

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Farm Laborers

EXCURSIONS

From Maritime Provinces

AUG. 17<sup>th</sup>

AUG. 24<sup>th</sup>

Watch for Further Announcements

W. G. HOWARD, D. P. A. C. P. R. ST. JOHN N. B.

Three War Bogeys Laid by "Spictator"

Continued from page 1

batteries. We are much more likely to be to knock out the German guns than they are to knock out ours.

"As for Calais being used as a jumping-off place for the invader, the notion is ridiculous. The harbor even now is exceedingly unsuitable for a big naval operation, and we may be perfectly sure that if the town had to be evacuated it would not be left in a state convenient for the embarkation of troops. Calais, however, is not going to be taken.

"The invasion bogey, which is beginning to appear again, is quite as little calculated to frighten sensible people. No doubt as Germany's difficulties increase, and the chance of her ending the war in a way favorable to herself becomes less and less, a raiding experiment becomes more and more certain. When Germany reaches the point where she has nothing else to do in the way of offensive, we may regard an attempt at invasion as immediate. No doubt also the Germans will concentrate all their energies upon the raid.

"Two things will happen to the invading force. In the first place, their sea communication will be cut within a very few hours. Next they will find their advance inland barred by the new ambulatory form of fortress—a line of trenches. They will be met by an army which will dig itself, in all round them—an operation again of comparative ease, considering that the raiders will not be likely to number more than 60,000 or 70,000, and that they will be without the heavy artillery which they depend upon to cover their attacks, and, again, without those masses of shells upon which the German infantry have been taught to rely.

"The last of the bogeys is one which we may term 'Fancy Warfare.' Of late there have been all sorts of dark hints and rumors as to wonderful new German devices by air, land and water. No doubt such devices will be tried, and no doubt they will give us some anxious moments, just as did the poison gas. It is not, however, by such sensational devices that battles are won. The shell, the bayonet, and the rifle still remain masters of the field.

"The danger for us is not in fancy inventions or in the bogey schemes we have described. It is in want of preparation, want of activity, want of men and munitions. It is in procuring these that we must bend our minds and our energies. Until we get them we shall not be safe. But we shall not put ourselves into a better position for getting them if we stand shivering at thought of the dreadful things the enemy are going to do. Safety for us lies, not in screaming, but in applying our will power to the great task before us. Screaming at bogeys does not strengthen, but weakens the will.

"What we have got to do is to make shells and not make a noise.

"Our early Victorian ladies were apt at a crisis to say, 'I shall go upstairs and have a good cry.' They felt instinctively that this relief should be obtained in private.

"We wish our newspaper proprietors could be induced to follow their example and get it over upstairs, instead of in the street and in full view of the neutrals and our allies."

German Prisoners Show Despondency

All the German prisoners lately taken in the North of France exhibit great despondency, mixed with palp-

able relief at being out of reach of shells and French bayonets. In one diary that has been captured a German soldier writes:

'January 15—Oh, my God, why am I a brave defender of my country, instead of a rascally convict, when at least I should have good and hot food, and be treated like a man? It at least I were an Englishman I should be well paid and fed.

On February 5 he continues: "We have to get up at six for this stupid review by the King. By order we give a tripe hurrah, and he replies, "Good day comrades," which is well calculated to staunch our hunger and thirst! If this war lasts three months more the most ardent patriot will return with the anarchist ideas of a revolutionary republican. We are all so tired of this capitalist butchery and this factory of it valids that each one of us is ashamed of taking any further part in it. The censored papers call this 'the ardor for battle.' Why hide the truth?"

A blaze of mysterious origin Wednesday did \$200,000 damage to sheds at Belfast, Ireland, containing large stores of Government supplies. Spies are suspected. The shed was located near the Dufferin docks. Besides large stores of fodder and other supplies, it contained a supply of flour, the gift of Canadian organizations to the British Government.

In the dining room of a hotel in France on a huge placard posted over the mantel-piece, you can now read the following: "English officers and their friends are kindly requested to address the waiters and servants in English, as their French is not generally understood."

'JACK'S WIFE'

The first five months of the great war cost France exactly 643,000,000 francs (\$1,280,000,000). This is shown by the report of the budget committee on supplementary military and naval credits just issued.

A billy goat effectively held up traffic in Kokomo, Ind., when he broke away from his owners at a transfer corner. The conductors of two cars standing at the corner were on the sidewalk at the time. They started for their cars, and the goat started for them, driving them into a store. The goat then turned his attention to several pedestrians and was having the time of his life until two patrolmen came along and took him in charge for disturbing the peace.

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War News.

"In the Black Sea Russian torpedo boats shelled batteries near Shile, thirty-four miles northeast of Constantinople, and also sunk a large collier as well as forty-seven sailing ships."

London, July 31 (Central News despatch from Northern France).—I can vouch for the following interview as authentic. The Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, while conversing with a member of the Reichstag, who was visiting the cattle line in Artois, said: "I must confess I'm no longer an optimist. It will take some time before the Allies will seriously affect our position in France, but the role subsequently will be reversed. The strength and resources of the enemy are now too well organized.

"He is in a position to hold the balance in his favor, and it must be obvious to our best friends that we are utilizing our maximum resources, while the enemy is in a much improved position. He has important reserves. The new British army has had long training and is presumably an efficient fighting machine."

Berlin, July 31, via London.—The military authorities of the Province of Brandenburg in which Berlin is located, have issued an order expropriating all supplies of copper, brass and nickel. The order covers shillings, pots, pans and kettles in households. These articles may be retained until further notice, but must not be sold, destroyed or disposed of in any way.

London, July 31.—All German ferries between Sassnitz, on the east coast of the Island of Rugen and Trelleborg, the southernmost town of Sweden, have withdrawn, as the ships are being used to convey large drafts of troops to the Russian Baltic provinces, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the Morning Post.

London, July 31.—By the occupation of Lublin, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw, the Austrians have cut the Russians at an important means of communication, connecting the whole southern Russian front between the Vistula and the Rug rivers. The Russians have battled desperately to prevent the Teutonic allies from gaining possession of the important Lublin Caern railroad, used for some distance parallel to the Vistula river.

The capture of the Lublin Cholm railroad will afford the Austro-Germans an opportunity of massing troops at any point desired. A military railroad, built by the Russians, south from Lublin, during their occupation of Galicia, through a region which, for strategic reasons, had hitherto been left without railroads, proved of great advantage to the Austrians in settling the problem of communication.

London, July 31.—The military correspondent of the Times, discussing the possibilities of disaster to the Russian armies in retirement, says that it will "be a difficult retirement."

"The security of whole line," continues the Time's correspondent, "depends upon whether Gen. von Buelow can be prevented from forcing a pas-

sage of the Sventia River (Kovno province), on its 40 mile front, and marching on Vilna, and whether at the same time his cavalry masses can be prevented from cutting up the communications farther afield. The natural course would be for Grand Duke Nicholas to reinforce his fifth army from the reserves at Brest Litovsk and end the northern conflict. If he does not Gen. von Buelow will throw a ring around Geyno, clear the east bank of the Niemen, pass the Tenth German Army Corps across and establish himself at Vilna, and astride the Russian communications.

"There is a fair chance that the retirement may be successfully carried out, but the moment it begins all the German armies will throw themselves upon the Russian rear guards like a pack of wolves.

"From Warsaw to Brest-Litovsk is 120 miles, or 12 days march and the arduous duty of the Russian staff will be to so order the retreat that no detachments may be cut off. The Russian wings must hold until the centre from Serock, Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw come abreast of them and unless the Niemen and Bobr front hold firm, there will be trouble.

"An interesting point is whether the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Ivangorod will be retained or evacuated. Railways Germany needs for a further advance pass through these fortresses, but if the Russian garrisons are left they may absorb 100,000 men who may never be seen again."

Vienna, July 30. (via London, July 31, 11.47 a. m.)—Austrian cavalry entered Lublin on Friday afternoon, according to an official statement issued tonight at the Austrian war office.

London, July 31.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces, has decided, according to a Reuter's Petrograd despatch, that no property in Warsaw shall be destroyed, unless such a step is imperative from a viewpoint of military necessity. Owners of property and growing crops which are destroyed, will be indemnified by the Russian government. Specific routes have been designated for the use of the inhabitants of Warsaw, who are voluntarily leaving the city.

The August issue of Rod and Gun in Canada published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor Limited, and now on the news stands, makes good reading for the sportsman. Its stories of hunting and fishing and "been there," descriptions of various outings in Canadian woods or Canadian waters are in line with the vacation season and the magazine is one well worth while tucking into the club or dunnage bag when setting out on the annual summer vacation.

Breaking German Corner in Benzol

Sharon, Pa., July 30.—The German corner in Benzol, the most necessary and most scarce material for the manufacture of high explosives, has been broken by the new plant now in operation by the Carnegie Steel Company. The plant here has been in operation for two weeks, and will be running to full capacity on Monday. It is the first large benzol plant now in operation in the United States, and its capacity will supply the normal needs of the United States. A large amount of crude benzol has been made, and this will undergo the process of rectification, beginning next week, when the finished benzol and several by-products will be made.

Not only did Germany have a world-control of benzol before the opening of the big half-million-dollar-plant here, but in order to hasten the completion of this plant it was necessary to remove the Germans from the work of erecting it. The German firm of contractors, it was claimed, delayed the work in the interest of the German Empire.

To Germany's shrewd foresight in practically controlling all the coke plants in the world, by inventorying those which she did not actually possess, is assigned by experts her ability to continue the war and the superiority of her artillery fire.

C. B. Leighton, a capitalist and a deliver into international commercial transactions of large size, recently explained that from the coke ovens is obtained benzol and picric acid. "One of Germany's reasons," he said, "for laying hands on Belgium and northern France was the known presence there of a good many coke plants. There are a few in England, one in Russia, and probably a half hundred in Germany. Her control of the base for explosives was one of the vital methods of preparation which enabled

her to continue the war.

"The Allies, though many sympathize with them, had not the foresight to provide for this important part of the strife. Here in the United States are about 18 coke plants. While she does not possess or control them, Germany has long ago inventoried them. The Allies seem not to have investigated them at all."

Canadians In First Place

Word received in the city Thursday from Capt. (Dr.) George G. Corbet stated that all was well with him. He was with the Field Hospital of the Third Brigade. He wrote that he was hoping soon to have his leave of absence, which he plans to spend with his mother's people in Ireland. The doctor stated that he hoped that the Second Canadian Contingent would prove as worthy as the First on the European battlefield. Previous to Ypres the Scotch were most hated by the Germans, but first position is now given to the Canadians. The Germans are genuinely afraid of the Canadians, who are in many cases, given the work to do requiring the greatest bravery. The Scotch, he said, are now placed in second position and the English in third.

There is no need for clocks on the Aegean Sea any day when the sun is shining. There Nature has arranged her only timepiece, one that does not vary through the centuries. This natural time-marker is the largest sundial in the world. Projecting into the blue waters of the sea is a large promontory, which lifts its head three thousand feet above the waves. As the sun swings round, the pointed shadow just touches, one after another, a number of small islands, which are at exact distances apart, and act as hour-marks on the great dial.

Greek Ship Taken By Allied Warship

Come, via Paris, July 29.—Newspaper dispatches received from Tunis say that an allied warship captured a large Greek sailing ship off Cape Mattapan, and towed it into Bizerta. Five Turkish officers are declared to have been found aboard the ship, which was laden with provisions, arms and ammunition, intended for the rebels of Cyrenaica. On searching an officer, who seemed to be leader of the expedition, a letter is said to have found from the Sultan of Turkey, to the Grand Senousi rebel chieftain.

The despatch says that the French authorities are maintaining the greatest reserve concerning the seizure.

Great Britain Commands The Seas

Washington, July 29.—Goods consigned to American citizens, valued at \$150,000,000, are lying on the docks of Rotterdam, held up by the British order-in-council, forbidding at commerce with Germany or Austria. Much of the merchandise is of German origin, and cannot be moved pending the result of the British American negotiations over the order in council. Some of the shipments, however, are of Belgian origin and efforts are being made, with the unofficial aid of the State Department, to secure safe conduct for this portion.

Futures Of German Southwest Africa

London, July 29.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co from Capetown says that General Smutz, Minister of the Interior of the Union of South Africa, in a speech, dealing with the future of German Southwest Africa, made the announcement that the government was planning to send here a strong body of colonists from British South Africa. "Those who have borne the weight of the burden will have the preference," Ger. Smutz declared.

Was Private in German Army

Stratford, Ont., July 30.—When Hans Gmilkousky, for the past year a farm laborer near Tavistock, came to Stratford to have a sore arm treated and indulge in liquor, the police arrested him. He admits being a regular in the German army, also that if he could get back to his native land he would fight for the Kaiser. Gmilkousky says he was given two years' leave of absence in June last year. He is a strapping fellow, twenty-seven years old, and walks with the familiar goose step of the German. In his possession were letters in German, and as he proved surprisingly well informed on local military matters the military authorities have been notified.