

The Huntingdon Gleaner

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AUSTRIANS FALL INTO A TRAP

The Austrian cavalry, emboldened
by the withdrawal of the Rus-
sian forces to some fifteen miles on
their side of the frontier, made a
forward dash as far as Bilgoray.
But as soon as the Russian govern-
ment of Lublin learned that the in-
vaders had come into the territory
he put himself at the head of a
horde of Cossacks and supported
by a field battery, moved against
the Austrians.

Skirting the dense forest which
lies between this section of Lublin
and the Galician border, the govern-
ment prepared an ambush for the
Austrians. Heavy rains had caused
an overflow of the river Wierp on
which Bilgoray stands, and in
consequence the whole countryside
on the other side of the river was
under water.

That the edge of the forest
had been converted into a dense
swamp. Toward evening the Rus-
sians, returning from their preda-
tory expedition had to pass this
spot, where the Lublin governor
had secured his battery and cos-
sacks in the forest. The Austrian
advance guard trotted past the
scene of the ambush. Only a few
peasants were to be seen, toiling
late in the fields, by order of the
governor. As the main body of
the Austrians reached the place
where the Cossacks were waiting
they suddenly found themselves
beset by a furious onslaught.

The Cossacks dashed among them
and the Austrian men and horses,
frightened to a point of absolute
terror, dashed off into what seem-
ed the open way, the fields facing
the forest, where they had seen the
peasants at work. By hundreds
they leaped into the fatal marsh
and there, while their horses strug-
gled as the soft ground engulfed
them, the hidden battery, the Cos-
sacks having withdrawn, opened
fire upon them. Not an Austrian
horse or man survived.

Trieste, Austria, Aug. 15.—It was
officially announced today that 143
passengers and crew were saved
when the Lloyd-Austrian steamer
Baron Gautsch was destroyed by a
mine off the island of Lussin yes-
terday. It is stated that the cap-
tain of the vessel had been warn-
ed that the channel was mined, but
that he failed to wait for an official
pilot. The mine literally blew
the entire forward part of the
steamer to pieces and although the
remaining watertight compart-
ments were closed, the vessel sank
almost immediately. Harbor boats
put out and rescued all of the sur-
vivors that had managed to remain
afloat by clinging to pieces of the
wreckage.

Meloeville, August 17.—Three
young men, two Frenchmen from
Verdun, and an Englishman from
Outremont, went out on the river
in a canoe. Before very long they
drifted down close to the rapids
and seemed to intend running them.
Hardly was the canoe in the see-
ing water, however, when it over-
turned and threw all three into the
waves. Two of them were never
seen again, and one rose once to
the surface with both hands high
above his head, and disappeared.

Dublin, August 17.—John E. Red-
mond yesterday presented the
colors to the Marlborough corps of
Irish volunteers. Addressing the
organization the Irish Nationalist
leader said: "I have in my posses-
sion, and shortly will be able to
present to the Irish volunteers,
several thousand rifles. I have in-
formation that the British govern-
ment, which has publicly declared
its intention of intrusting the de-
fense of Ireland to the Irish vol-
unteers, is about to arm, equip
and drill large numbers of them.
I believe the day is near when
every Irish volunteer will have a
rifle in his possession."

I have the deepest and widest
sympathy with those in all con-
ditions of life who try to keep up
appearances, even when the try is
a failure. They are a pathetic
lot, at the same time, and en-
nobling spectacle. The painworn
invalid, for example, who declines
to give in to his ailment, who keeps
his chin up and strives to strut
with the swagger of health, is in-
deed an art doing his best to
make the world a better place
for other people. Yes, and he is
doing something more than that.
He is probably doing a little more
than medical science could do for
him toward the cure, or, at any
rate, the mitigation of his own
complaints. The new Psychology
teaches us that the best way to be
well is resolutely and determi-
nately to seek to appear well. If you
feel dourly on rising in the morn-
ing, for instance, on no account
must you dumpish; still less must
you look dourly. On the contrary
you must slap your chest, asservate
to the listening walls of your bed-
room in bellowing tones—"I am
well—splendidly well"; go down
to your bath whistling the "Cock
of the North," or some other in-
vigorating air, and the chances are
that ere your ablutions are com-
plete every trace of your dourness
will have gone. On the merits of
such a course of treatment for
depression, I am told, all the high-
est medical authorities are agreed.
Could there be better testimony to
the value of keeping up appear-
ances?

St John's, Nfld., August 13.—An
immense public meeting was held
here tonight, attended by the Gov-
ernor, Premier, cabinet members,
leading citizens and every class.
The meeting endorsed the offer
made by the government to the

Imperial cabinet, accepted by the
latter, to enlist and equip 500 men
to help the Mother Country in the
war, a similar number for the
local militia, and to increase the
naval reserve from six hundred to
one thousand men. The meeting
appointed a committee of 25 lead-
ing citizens to undertake the work
of organization and equipment.

This from Montreal Mail report—
"No, no, I'm afraid, she'll hurt
me," cried little Maria Blois in the
Police Court yesterday afternoon,
when Judge Leet told one of the
officers to take the little tot, a-
bout five years old, to the cell
where he had just sent her mother
on a charge of refusing to provide
for her children. The child was
allowed to remain with her grand-
mother who had brought her to
court. Wilhelmina Blois, the ac-
cused woman, was ordered to
stand her trial after her husband
had appeared in the witness box
and explained to the magistrate
that his wife spent all the money
for the support of the family on
liquor. He added that she even
sold some of the furniture and her
wedding ring to satisfy her crav-
ing for drink. The youngest
held tight to her grandmother's
cloak as her mother left the court.

At Dumfries, Scotland, thousands
of people witnessed a series of
tableaux representing "The Cot-
tar's Saturday night," which had
added distinction from the fact that
Miss Jean Armour Burns-Burns, a
great granddaughter of Burns, re-
presented the cotter's wife. The open-
ing scene depicted the "guid wife"
busy mending the breeks of a
young member of the family,
"amaist as weel as new." Then
the cotter came home with "his
spades, his mattocks and his hoes,"
and received a tumultuous wel-
come from his family. In turn
were depicted all the charms of the
domestic circle, the introduction of
Jenny's sweetheart, the supper of
porridge, and last of all the fam-
ily worship with a "big fat Bible,"
the poet's time. The Burns
Choir of 250 voices, sang many of
Burns' songs.

Believing that the number of
deaths from typhoid and enteric
fevers will kill more Canadians
than the bullets of the enemy, un-
less preventive measures are taken
every man enlisting for active ser-
vice is being urged to submit to
anti-typhoid inoculation, and the
vaccination is now proceeding.
None are vaccinated who are not
healthy and free from fever at the
time. Some degree of illness may
be expected in every case. A slight
amount of fever generally occurs,
accompanied by headache; this,
however, passes off in 24 hours.
The person should remain at rest,
and in no case should violent ex-
ercise be allowed for 24 hours. In
every case a certain amount of
local redness and swelling will oc-
cur at the point of inoculation. It
extends over an area as large as
the palm of the hand, but is quite
transient, passing away in 24 to
48 hours. No local treatment is
necessary. A second inoculation
must always be made in ten days
after the first.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Presi-
dent of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way, wires that he had offered the
services of a hospital ship on be-
half of the company. It will sup-
ply a suitable ship to be placed
at the disposal of the Admiralty
during the war. It will be equip-
ped with the Imperial Order of
Doutness of the Empire.
London, August 14.—On the sug-
gestion of Lord Roberts a scheme
has been formulated for organ-
izing at once a corps of Imperial
Light Horse which is described as
a corps of mounted irregulars
for service in Europe, and in
which it has been decided to in-
clude squadrons from overseas
Dominions and dependencies. The
men accepted will be only experi-
enced rifle shots and will have
to pass a rigid examination in
higher shooting in addition to
the ordinary marksman's test.
The age limit has been fixed at
25 to 45, and each member in ad-
dition to allowance for horse and
fit and rifle be provided with field
glasses and automatic revolvers.

London, Aug. 14.—The interest-
ing suggestion is made to-day
that, in order to alleviate the un-
employment among the millions
of the textile workers in Lanca-
shire, every woman in the over-
seas Dominions should buy a cot-
ton dress apiece.
Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 10.—Sug-
gestions that the Vancouver Japa-
nese offer aid to Great Britain and
the Canadian authorities, either in
men, money or in some other
manner of assistance, were en-
thusiastically received at a meeting
held last evening. The building
was filled to the doors and the
British national anthem and Japa-
nese patriotic songs were render-
ed. Rev. Matsa Naga, who occu-
pied the chair, declared that an
expression of opinion from Van-
couver Japanese residents in re-
gard to the war should be se-
cured at once.

No Fiction.

It was a clerk in a bookstore
of whom a prim matron demanded
a book for her son. "No fiction, please,"
she explained, "but absolute, literal
truth, without unnecessary verbiage
or absurdly fanciful pictures."
"Well, madam"—the bookseller
paused—his eye running over his
shelves; then, with a flash of inspi-
ration, he took down a volume. "It
should think to this might meet your
requirements," he said, and he hand-
ed her a popular geometry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier On the Great War

At the opening of the house on
the 19th Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after
assuring the government he and
his followers would co-operate in
all that was proposed, went on to
say:

We take no exception, we offer
no criticism, and we shall offer no
criticism so long as there is dan-
ger at the front. It is our duty,
more pressing upon us than all
other duties, at once, on this first
day of this extraordinary session
of the Canadian parliament, to let
Great Britain know, and to let the
friends and foes of Great Britain
know, that there is in Canada but
one mind and one heart, and that
all Canadians stand behind the
mother country, conscious and
proud that she has engaged in this
war, not from any selfish motive,
for any purpose of aggrandize-
ment, but to maintain untarnished
the honor of her name, to fulfill
her obligations to her allies, to
maintain her treaty obligations,
and to save civilization from the
unbridled lust of conquest and
power.

Defence of Our Coasts

We are British subjects, and to-
day we are face to face with the
consequences which are involved in
that proud fact. Long we have
enjoyed the benefits of our Brit-
ish citizenship; today it is our
duty to accept its responsibilities
and its sacrifices. We have long
said that when Great Britain is at
war we are at war; today we re-
alize that Great Britain is at war
and that Canada is at war also.
Our territory is liable to attack
and to invasion. So far as inva-
sion is concerned, I do not see that
there is any cause for apprehen-
sion, for it seems to me obvious
that neither Austria nor Germany,
our foes in this war, can command
any force able to make an attack
so far from their base. But no
one pretends that our maritime
cities on the Pacific and the At-
lantic, are free from the possibili-
ty of assault by an audacious
cruiser, who descending suddenly
upon our shores, might subject us
to indignity and insult, and de-
camp with his booty before punish-
ment could reach him.

Our Commerce

We have had another and more
scathing evidence that when Great
Britain is at war we are at war,
we are at war, in this—that our
commerce has been interrupted,
and perhaps the expression would
not be too strong if I were to say
that it has been to some extent
dislocated. From the day war was
declared—nay, from the day the
possibility of war was first mooted—
our shipping to Great Britain
and to Europe has been interrup-
ted. Ships were lying at the docks
fully loaded and ready to put
to sea, but unable to do so because
of the fact that when England is at
war Canadian property on the high
seas is liable to capture. Our
ships therefore had to remain in
port so long as precautions had
not been taken to clear the way
and to ensure their safe passage
across the ocean.

Our Duty to Help

More than once I have declared
that if England were ever in dan-
ger—nay, not only in danger, but
if she were ever engaged in such
a contest as would put her strength
to the test—then it would be the
duty of Canada to assist the
motherland to the utmost of Cana-
da's ability. England today is not
engaged in an ordinary contest.
The war in which she is engaged
will in all probability—nay, in ab-
solute certainty—stagger the
world with its magnitude and its
horror. But that war is for as
noble a cause as ever impelled a
nation to risk her all upon the ar-
bitriment of the sword. That
question is no longer at issue; the
judgment of the world has been
pronounced upon it. I speak not
only of those nations which are
engaged in this war, but of the
neutral nations. The testimony of
the ablest men of these nations,
without dissenting voice, is that
today the allied nations are fight-
ing for freedom against oppres-
sion, for democracy against auto-
cracy, for civilization against re-
version to that state of barbarism
in which the supreme law is the
law of might.

Did Not Seek War

It is an additional source of
pride to us that England did not
seek this war. It is a matter of
history—one of the noblest pages
of the history of England—that
she never drew the sword until
every means had been exhausted to
secure and to keep an honorable
peace. For a time it was hoped
that Sir Edward Grey, who on
more than one occasion has saved
Europe from such a calamity,
would again avert the awful
scourge of war. Sir, it will go
down on a still nobler page of
history that England could have
averted this war if she had been
willing to forego the position
which she has maintained for many
centuries as the head of European
civilization—if she had been will-
ing to sacrifice her obligations; to
allow the German Emperor to
trample upon heroic Belgium; to
infringe upon the rights of iso-
lated France, and to put down his
booted heel upon continental
Europe. At that price England
would have secured peace; but her
answer to the German Emperor
was: Your proposals are infam-

ous, and rather than separate them
England has entered into this war;
and there is not today all over the
universe a British subject, there is
not outside the British Empire a
single man, whose admiration for
England is not greater by reason
of this firm and noble attitude.

England in the Field

So today England is at war. Her
fleets are maintaining the freedom
of the ocean. Her armies have al-
ready crossed the channel towards
plains made famous more than
once by British valour, this time to
maintain the independence of Bel-
gium by taking a place in the
fighting line beside the small and
heroic Belgian army, and to render
assistance to France, whose forces
are concentrated in an effort to
repel an invader and to maintain
and to save intact that which to a
proud nation makes life worth
living.

Canada's Contingent

I am well aware that the small
contingent of some 20,000 men
which we are going to send will
have to show double courage and
double steadiness if they are to
give any account of themselves
among the millions of men who
are now converging towards the
frontier of France, where the
battles of giants is to be decided.
But, sir, it is the opinion of the
British government, as disclosed
by the correspondence which was
given to us yesterday, that the as-
sistance of our troops, humble as
it may be, will be appreciated,
either for its material value or for
the greater moral help which will
be rendered. It will be seen by
the world that Canada, a daughter
of old England, intends to stand
by her in this great conflict. When
the call comes our answer goes
at once, and it goes in the classical
language of the British answer to
the call of duty—"Ready, aye,
ready."

The French Canadian

In my words can be heard beyond
the walls of this house in the
province from which I come,
among the men whose blood flows
in my own veins, I should like
to remember that in taking
their place to-day in the ranks of
the Canadian army to fight for the
cause of the allied nations, a double
honour rests upon them. The very
cause of which they are called
upon to fight is to them doubly
sacred. Let me tell my fellow
countrymen of German origin that
we have no quarrel with the Ger-
man people. We respect and ad-
mire as much as they do the
proud race from which they have
their descent; we acknowledge
all that the world owes to the Ger-
man people for their contribution
to the happiness of mankind by
their progress in literature, in art
and in science. But perhaps our
German fellow citizens will per-
mit me to say that in the struggle
for constitutional freedom which
has been universal in Europe dur-
ing the past century, the German
people have not made the same
advances as have some of the other
nations of Europe. I am sure
they will agree with me that if
the institutions of the land of
their ancestors were as free as the
land of their adoption, this cruel
war would never have taken
place. Nothing can be truer than
the words which are reported to
have been uttered by a German
soldier made a prisoner in Bel-
gium that this war is not a war of
the German people; and if there
is a silver lining to the darkest
cloud which now overhangs Euro-
pe it is that, as a result and con-
sequence of this war, the German
people will take the determination
to put an end forever to this per-
sonal imperialism and to make it
impossible evermore for one man
to throw millions of the human
race into all the horrors of mod-
ern warfare.

The German Emperor

We cannot forget that the issue
of battle is always uncertain, as
has been proven already in the
present contest. In invading Bel-
gium, some two weeks ago, the
German Emperor invoked the
memory of his ancestors and called
upon the blessing of God. The
German Emperor invoked the
members that there is a treaty
guaranteeing the independence
the integrity, the neutrality of Bel-
gium, and that this treaty was
signed in the last century by the
most illustrious of his ancestors,
Emperor William I of Germany.
He might have remembered also
that there is this precept in the
divine book: "Remove not the
ancient landmarks which thy fat-
thers have set up." But the German
Emperor threw his legions against
this landmark in the fulness of
his lust for power, with the full
expectation that the weight of
his army would crush every op-
position and would secure their
passage through Belgium. He did
not expect, he could not believe,
that the Belgians, few in numbers
and peaceful in disposition and in
occupation, would rise in his way
and bar his progress; or if he har-
boured such a thought for one
moment his next thought was that
if he met such opposition he could
break it aside by a wave of his
imperial hand. Sir, he should have
remembered that in the sixteenth
century the ancestors of the Bel-
gians rose against the despotism
of Philip II of Spain, and through
years of blood and fire and mis-
eries and sufferings indescrib-
able, they maintained an unequal
contest against Spain—Spain as
powerful in Europe as the German
Empire is to-day. Sir, if there

are men who forget the teachings
of their fathers, the Belgians are
not of that class for they have
proved equal to the teachings of
their fathers; they have never sur-
rendered; the blood of the fathers
still runs in the veins of the sons;
and again today, through blood
and fire and miseries and suffer-
ings indescribable they hold at
bay the armies of the proud Kaiser.

Final Victory Certain

I repeat that the issue of battle
is always uncertain. There may be
disappointments, there may be
reverses, but we enter into this
fight with full hope as to the ul-
timate result:

For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire
to son,
Tho' often lost, is ever won.

Sir, upon this occasion we in-
voke the blessing of God—not
the God of battles, but the God of
justice and mercy, and it is
with ample confidence in Provi-
dence that we appeal to the jus-
tice of our cause. Nay, more, al-
ready England has won a sig-
nificant victory, a victory more pre-
cious, perhaps, than any that can
be achieved by her fleets or by
her armies. Only a few weeks a-
go the Irish problem was pending
in the scales of destiny. The pos-
sibility of civil strife in Ireland
already jeopardized the eyes of
Britain's enemies. But to-day the
spectre of civil war has van-
ished from Ireland, and Irishmen
are united naturally to fight for
King and country. The volun-
teers of the north and the volun-
teers of the south, forgetting their
past differences, stand shoulder to
shoulder ready to shed their blood
for the common cause. And, may
I not say that the hope is not vain
that in that baptism of blood
may be washed away, and fore-
ever washed away, the distrust of
one another which has been the
curse of Ireland in ages past.

A United Empire

But it is not only in Ireland that
you find this union of hearts. In
the two other united kingdoms the
voice of faction has been silenced.
Even those who on principle do
not believe in war admit that this
war is a just war and that it had
to be fought. The union of hearts
which exists in the United Kingdom
exists also in Canada, in Aus-
tralia, in New Zealand. Yea, even
South Africa—South Africa rent
by war less than twenty years
ago, but now united under the
blessing of British institutions,
while all British and Dutch to-
gether stand ready to shed the
blood for the common cause. There
is in this the inspiration and the
hope that from this painful war
the British Empire will emerge
with a new bond of union, and a
pride of all its citizens, and a
living link to all other nations.

Sir Robert Borden

When Sir Wilfrid resumed his
seat the Premier rose. He descried
the causes that had led the
summoning of parliament and in-
dicated what measures it was ex-
pected to pass. In closing he said
—"It is not fitting that I should
wield this debate. In the awful
dawn of the greatest war the
world has ever known, in the
hour when peril confronts us such
as this Empire has not faced for
hundreds years, every vain or un-
necessary word seems a disreputa-
tion. As to our duty all are agreed, east
and west, and shoulder to shoul-
der, with Britain and the other
British Dominions in this quarrel
and that duty we shall not fail to
fulfill as the honor of Canada de-
mands. Not for love of conquest,
not for love of conquest, not for
greed or possessions, but for the
cause of honor, to maintain solemn
pledges to uphold principles of
liberty, to withstand forces that
would convert the world into an
armed camp, yes, in the very name
of the peace that we sought at
any cost, save that of dishonor,
we have entered into this war and
while gravely conscious of the
tremendous issues involved and of
all the sacrifices that they may
entail, we do not shrink from
them, but with firm hearts we
abide the event."

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the
undersigned, until ten o'clock fore-
noon, on Tuesday, the eighth day
of September, 1914, for macadamizing
the following roads, according to
Government specifications in three
separate tenders.

No. 1 The Broken Front road,
commencing at the American line at
Dundee Village to the St. Anicet line,
a distance of about five miles and a
half, also the Bannan side road, a
distance of about one mile and a
quarter.

No. 2 The St. Agnes road, from
the St. Anicet line to the American
line, a distance of about four miles,
also the McCaffrey side road a dis-
tance of about one mile.

No. 3 The road between the fifth
and sixth concessions from the west
line of Frank McCaffrey's property
to James McCord's property, on the
west, a distance of one mile.

The lowest or any tender not
necessarily accepted.

T. W. Fraser, Sec.-Treas.

August 18th, 1914.

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SUPERIOR COURT

No. 2615

Frederick Seriver Proper, of the
Village of Hemmingford, in the
district of Beaufort, customs
officer,

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The extra session of parliament ended on Saturday, having lasted 5 days. During that time 8 bills were passed, all of them concerning the war situation. 50 million dollars was voted to meet expenditure until the house meets in regular session. Of that amount the raising, equipping, and maintenance of the 20,000 contingent will absorb 30 millions. Measures for the defence of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts also take a considerable sum. To meet the increased expenditure taxes on sugar, coffee, tobacco, and intoxicating liquors are increased, and are expected to bring in 13 million dollars revenue. Authority was also given to issue more Dominion notes. The increase in taxes is small it is made excuse for charging higher prices. Sugar has jumped to 7c the pound and for coffee 3 cents more is asked.

What the Dominion government has voted towards carrying on the war is only part of Canada's contributions. Alberta sends half a million bushels of oats for the cavalry. Nova Scotia a hundred thousand tons of coal for the navy. Quebec 400,000 pounds of cheese for the troops, while Ontario remits its contribution in cash, \$100,000. The city of Toronto offers 100 horses. These gifts are exceeded by those of individuals, one Montrealer bestowing half a million dollars and two others bearing the entire cost of raising a regiment each.

The contingent army to be placed at the disposal of the Imperial authorities is being assembled at Valcartier, 18 miles from Quebec. There are now considerably over the 20,000 under canvas, who are being drilled and equipped preparatory to going on board ship. Before that day, each man will be asked if he is willing to go on, and any who say No will be allowed to go home. This test at the last moment ensures a contingent of men who go into service deliberately and willingly. A small fleet of transports will have to be assembled to carry so many men with their equipment across the Atlantic. Whether they will be taken direct to the seat of war or sent to release regulars who are doing garrison duty is undecided.

Belgium is a small country with a population less than that of Canada. The war has not only pressed heavily upon her in loss of life and property, but exhausted the funds of her government. In order to enable her to go on, Britain is loaning her 50 million dollars and France a similar amount. Preparing Antwerp for defence is costing a large sum. When the war is ended, it will be realized that Belgium's resistance has been invaluable.

At the close of the war of 1870 the French undertook to build along their frontier a series of forts which would prevent a repetition of a rapid march on Paris and its capture. In the two score years that have passed since France was humiliated by Germany dictating terms of peace from Paris these forts have been strengthened in every way that military science could suggest and to pass them would be almost impossible. To provide for such a contingency, a second line of defence was provided, so that if the forts were forced the army could fall back on its entrenchments. The Germans, knowing the strength of these forts, planned to give them the go-by. The only way they could do so was by crossing Belgium into France, for the frontier of France next Belgium is not so strongly fortified as the frontier between France and Germany. The French and Belgians are good friends and as the neutrality of Belgium had been assured by a solemn treaty, signed by the Emperor of Germany, the French did not regard it as probable that an invading army would come that way. In this they were mistaken, for the Emperor of Germany ignored his pledged word to respect Belgium neutrality, and sent his armies to cross that country into France. His belief was, that the Belgians would not hinder his troops, that they would be afraid to do so, and all the more that he made lavish promises of indemnity if they would wink at his breaking the treaty. The unexpected happened, the Belgians did object and tried to bar the door in face of the advancing Germans, desperate fighting resulting at every step between Liege and Brussels. Overwhelmed by a flood of armed men the Belgian army had to fall back and is now making its final stand at Antwerp. Having cleared the way, the Germans, in immense numbers, swept across Belgium towards France. The allied army, composed of Bel-

gians, British, and French, in all probably half-a-million might have stood on the defensive and awaited the enemy's onset behind the French line of fortifications. Instead of doing so, Gen. Joffre, who had command, decided to advance, cross the frontier and attack the Germans on Belgian soil. He was induced to make this move by the fact that the Germans were engaged in besieging Namur, which employed a large part of their army and which they must take before going farther. Joffre relied on the garrisons of the forts around Namur holding out like those of Liege, and if they had done so the allies would have attacked to advantage. The German general realized the importance of taking Namur at once. A terrific bombardment, kept up day and night for three days, was followed by assaults, columns of infantry being ordered to the charge with reckless disregard for loss of life. On Saturday one of the forts was carried, when its guns were turned on the other forts, compelling the surrender of three. Although 4 forts remained to be taken the Germans did not wait. Those they had carried opened the road to France, and along that road they went in full force. The allies tried to turn their advance and a great battle ensued on Sunday, when their entire line endeavored to stop the approaching German host. Full details of the battle are not published, but from what is given out it is easy to see that the attack of the allies failed, and was followed by the Germans making a charge in return. The British, who held the west wing, stood firm, but the French centre gave way, compelling the entire line, said to be over 20 miles wide, to fall back into France and by a night march assume the defensive behind the line of frontier forts. The British loss in killed and wounded was 20,000. The French loss is not reported. This withdrawal seems to have been made in good order. On Monday the Germans made an attack along the line but the allies held their ground. The attack was renewed on Tuesday and again without success. The numbers of the Germans seem to have gone far beyond the calculations of the French. They expected to meet on about equal terms, while they find two to their one. Had Britain not sent an army of 120,000 to their aid, they would have been overwhelmed on Sunday. To increase their force, they have ordered the army that was operating in Alsace-Lorraine to join the main body, which involves the abandonment of Munnusen and the territory they had gained. The British government is straining every nerve to raise their contingent to 200,000. Relief is hoped from by the diversion caused by the Russian invasion of Prussia. A great battle was looked for to take place today, and should the Russians win a large portion of the German force now operating in France will have to be sent to check the Russian march on Berlin. On the other hand, should the Russians be beaten, the situation of the allies will become worse. Italy continues to be neutral with much to provoke her to side with the allies.

ORMSTOWN

An enjoyable afternoon was spent on the tennis court Saturday when the Hemmingsford club used conclusions with the locals. Of the visitors, the ladies showed better form than the men, winning in both their separate competitions, whereas all the men's competitions were won by the home players. Of the six matches played, four were won by Ormstown. Lunch was served while the games were in progress. Return matches will be played in Hemmingsford on Saturday of this week if the weather is fine.

The base-ball team from Howick played their return match with Ormstown Saturday. The home team won with a score of 24-9.

HOWICK

As reported last week Mr. Ness, who had returned from Scotland bringing with him 2 horse colts and 3 fillies, they were bought from A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcubright, and all are 2-year-olds. One of the colts is from Baron's Pride, the famous Clydesdale, the other was sired by Scottish Crest. The fillies are gets of Fyvie Baron, Iron Duke, and Prince Sturdy, all of choice pedigree. All 5 will enhance the reputation of Mr. Ness's stud. They came from Glasgow on the Hesperian, which had a favorable voyage and which made the 100th time Mr. Ness has crossed the Atlantic.

A most interesting and instructive address was given at Riverford under the auspices of the W. M. S., by Mrs. (Rev.) W. D. Reid on the customs of the Hindus in India. Five young girls were dressed in the different costumes of that country, and their dress was described by the speaker. There was a large attendance and the audience enjoyed the lecture, which was delivered in choice language and with a distinct and pleasant voice. Rev. S. A. Wood presided. The collection was \$45. Proprietors and all who are concerned, should make an effort to remove garbage or anything that may cause offensive odors, as complaints are being made to the

board of health of this nuisance. The law is very strict in this matter, and neither neighbors nor the board of health like to initiate the enforcing of the law.

By request of the authorities, several horses were offered at different points in this section for war purposes, but many of them were refused as not being up to the standard required.

The council has decided to use bitumen as a binder for the finishing layer of stones on our new roads.

Harvesting will soon finish with the present favorable weather. On the whole the yield is good.

Sto MARTINE

Last week the Farmers' club of this parish had a competition on standing crops when prizes were awarded as follows—

- Potatoes, 5 entries
- 1 Simeon Dubuc \$4
- 2 Alex. Bouchard \$3
- 3 Alphonse Lacoste \$2
- 4 Paul Laurin \$1

- Ensilage Corn, 8 entries
- 1 Beau, Dubuc \$4
- 2 Bernabe Laberge \$3
- 3 Elzear Bergevin \$2
- 4 Joseph Demers \$1

- Canadian Corn, 3 entries
- 1 Simeon Dubuc \$4
- 2 Beau, Dubuc \$3
- 3 F. X. Legault \$2

Mixture, to Feed in Pasture

- 1 Vital Brault \$4
- 2 Arthur Mallette \$3
- 3 Eloi Primeau \$2

The judges were Delphis Cuvellier and Michel Primeau, two retired farmers residing in this village. They noted many good fields that could have competed with advantage had they been entered, but quite a few won't compete unless they are sure of the first prize in every class. The judges said corn and potatoes are promising a good crop.

Since the council has given notice not to empty cesspool and kitchen water into open ditches many residents are going to lay sewer pipes to the river. Our day is too compact to permit the cesspool system.

All the schools of this parish will open the first of September. A hot water heating system was installed in the church last week; that means the church will be heated every day next winter which is costly but badly needed. Our bakers have raised the price of bread to 18c for a four pound loaf, which is supposed to be six.

BEAUCHAMPEL

Mr. Ramsey, a naval reserve, who has been connected with the Electric Light Co. for some time, received notice last week to report at headquarters. The company has informed him that his position will be kept for him, with the hope that he may return.

The bodies of the men who were drowned at Buisson Point have been found, one on Saturday morning on the shore above Beauchamp, the others at Woodlands and Chateaugay on Sunday.

A Sunday school and congregational picnic in connection with the Presbyterian church was held on the grounds of Mr. Robt. Wilson last Saturday. The day was very fine, so the outing was enjoyed by all.

The paper mill is only running five days a week at present. Several in town have entered a strong protest against their assessment rate, it having been greatly increased, and apparently unjustly, for properties side by side vary greatly in the amount taxed. A test case may be taken to the court.

The Protestant school is to open on Sept. 1st with Miss McPherson as teacher.

KENSINGTON

Friday afternoon, the four-year-old son of Aleide Leblanc of Kilbain fell from a load of gravel to his death. The hired man was driving a big double load from a pit on the farm to the barn to be used for making a cement floor. The boy was playing at the back of the load and a sudden jolt of the wagon caused him to roll off and the rear wheel passed over the small of the little back. The child lived only a few minutes after the accident. The mother witnessed the whole tragedy from the house.

On Monday a baseball team from Fraser's Point and Dundee took the locals into camp to the tune of 12-6. The game was a poor exhibition, being very slowly played with balls which took a swim in the river about twice an inning.

New oats are being offered for sale at 55c for 40lb.

VALLEYFIELD

In a crowd there is always some black sheep, as one farmer will testify. There was a big crowd along the fence at the race track watching an exciting finish, when two more men joined the crowd. They got greatly excited over the race, but at the same time their hands went wandering with the result that one farmer was over \$40 poorer when the race was done. He has been unable to find any trace of his money.

The merchants of the city deserve credit for their tasteful window decorations during show week. The windows were carefully arranged and the high quality of the goods showed that the best was none too good for the people of Valleyfield.

The Grand Lodge of L.O.O.F. met at Quebec last week. The report of the grand secretary showed that in the eight years intervening between the last visit of the order to Quebec and the present session the membership had increased by more than half. During the year ending June 30th, 1914, there was a net gain of 147, bringing the total membership to 5,907, contained in 61 lodges. Eight years ago, when the order last visited Quebec, there were 44 subordinate lodges and 3,706 members, there having been an increase of twenty-two hundred in the interval.

VALLEYFIELD EXHIBITION

With the exception of Friday the show was favored with fine weather. On Thursday, which is considered the big day, the attendance broke all previous records, the gate receipts showing that over 10,000 people were on the grounds. In fact every day found the show doing well and the directors are not worrying about the finances this year. Unfortunately the directors look only to amusements and horse-racing to draw the money, with the result that the exhibits in live-stock were not large. There is no reason for this, as the accommodation is good and the prizes larger than at any other show in the district. If the directors would busy themselves in this regard they could make this one of the largest shows in the district. As there is no territory limit for exhibitors, there were several from the Eastern towns of ships and Ontario. The horse classes were not large, most of the prizes going to farmers in Chateaugay county. Unlike many of the other shows, light horses predominated. The cattle classes found the Canadian breed to lead in numbers. In fact D. T. Ness had nearly all the Ayshire classes to himself, while J. J. Alexander and Robert Howden had little or no competition in the Holsteins. The Canadians, however, were numerous, and altho the quality was not as good as it might have been nevertheless there were several creditable classes. In the Jersey class, N. Martin was the chief winner. A breed that is rarely seen in this district is the Guernsey, entered by dealers from Ontario, who make a trip to Valleyfield, Three Rivers and Quebec. In sheep there was a large exhibit, the local men being out in full force while there were also several from the Eastern Townships and elsewhere. In the long-wooled sheep, John Purcell was the chief winner in Leicester. In the Border Leicester, Robert Kerr again had undisputed possession. In the short-wooled classes M. Bathlow of Compton was the leading prize-taker.

Considering the number of market gardens in the vicinity of Valleyfield the display of vegetables was not as large as it might have been. What there was, showed that the season's crop was good. In dairy produce the display was only average.

In the fancy work building the ladies had some fine pieces of needlework. On the ground floor of the building the leading stores had exhibits in furs, stoves, furniture, etc. The taste shown in the arrangement of the different booths and the quality of the goods will go far to give the visitors a high opinion of the merchants of the factory town.

There were a lot of side-shows, which did a thriving business, but the races were the attraction, and the grand stand was crowded by people who never went near the exhibits.

Brandon, Aug. 20.—The crops have all been cut in southern Manitoba, and in many places threshing has begun. At the Dominion Experimental farm here the superintendent, Mr. McKillop, told your correspondent that the crops in this district have been harvested at least two weeks earlier than last year. Exceedingly hot and dry weather was experienced during July, and altho plenty of rain had fallen during June, the yields in all grains were reduced through drought. To date there has been a little over eight inches of rain in southern Manitoba since April and only 2 inches of that amount fell between the middle of June and the present time. The best crops of wheat will not yield more than 20 bushels per acre. The average yield in wheat throughout southern Manitoba will not exceed 15 or 16 bushels to the acre. Coming from the south thru Napinka, Hartney and Souris, the wheat crop is light and oats will be much below last year's yield. This condition applies to Southern Saskatchewan through which your correspondent traveled two days ago. The oat crop taken over the entire west will suffer a greater reduction in yield this year than any of the other grains. The drought has affected oats far more seriously than wheat. The finest of harvesting weather prevails throughout the entire country.

The divers who have been working on the sunken Empress of Ireland have succeeded in raising a large amount of bullion from the hull. This is at the Dominion Express office, Quebec, in addition to the ship's papers and valuable packages such as bonds and other securities raised last week in the pursuer's safe.

UNITED STATES

Fire destroyed the Clover Leaf Creamery in Ellensburg, owned by Thomas B. Humphrey, of Chubbuck, early Friday morning week. The cause of the fire, which appeared to have started in an upper story, was unknown. Ralph Good was the buttermaker in charge, occupied rooms over the creamery and was so overcome with smoke after the work that he had to be dragged from the burning building. He lost all his personal effects. The creamery was one of the most prosperous in all this section of the state and enjoyed a large patronage. The loss is estimated at \$3500, on which there was \$2000 insurance.

An investigation by the New York Conservation commission as to the origin of forest fires in the Adirondacks shows that fully 85 per cent of the fires that occurred during 1913 were preventable. If smokers had not carelessly thrown burning cigars or tobacco upon dry vegetation, one-third of these fires would not have occurred. Of the 688 fires reported, only 78, or 11.3 per cent, were caused by locomotives, while nearly 10 per cent were reported as due to the carelessness of campers.

THE WAR

The Belgians Have to Retreat

All that was expected of the Belgians was to keep back the Germans in order to give time to the allies up the positions they had chosen. This the Belgians did at Liege and afterwards at Haelen and Dinant. Each day rendered the task of the Belgians more difficult, for the Germans were adding to their forces, enormous divisions advancing to the front. On Tuesday the 18th, the German commander felt he was powerful enough to sweep all before him and the advance all along the line was ordered. The first place to fall was Tirlemont, the scene of many skirmishes for several days. The big guns shelled the place, while the cavalry played at war by attacking the flying, panic-stricken populace, shooting and sticking them at random. About five miles from the town two trains were made up and fully 1000 refugees got away. So swift and terrible had been the onslaught of the Germans that in flight for their lives, men, women and children left everything behind. Never have I seen such a picture of woe as that presented by a group composed of a peasant woman, her children, and a child, standing bewildered in the square, crying as though their hearts would break. The woman said: "They shot my husband before my eyes and trampled two of my children to death." The last glimpse that the refugees had of Tirlemont showed smoke and flames in different quarters of the town.

The Belgian headquarters was at Louvain, a town 15 miles from Brussels. Suddenly, after dinner, about one o'clock came the sound of the first German gun. The artillery had opened fire. From the church tower it was possible to see distinctly the position of the German guns and the bursting of their shells. The Belgians replied from their positions east of Louvain. It was a striking sight to the accompaniment of the ceaseless thud of bursting shells and their puffs of cotton-like smoke, to watch them tearing up the peaceful wheat fields. Gradually working nearer, the shells began to strike the houses in Tirlemont and it was evident Louvain would come next, as the Germans were moving our way. The Belgian army was offering an obstinate resistance, but was gradually falling back overpowered by numbers. Up to 6 o'clock the inhabitants of Louvain thought they were not in danger, that the army would hold the invaders in check, but when throngs of refugees from Tirlemont crowded in, they became panic-stricken and fled towards Brussels, leaving their homes as they stood. The firing was heavy. The wounded began to come in. Rideless horses came along, both German and Belgian. These were caught and mounted by civilians, glad to have so rapid a mode of escape. Lastly came corps of the Belgian army, retreating before a foe that outnumbered them. The roads leading to Brussels were crowded by fleeing people, who were in the way of the soldiers falling back to take up a new position, a few miles out of Brussels. Wednesday a tremendous battle along the whole line continued. The hottest fighting was near Arschot, 23 miles northeast of Brussels, where the carnage on both sides was awful. The advance guard of two Belgian regiments made an heroic stand, but was forced to retreat at 7 o'clock in the evening. Orders were sent along the line to fall back on Antwerp, for Brussels being a city without fortifications no stand could be made there. The Belgian columns retreated in good order and were not closely followed by the Germans, who were intent on first securing Brussels.

At 7 o'clock Thursday morning that city was practically surrounded by German cavalry, who systematically seized the railway and telegraph offices and placed pickets at the crossroads. When this envelopment was completed a full German army corps marched through Brussels. The first troops to enter the city were the famous Black Brunswick Hussars with the well known Death's Head badge on their busbies. Their horses were exhausted. Then came a solid phalanx of German infantry, which took possession of the Brussels barracks and heights. Regiment after regiment quietly piled their arms, looking rather weary, but determined and fit. They behaved in an exemplary manner. All who could had fled the day before, going to Ostend or Ghent, but they might have stayed, for the Germans respected private property.

The unexpected human nature was never better exemplified than in the Brussels folk. Charged with extraordinary excitement for days, they became suddenly calm when the fact was established that the Germans were really in their midst. The great reality sought the shelter of their homes and drew down the blinds, while the shops and hotels shut up as if by magic. Summoning the city councillors, they were informed a war tax of 40 million francs would have to be paid. They answered the city treasury was empty. All day German troops kept marching thru the streets, taking different directions so as to overrun all the country north and west of Brussels. Meanwhile the Belgian army was making a safe retreat to within the line of forts at Antwerp. The plan of the Germans was obvious, they would make themselves secure from a rear attack by clearing all Belgium north of Brussels, and then, leaving sufficient force to invest Antwerp, throw themselves en masse into France in an effort to end the war by reaching Paris. One obstacle in their way of doing this was the fortifications of Namur, a Belgian city on the French frontier, and to its capture they bent their energies. Having got their heavy guns into position they began to bombard it at noon on Friday.

THE GREAT BATTLE

Paris, August 24.—The French war office issued the following announcement tonight—

The French and English, the plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions west of the Meuse. The English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness. The French assumed the aggressive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but counter attacked by the Prussian guard they were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily. East of the Meuse, our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country, and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the river Semois. On order of General Joffre, our troops and the British troops withdrew to the cover positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered, and our artillery has affirmed its superiority.

Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically. As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided upon by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive. Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter-attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions. In Lorraine we delivered our attacks yesterday from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy loss on the enemy. Our valiant people will know how to find courage to support this trial, with unflinching faith in final success, which is not to be doubted. In telling to the country the whole truth, the government and military authorities give it the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory, which depends only on our perseverance and tenacity.

One of the forts at Liege, which held back the German invasion with such heroic fortitude, has at last fallen. But it has not been destroyed by German guns, nor will the German eagle fly above it as a symbol of victory. Commanded by Major Maneeche, the fort, known as Chaudfontaine, covered the railway line between Avel-Chapelle and Liege by way of ravines and the tunnel of Chaudfontaine. It was therefore of enormous importance to the Germans and had been under continual fire since the enemy came to Liege. When resistance was no longer possible and the fort a heap of ruins, Major Maneeche barred up the tunnel by colliding a number of cars in it and afterwards set fire to the mass. His mission then at an end, and determined that the Germans should not take possession of his little stronghold, he lighted a fuse to the powder magazine and blew up the fort. It was an act of heroism which will not be forgotten in the history of Belgium.

More About the Battle of Sunday

The outstanding incident was the fight between Algerian and Senegalese riflemen and the Prussian guard. The African soldiers hurled themselves with unbridled fury in this solid body, and the attack became a hand-to-hand combat, in which the guard suffered heavily. The German Emperor's uncle, Gen. Prince Adalbert, was killed, and his body taken to Charleroi. In their impetuosity the Africans went too far.

received in a special message to hand from Basel. According to these, a great fight had been waged unceasingly from Tuesday afternoon till early this morning and ended with a brilliant victory for the French, who compelled the Germans to retreat. The fight was attended by great loss of life on both sides. Many trains took the wounded from the scene of battle, where, nevertheless, were many others who could not be attended to and who lingered through the night in their agony, which was intensified by a torrential rain.

The French army, entrenching itself, occupied a strong front, to which it dragged large numbers of cannon and stores of ammunition from Belfort. The German cavalry fought valiantly, charging right up to the French trenches. Bavarian contingents, too, displayed spirit and fine discipline as their ranks were decimated by the deadly fire of the French, whose artillery provided more accurate marksmen. The fortunes of battle varied during the first two days. At first all seemed to go well. On the third day the French forces, summoning up all their energy in an incomparable general assault at the point of the bayonet, drove the German invaders from all the advanced positions and ten minutes after they had retreated.

The Russian Army Invades Germany

The combined Russian forces being ready, they crossed the frontier into Germany during the 19th and 17th. Their line was 30 miles broad and overwhelming in numbers. A great German army met them and there was resistance to their advance along the entire line. It was ineffective, for the Russians kept on their way, moving at the rate of 8 miles a day. On Thursday, 20th, the Germans made a determined stand near the town of Gumbinnen, and a fierce battle was fought. The German general attacked, but the Russian right flank, but saw his columns driven back with heavy losses. While the Germans were engaged in this flanking movement, the Russians fell on the German centre, which they forced backwards, capturing many cannon and prisoners. This battle of Gumbinnen decided the fighting, for the Germans fell back to a fresh line of defence they did not show the same spirit on Friday, when the Russian columns assailed them and compelled them to fall back. In the evening the German general asked for an armistice that they might carry away their dead and wounded. This was refused. On Saturday morning the Germans were found along the entire line to be on the retreat. The Russians started a sweeping movement in order to get a column across their line of retreat, which renewed the fighting. Pressed on every hand by large bodies of the enemy, the Germans hurried their march, abandoning a number of small towns and fortified positions which the Russians occupied. On Monday they received, having attained a position that leaves Prussia open to them. The estimates of the number of men engaged are plainly mere guesses, as are those of the losses on both sides.

St Petersburg, August 24.—The Russian northern army is moving rapidly along the railway from Eydikuhnen toward Koenigsburg and today was reported west of Insterburg. The Russian front is many miles long and is reported as sweeping the entire territory of eastern Prussia clear of the enemy as it moves forward. The fighting has been the most desperate character and the war of claims that the fighting effectiveness of three German army corps which have been bearing the brunt of the defense has been seriously impaired. The 20th German army corps, which bore the brunt of our attack, was practically cut to pieces. We have taken several thousands of prisoners in addition to the guns already reported.

The Russians Invade Austria

While one Russian army was invading Germany, another crossed the frontier into Austria. Nine squadrons were met by a large force of Austrians. The fighting lasted all Friday, ending in the retreat of the Austrians.

Decisive Battle in Serbia

The large army Austria sent to invade Serbia advanced a considerable distance into the country until the Serbian general got them into the position he had arranged for. He then attacked and fighting continued several days. On Thursday a great battle took place. The Austrian forces were composed of nine divisions and numbered nearly 200,000 men. The Serbians were inferior in numbers, but showed greater heroism. Their handling of their artillery, their superior marching, and endurance, their discipline, and the accuracy of their fire insured them the victory. At night the Austrians retreated and returned to their own country. It is announced that, in order to meet the invasion by Russians, Austria will not, at present, resume her efforts to punish Serbia.

The Serbian government announced

the result of the battle that they took of prisoners, including officers of high rank, 4,500 field guns, 53 field howitzers, 83 cannon, 114. In addition it is stated that large quantities of field equipment and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

The British admiralty has warned shipping against mines sown by Germany in the North sea, four Dutch and two Danish vessels have been sunk by these mines.

A report of the battle of Dinant states that the French wing had been badly cut up and was nearly routed when suddenly the strains of the "Marseillaise" resounded in the French lines, and the men rallied and reformed. With splendid gallantry they charged, hurling themselves on the German troops,

THE FIGHTING IN ALSACE

London, Aug. 22.—Austin West, the Milan correspondent of the London Chronicle, sends this message—

Thrilling details of a terrific battle in Upper Alsace have been

received in a special message to hand from Basel. According to these, a great fight had been waged unceasingly from Tuesday afternoon till early this morning and ended with a brilliant victory for the French, who compelled the Germans to retreat. The fight was attended by great loss of life on both sides. Many trains took the wounded from the scene of battle, where, nevertheless, were many others who could not be attended to and who lingered through the night in their agony, which was intensified by a torrential rain.

The French army, entrenching itself, occupied a strong front, to which it dragged large numbers of cannon and stores of ammunition from Belfort. The German cavalry fought valiantly, charging right up to the French trenches. Bavarian contingents, too, displayed spirit and fine discipline as their ranks were decimated by the deadly fire of the French, whose artillery provided more accurate marksmen. The fortunes of battle varied during the first two days. At first all seemed to go well. On the third day the French forces, summoning up all their energy in an incomparable general assault at the point of the bayonet, drove the German invaders from all the advanced positions and ten minutes after they had retreated.

The Russian Army Invades Germany

The combined Russian forces being ready, they crossed the frontier into Germany during the 19th and 17th. Their line was 30 miles broad and overwhelming in numbers. A great German army met them and there was resistance to their advance along the entire line. It was ineffective, for the Russians kept on their way, moving at the rate of 8 miles a day. On Thursday, 20th, the Germans made a determined stand near the town of Gumbinnen, and a fierce battle was fought. The German general attacked, but the Russian right flank, but saw his columns driven back with heavy losses. While the Germans were engaged in this flanking movement, the Russians fell on the German centre, which they forced backwards, capturing many cannon and prisoners. This battle of Gumbinnen decided the fighting, for the Germans fell back to a fresh line of defence they did not show the same spirit on Friday, when the Russian columns assailed them and compelled them to fall back. In the evening the German general asked for an armistice that they might carry away their dead and wounded. This was refused. On Saturday morning the Germans were found along the entire line to be on the retreat. The Russians started a sweeping movement in order to get a column across their line of retreat, which renewed the fighting. Pressed on every hand by large bodies of the enemy, the Germans hurried their march, abandoning a number of small towns and fortified positions which the Russians occupied. On Monday they received, having attained a position that leaves Prussia open to them. The estimates of the number of men engaged are plainly mere guesses, as are those of the losses on both sides.

St Petersburg, August 24.—The Russian northern army is moving

rapidly along the railway from Eydikuhnen toward Koenigsburg and today was reported west of Insterburg. The Russian front is many miles long and is reported as sweeping the entire territory of eastern Prussia clear of the enemy as it moves forward. The fighting has been the most desperate character and the war of claims that the fighting effectiveness of three German army corps which have been bearing the brunt of the defense has been seriously impaired. The 20th German army corps, which bore the brunt of our attack, was practically cut to pieces. We have taken several thousands of prisoners in addition to the guns already reported.

The Russians Invade Austria

While one Russian army was invading Germany, another crossed the frontier into Austria. Nine squadrons were met by a large force of Austrians. The fighting lasted all Friday, ending in the retreat of the Austrians.

Decisive Battle in Serbia

The large army Austria sent to invade Serbia advanced a considerable distance into the country until the Serbian general got them into the position he had arranged for. He then attacked and fighting continued several days. On Thursday a great battle took place. The Austrian forces were composed of nine divisions and numbered nearly 200,000 men. The Serbians were inferior in numbers, but showed greater heroism. Their handling of their artillery, their superior marching, and endurance, their discipline, and the accuracy of their fire insured them the victory. At night the Austrians retreated and returned to their own country. It is announced that, in order to meet the invasion by Russians, Austria will not, at present, resume her efforts to punish Serbia.

The Serbian government announced

the result of the battle that they took of prisoners, including officers of high rank, 4,500 field guns, 53 field howitzers, 83 cannon, 114. In addition it is stated that large quantities of field equipment and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

The British admiralty has warned shipping against mines sown by Germany in the North sea, four Dutch and two Danish vessels have been sunk by these mines.

A report of the battle of Dinant states that the French wing had been badly cut up and was nearly routed when suddenly the strains of the "Marseillaise" resounded in the French lines, and the men rallied and reformed. With splendid gallantry they charged, hurling themselves on the German troops,

breaking through their lines and putting them to flight.

An Englishman who was visiting in Belgium writes—I have satred two this morning, a powerful brown-faced cavalryman who had just finished bandaging a German dragoon with a broken back, said to me quite simply today in a cottage at Haelen. A wounded German died as he stood by his side, and a Belgian soldier placed a handkerchief over his face. Peasants, sick at heart, toiling for two days to dig the long grave, in which 1200 of the enemy were buried is a picture on which no one can dwell for long; the tiny fields with dark paths made sudden with the blood of men and horses; corn turning golden in the sun, the plowshares turned into a sword—these make the heart ache. The poor know the awful terror of war—no one else knows it in its entirety. The peasant weeping over utter desolation and hopelessness. The poor never spared. At Haelen itself houses belonging to the simple townspeople have been completely wrecked, the windows broken, the furniture destroyed, and the walls demolished by shell fire. Even the churches have not been respected. The parish church at Haelen has suffered considerably from shrapnel fire. When the Germans entered that village,



SATURDAY SPECIALS

Quarter Dollar Remnant SALE

3 to 5 Yard Remnants of
Wool Dress Goods
Wash Goods, Moreens
Brocades, Voiles and Crepes
Your choice Saturday for
25c

49c SKIRTS

Ladies' Ripplette Underskirts
and Embroidered Cambric Skirts
Saturday 49c

Saturday SHOE SPECIALS

Boys' Coarse Shoes 50c a pair
Women's Coarse Shoes 50c a pair

What We Say In Our Ads
We Do In Our Store

John Hunter & Sons
General Merchants
and Millers

Good Sense Should
Always Be Practised

Why Pay More than the
following prices for MEAT,
when it is impossible to buy
better? Read them and make
comparisons in Price & Quality

Roast Beef.....13c to 15c per pound
Pork.....15c to 17c per pound
Lamb.....20c per pound
Sausage.....10c per pound
Heavy Hams.....21c per pound
Light Hams.....23c per pound

S. K. WELLS

Chateaugay St. Huntingdon

THE GAULT INSTITUTE
Valleyfield, Que.
Re-Opens Tuesday, Sept. 1st
10 o'clock A.M.

STAFF FOR 1914-15

Hubert D. Wells, B.A., Principal
Mrs Geo. E. Self (Specialist in French)
Miss Jean Van Vleet
Miss M. Sangster
Miss C. G. Addie
Miss C. Crichton
Miss Margaret L. Dunn
Miss A. Lowe

Exceptional Advantages

Experienced Teachers—Generous
Scholarships—Modern School &
Equipment—Low Tuition.

For information and prospectus
apply to the Principal or to J. A.
McDonald, Secy-Treas.

Province of Quebec
Parish of Tres St Sacrement
County of Chateaugay
TENDERS FOR ROADS

Two separate Sealed Tenders,
addressed to the undersigned and
marked

"TENDERS FOR ROADS"
will be received up to one of the
clock on Tuesday, the Eighth day
of September, 1914, for the build-
ing of about eighteen miles of
roads in the parish, one Tender for
a Tarvia Road, and one Tender for
a Bituminous Road.

Each Tender must be accom-
panied by an accepted cheque on
a chartered Bank, payable to the
order of the Secretary-Treasurer,
for a sum equal to 5 per cent. of
the amount of the Tender.

Specifications may be seen at the
office of the undersigned.

The Corporation do not bind
themselves to accept the lowest or
any tender. Address

D. R. HAY, Secy-Treas.
Howick, 22nd August, 1914.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TORONTO EXHIBITION
Aug. 29 to Sept. 14

Return tickets will be issued at the
following Reduced Fares from Hunt-
ingdon.

Sept. 2nd and 9th
Via Montreal.....\$11.40
Via Valleyfield.....10.15

September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Via Montreal.....\$15.20
Via Valleyfield.....13.55

Full particulars at Grand Trunk
offices, or write **ANDREW PHILIPS**,
Huntingdon, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I will not be responsible for any
debts contracted in my name un-
less on written authority from me.

John Brandy
Huntingdon

St Louis Show

The Annual Fall Exhibition of
the County of Beauharnois will be
held on the Show grounds at

ST LOUIS DE GONZAGUE

On THURSDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1914
As this Show comes first of the
Fall fairs a large display of Live-
Stock is guaranteed.

The Prize-List is larger than
ever. Many Special Prizes.
For particulars apply to

W. Martin,
Secretary
St Louis de Gonzague

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Huntingdon Agricultural Society, Div. A

Open to the Counties of Hunt-
ingdon, Chateaugay, Beauharnois,
and Franklin County, N.Y.

The Annual Exhibition of the
above Society will be held at

HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Thursday and Friday

September 10 and 11th, '14

Grand display of Farm, Draft
and Carriage Horses, Ayshire and
Holstein Cattle, Sheep, Swine,
Poultry, Dairy Products, Vegeta-
bles, Fruit, Flowers, Culinary,
Needlework, and Art.

The Macdonald College Extension
Branch School Fair display will be
an interesting feature.

Two Milking Competitions—
Ladies and Girls, on the 10th, at
4 p.m.

Live Stock Judging Classes, with
lectures by experts.

Foot-ball on the 10th, Hunting-
don vs. Valleyfield.

Base-Ball on the 11th, Hunting-
don vs. Malone.

The Ormstown Band will furnish
music both days.

Reduced Rates on the G.T. and
N.Y.C. Railways.

Admission—Adults 25c; Children
under 12, 15c; Double Team and
driver, 75c; Single horse and driver
50c. Auto and driver, \$1.

The Ladies of the W.C.T.U. will
provide an excellent Dinner in the
Dining Hall.

Come and enjoy these days with
your friends.

Entries close on Sept. 4th.

For Prize-List and information
apply to W. P. Stephen,
M. W. Leech, Secy-Treas.,
President, Huntingdon, Q.
Maplemore, Que.

Sale by A. PHILIPS, Auctioneer

On SATURDAY, August 29th, at
the residence of Frank Proulx, two
miles south of Elgin church—2
brood mares with foal at foot, 12
high-grade Holstein milk cows, 4
calves, double wagon, top buggy.

Five of the above cows have just
freshened, one of them due to
freshen in 2 months and the balance
to freshen in the spring. The whole
to be sold without reserve. 10
months' credit. Sale to begin
at 1 o'clock p.m.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, at
the residence of W. J. Stewart, 1
mile west of Athol Station the
following property—driving mare
5 yrs old, driving mare 3 yrs old,
2 yearling colts, sucking colt, 14
milk cows, 6 tons hay, 200 bush
oats, quantity of straw, 10 acres
corn. The above cows are High
Grade Holsteins and are all young.
Six of them are due to freshen in
October, and the balance during
the winter. The whole to be sold
as Mr Stewart is giving up dairy-
ing. Sale at 1 o'clock, 10 months
credit.

On MONDAY, Sept 7th, at the re-
sidence of John M. Barrington, 2
miles west of the Village of Hunt-
ingdon. The following property—One
brood mare with foal (at colt at
foot), 2 driving mares, 20 milk
cows, 2 calves, 300 bush oats, 20
tons hay, a quantity of straw, 6
acres of fodder corn. Sale without
reserve as Mr Barrington is giving
up dairying. 5 cows have just fresh-
ened, 7 of them are due to freshen
this fall. Terms 12 months. Sale at
one o'clock, P.M.

REMEMBER

ON THE TWO
FAIR NIGHTS
Motion Pictures
and
Vaudeville

IN THE MAJESTIC HALL

Besides Special Pictures there
will be 3 New York Vaudeville
artists.

Ladies Attention

There will be a public meeting for
ladies in the County Building on
Friday at 8 p.m. to make plans for
a day during Huntingdon Fair to
raise funds for War Relief Work.
All ladies interested please attend.

PICNIC

At Hinchinbrook, P. Q. under the
auspices of the Hinchinbrook church
on THURSDAY, SEPT. 3rd

Great program. Speeches by dis-
tinguished orators. Two base ball
games—one at 9 a.m. and the other
at 2 p.m. Races, sports, etc. Dinner
and program 35c. All welcome. To
be held in Mr Alve Wilson's grove.

Prince Edward Island has lined
up with the other provinces which
are making war contributions. The
little province is giving one hun-
dred thousand bushels of oats,
which will be shipped direct to
the army. Quebec has sent her
first instalment of cheese.

How the Amphion went down

Two weeks ago the loss of the
British warship Amphion was re-
ported. While steaming off the
German coast she struck a mine
and sank. The following is a full
narrative of what happened—

A traveler came alongside and
told the crew of the Amphion she
had seen a suspicious ship throw-
ing things overboard. Shortly
afterwards the German mine layer
Koenig Luise was sighted steering
east. Four destroyers gave
chase, and in about an hour's time
she was rounded up and sunk.
After picking up the survivors of
the German ship, the plan of
search was carried out without in-
cident until 3.30 in the morning.
At this hour her course was altered
to avoid the danger zone. This
was successful until 6.30 a.m., at
which hour the Amphion struck a
mine. A sheet of flame instantly
engulfed the bridge. The captain
was rendered insensible, and he
fell to the fore and aft bridge.

As soon as the captain recovered con-
sciousness, he rang to the engine
room to stop the engines, which
were still going at revolutions for
20 knots. As all the forward part
of the Amphion was on fire it was
found impossible to reach the
bridge or flood the fore magazine.

The ship's back appeared to be
broken and she was already set-
tling down by the bows. All ef-
forts, therefore, were directed to
placing the wounded in places of
safety in case of an explosion. By
the time the destroyers had closed
in it was clearly time to abandon
the ship. The men fell in for this
purpose with the same composure
that had marked their behavior
throughout. All was done without
hurry or confusion, and 20 minutes
after the cruiser struck the mine,
the men, the officers and lastly the
captain had left, another explosion
occurred. This enveloped and blew
up the entire forepart of the
vessel. The effect of this showed
the Amphion must have struck a
second mine, which exploded the
fore magazine. Debris falling from
a great height struck the rescue
boats and the destroyers, and one
of the Amphion's shells burst on
the deck of one of the destroyers,
killing two Englishmen and one
German prisoner. The after part
of the Amphion then began to settle
quickly until its foremost section
was on the bottom, and the whole
afterpart was inclined to an angle
of 45 degrees. In another quar-
ter of an hour this also had dis-
appeared. Capt. Cecil Fox of the
Amphion, speaks in high terms of
the behavior of his officers and
men throughout. Every order was
promptly obeyed without confu-
sion or perturbation.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A strong Ger-
man column of cavalry today at-
tacked the Eighteenth Hussars of
the British army, while the lat-
ter were bathing in a river. The
regiment, taken by surprise, lost
heavily. Many of the men were
slaughtered before they could get
out of the water. The members
of the Hussars not bathing, rallied
and stood off the charges until re-
inforcements reached the scene.

The German Press bureau pub-
lishes an order that boys of 16 to
19 years must undergo military
training.

The bullets which are flying in
Europe today are of less diameter
than the ordinary leaden bullet. They
are jacketed with nickel, lead or
steel and have tremendous veloci-
ty. "The pointed or spitz ball
has been adopted by England, Ger-
many, Turkey, and the United
States. The wounds inflicted are
therefore entirely different from
those inflicted by the rifle in use
several decades ago. This weapon
had a low velocity and carried a
solid leaden bullet of large calibre.
Hitting a man beyond 350 yards
the wounds inflicted by all the new
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without splintering. When meet-
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Sharp discipline has been admin-
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service detachments and then
evinced a disposition to misbe-
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been turned up, sworn to serve the
King as soldiers, and then entered
the service of King Barleycorn, with
an apparent idea that the chief
duty of a soldier was to get drunk.
In each case, where they became
troublesome, they have lost their
opportunity for service. One man
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Craig street armory with a uni-
form outside. When he tried to
make a rumpus he was arrested
and hustled to the guard room,
while the sergeant in charge tele-
phoned for orders what to do
with him. The reply was short:
"Hold him until he is sober, and
then kick him out." The orders
were obeyed to the letter, and last
night the West end of Nations lost
one candidate, while a very sore
and sober ex-recruit was hunting
amongst city refugees for a place
to sleep. Several men who came
here from outside places to enlist
behaved in a similar manner, and
received the same treatment.

Orders as to sobriety have been
pretty strict, and no drunkenness
is tolerated amongst the men go-
ing to the war—Montreal Gazette.

Ottawa, August 24.—What are
believed to be unwarrantable in-
creases in the cost of staple food-
stuffs since the outbreak of war
have attracted the attention of the
government. The increase of 10
cents in the price of tea is a case
in point. For this increase there
is said to be no just grounds and
the assumption is that it was
based upon a desire to take ad-
vantage of the war situation in
respect of any change in the
wholesale cost of the product.

Drink shops throughout the en-
tire Empire have been closed since
mobilization began and Russia is
now more sober than the State of
Maine. The effect of the measure
has been so good that it is pro-
posed, despite the cessation of the
big revenue from the brady mono-
poly, to continue its operation to
another three months and possibly
until the close of the war.

Amsterdam, August 26.—Kaiser
Wilhelm has established a mili-
tary government in Belgium.
Official advices received here to-
day from Berlin state that Field
Marshal Von Dergoltz has been
appointed military governor of
the nation now dominated by Ger-
man troops.

Speaking in the house of lords
on Monday Lord Kitchener stated
that the British expeditionary
force has taken the field on the
French northwest frontier and ad-
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Mons (in Belgium). Our troops al-
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contact with the superior forces of
the German invader. During that
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ditions of the British soldier and
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The movements they have been
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behaved with the utmost gallantry.

The movements they have been
called upon to execute have been
those which demanded the great-
est steadiness of a soldier and
skill in the commanders. Lord Kit-
chener pointed out that the fight-
ing in Europe would result in
greater casualties than the cam-
paigns Great Britain usually was
engaged in. He said he was sure
that the public was fully pre-
pared to meet whatever losses and
sacrifices the country might have
to face, and the war might
continue for a considerable
period.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A strong Ger-
man column of cavalry today at-
tacked the Eighteenth Hussars of
the British army, while the lat-
ter were bathing in a river. The
regiment, taken by surprise, lost
heavily. Many of the men were
slaughtered before they could get
out of the water. The members
of the Hussars not bathing, rallied
and stood off the charges until re-
inforcements reached the scene.

The German Press bureau pub-
lishes an order that boys of 16 to
19 years must undergo military
training.

The bullets which are flying in
Europe today are of less diameter
than the ordinary leaden bullet. They
are jacketed with nickel, lead or
steel and have tremendous veloci-
ty. "The pointed or spitz ball
has been adopted by England, Ger-
many, Turkey, and the United
States. The wounds inflicted are
therefore entirely different from
those inflicted by the rifle in use
several decades ago. This weapon
had a low velocity and carried a
solid leaden bullet of large calibre.
Hitting a man beyond 350 yards
the wounds inflicted by all the new
bullets are clean cut. They fre-
quently pass through bone tissue
without splintering. When meet-
ing an artery the bullet usually
pushes it to one side and goes
around without cutting the blood
channel. There are fewer amputa-
tions but more deaths from in-
ternal bleeding.

Sharp discipline has been admin-
istered to men who have come to
Montreal to enlist in the active
service detachments and then
evinced a disposition to misbe-
have. Several such recruits have
been turned up, sworn to serve the
King as soldiers, and then entered
the service of King Barleycorn, with
an apparent idea that the chief
duty of a soldier was to get drunk.
In each case, where they became
troublesome, they have lost their
opportunity for service. One man
yesterday turned up drunk at the
Craig street armory with a uni-
form outside. When he tried to
make a rumpus he was arrested
and hustled to the guard room,
while the sergeant in charge tele-
phoned for orders what to do
with him. The reply was short:
"Hold him until he is sober, and
then kick him out." The orders
were obeyed to the letter, and last
night the West end of Nations lost
one candidate, while a very sore
and sober ex-recruit was hunting
amongst city refugees for a place
to sleep. Several men who came
here from outside places to enlist
behaved in a similar manner, and
received the same treatment.

Orders as to sobriety have been
pretty strict, and no drunkenness
is tolerated amongst the men go-
ing to the war—Montreal Gazette.

Ottawa, August 24.—What are
believed to be unwarrantable in-
creases in the cost of staple food-
stuffs since the outbreak of war
have attracted the attention of the
government. The increase of 10
cents in the price of tea is a case
in point. For this increase there
is said to be no just grounds and
the assumption is that it was
based upon a desire to take ad-
vantage of the war situation in
respect of any change in the
wholesale cost of the product.

Drink shops throughout the en-
tire Empire have been closed since
mobilization began and Russia is
now more sober than the State of
Maine. The effect of the measure
has been so good that it is pro-
posed, despite the cessation of the
big revenue from the brady mono-
poly, to continue its operation to
another three months and possibly
until the close of the war.

Amsterdam, August 26.—Kaiser
Wilhelm has established a mili-
tary government in Belgium.
Official advices received here to-
day from Berlin state that Field
Marshal Von Dergoltz has been
appointed military governor of
the nation now dominated by Ger-
man troops.

Speaking in the house of lords
on Monday Lord Kitchener stated
that the British expeditionary
force has taken the field on the
French northwest frontier and ad-
vanced to the neighborhood of
M

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured binding edge. The right side is a light-colored page with faint, illegible text impressions. The page appears to be from an old book or manuscript.