returned to the city yesterday and said that the hospital had had quite a number of patients, but the percentage was remarkably small in comparison with the great force of 85,000 men under canvas at Valcartier.

So far as the militia, infantry and artillery in the city is concerned it is a case of "As you were." The exhibition is drawing off a little of the interest in the work at the armory owing to its proximity but there is not the least doubt that at the end of the week recruiting will go forward again well. The enrolled companies are, however, drilling persistently and over at the island the work is proceeding as briskly as ever.

Rev. Canon Smithers arrived in the city on Tuesday from Bathurst, where he had been to conduct special services at the reopening of St. Alban's church, Salmon river, on Sunday. The church has undergone extensive repairs and the work reflects great credit on Albin F. Bate who has spent three consecutive summers as lay reader in the parish of Bathurst. Canon Smithers left this morning for Fredericton.

War Prevents Building

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 10.—The University of Calgary is affected by the war to the extent of having to forego its building programme this year and its classes will have to be held in the public library.

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