

CANADIAN
PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS

Rates from WOODSTOCK

MONTREAL

\$ 14.25

Tickets on Sale Sept. 16th, 17th and
18th. Limit, October 4thAlso Sept. 30th, October 1st and 2nd
Limit, October 18th.

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

Russians Win
Three Victories

London, Sept. 52.—The positions of the Russians from Vinla to the Galician frontier appear to have improved greatly, three distinct victories having been recorded almost simultaneously at widely scattered points on the Eastern front. This achievement has mitigated, to some extent, the uneasiness felt in England as to the attitude of Bulgaria.

East of Vinla, north of Pinck, and in the vicinity of Lutsk, the Russians have scored heavily. The Germans characterize their reverses at Vinla—that is at the Vileikas railway junction—as of a temporary character, notwithstanding their losses of guns and prisoners. Near Finsk, Field Marshal von Mackensen has thrown back in an engagement that has shaken his grip on the city.

Further south, the Russians now holding Lutsk, are pressing their advantage, and seem to be assuming the dominance on the southern end of the line in a manner recalling the fighting of last spring.

Petrograd, Sept. 24 (via London, Sept. 25).—The official report says:

"South of the town of Baranovitchi, enemy advance guards attained the River Mychaika and the right bank of an affluent of the St. Chara. On the Oginski canal, in a fight near Logischin the Germans were beaten and fled, and Logischin was reoccupied by us. Part of the enemy's artillery park was captured by our cavalry, which sabred the gunners and destroyed the wagons."

"Near Loubvry and Mukro, east of Logischin, the Germans suffered heavy losses."

"South of the Pripet River, the enemy was dislodged from the villages of Gorynitich and Yoyl, on the lower Stokhod, and driven back from the River Vessulekha."

Milan, Sept. 25.—The Corriere Della Sera learns from Blucharis that the Hungarians are greatly demoralized by the Italian campaign. New recruits are deserting en masse, rather than go to the Italian front. Ruthenians and Austrians are being sent in their stead. The last two Ruthenian regiments sent to the Carso suffered enormous losses. Their women are now forced to work in auxiliary services, even being employed in trench digging.

On the Roumanian frontier, two entire Czech regiments from Poland, recently pressed to the Russian camp with their arms and equipments. A Bohemian regiment on the Russian front, attacked with the bayonet its own vanguard composed of Hovved economies in an attempt to pass over to the Russian camp, but was surrounded and disarmed. All the officers and 20 per cent of the men were shot.

An Appeal on behalf of
the National Canadian
Patriotic Fund

We have now now anteren upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada

will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian Public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward: "Go and we will care for the wife and children." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and evergrowing task that it has undertaken.

The Maritime Home For Girls

A Reformatory School for Protestant Delinquent Girls of the Maritime Provinces

After many years' neglect of a pressing obligation to an unfortunate class, Protestants of the Maritime Provinces are coming to a sense of their duty. Delinquent girls, those under 16 years of age, just beginning in the ways of vice and crime, have received little wise consideration and less care. Susceptible to evil influences in their early years, such girls are equally responsive to reformatory treatment. Reliable statistics show that more than seventy per cent of these girls can be permanently reclaimed for a life of usefulness and decency, if they are cared for in the early years of their waywardness. Otherwise they will fill the ranks of the criminal classes, perpetuating evil and their kind.

The findings of juries, judges and juvenile courts point to the great need of a reformatory home and school for Protestant wayward girls. For some years officials in the administration of justice have found it increasingly difficult to deal with such girls of tender years, because there was no suitable place for them. To dismiss them was to send them back to the streets where they would go from bad to worse; imprisonment secured but little results for the girl's moral welfare. Some kind of philanthropic treatment was found to be necessary, and our neglect to attempt it has been very much to our discredit, especially since their reclamation is so promising and profitable. The Protestant churches have been deplorably remiss in this kind of practical service. Any attempts made were localized and spasmodic.

The Roman Catholic Church has for many years been looking after the interests of many such girls, both of her own and the Protestant bodies, and is accomplishing much for their welfare.

An organized effort is now in progress to meet this imperative moral requirement. The Maritime Home for Girls, situated in Truro, opened last September and at the end of 1914 was filled to its capacity, accommodation for twenty-one being its present limit. Since that time several girls have been committed, as many as four in one week, only to be turned away from a Protestant reformatory to find their way back to the old life and probably to a worse state. This means an incalculably great wastage of our young life, wastage that can, much of it, be prevented and therefore due to our culpable negligence. War claims are pressing, but we cannot stop all philanthropic work nor can we afford to be less Christian.

It is necessary that the home should be enlarged if anything like adequate provision is to be made for the growing need. We must wisely reform the wayward if we would prevent their thorough degradation, and so remove a menace to the material and moral welfare of any community in which they live. The two present day ideas of "Safety First" and "First Aid" are quite applicable to the case of the delinquent girl.

The present institution is in a healthy state, and all Protestants in the Maritime Provinces, in so far as there is need, may share alike in its rights and advantages. Protestants must build the home; local governments support it by generous grants.



Prized equally in
hospital and home,
because no other
Coffee is at once
so rich, so strong,
so delicate, and so
unfailingly good.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans.
Whole—ground—pulverized—
also Fine Ground for Percolators.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

150

Rev. V. M. Purdy, who is acting as Financial Agent for the institution, spoke in two local churches on Sunday, 19th inst. He is at present visiting New Brunswick, seeking aid for capital expenditure, and will spend a week in Woodstock. About ninety thousand dollars will be required. Any one desiring to contribute to this worthy institution may communicate with him at Truro, N. S.

Wounded Russians
Killed By Germans

Petrograd, Sept. 24.—In the first detailed account of the fight for the great Russian stronghold, Novo Georgievsk, published to-day in the Russky Stovo, it is stated that when the German Emperor heard that the defenders had decided to remain in the very heart of the German positions, resolved to fight to the last shell, their one thought being to attract as many Germans as possible and make them pay a heavy price for success, he was seized with ungovernable fury. Captured Germans were asked why their men killed Russian wounded.

"We were ordered not to leave behind us a single living Russian," was their reply. Some of them stated that the Kaiser had given instructions that the garrison of Novo Georgievsk be buried under the wall of the fortress.

During the assault on the stronghold, the paper further declares, the Germans always came on in close formation, although they were within a mile of the guns of the fortress. The description continues:

"Into the middle of this mass of humanity we plumped our shells, which burst and converted whole companies into mere fragments of flesh and bone. Our observers, who watched the German attacks, said the field resembled a vast moth-eaten fur which was being beaten by a stick in a fierce wind."

"With each explosion a cloud of human remains rose into the air. Even the iron discipline of the Germans shrank from the ordeal of attacking in such a hurricane of fire, and at Novo-Georgievsk advancing troops were made drunk before ordered to go forward."

"Not a single German who was captured during the assault, which was beaten back, was found to be sober."

German Loses Many Air
ships

London, Sept. 25.—A despatch to the Daily Express from Geneva says: "It is learned from reliable sources in Friedrichshafen that the German headquarters staff admits the loss of thirty-eight Zeppelins and nine Parseval airships since the war began up to August 1, 1915. Since that date, a further report states, two Zeppelins and one Parseval are missing. The majority of the airships were brought down by the Allies' aerial guns, and the rest suffered accidents while landing."

In Spain, where German agents have been energetic in pleading Germany's case, there is reported to be a growing

feeling of anger over the sinking by submarines of two Spanish merchant ships, and the popular demand is that everything possible be done to obtain redress from Berlin.

Mr. Runciman told in the British House of Commons the other day the story of the British Government's fight with the meat kings. In recent years South America has become a large source of supply for the British meat market, and mer in the United States control most of its trade. When the demand created by the war was felt these undertook to raise the price to a figure the authorities thought was too high. The Government took control of the refrigeration ships that carried meat to Great Britain and sent them to Australia, where the Commonwealth authorities had taken control of the meat product. The ships were loaded and brought back enough meat to supply the British and French armies and a surplus to sell to the civil consumers.

The Government of Zanzibar has, by unanimous resolution of the Protectorate Council, offered ten thousand pounds sterling to the British Government towards the expenses of the war. Besides this, three thousand pounds has already been raised by private subscription for the British Red Cross Society and a smaller sum for the Belgian Red Cross. The British Resident reports that ninety per cent. of the contributors are Mohammedans, many in humble circumstances.

The British horse ship Anglo-Columbian was torpedoed and sunk Friday off Fastnet after being chased 78 miles by a submarine. The vessel was well known in St John. Warning was given and time allowed for the crew, six of whom were Americans to take to the boats. There were no casualties. The ship was bound from Montreal to Liverpool.

The Houston liner Hesione, bound from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, was sunk Thursday. The crew of the vessel escaped in two lifeboats. One of these boats containing the captain and 22 men, was picked up and landed at Queenstown. The other boat, with 18 men in it, is reported to have made for the Scilly Islands. The Hesione was a vessel of 3,663 tons gross.

The British freight steamer, Urbino, of 6,651 tons gross, from New York Sept. 12 for Hull, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

War News.

London, Sept. 27.—In two days the French and British have gained greater results than in the preceding twelve months of fighting. Since the Battle of the Marne, with upwards of 20,000 German prisoners in their hands and something like 30 guns, without counting machine guns, and with a formidable breach in the German line, the Allies apparently have their long expected offensive movement well under way. The advance has been general and its effect is emphasized by the fact that on the Eastern front a substantial gain for the Russians is recorded.

Petrograd states that the army of General Ivanoff has won a striking victory over the Germans and Austrians in the southeastern theatre, where 1,000 prisoners are said to have been taken.

The Belgians also are taking a prominent part in the new offensive movement. Their official announcement reports the capture of a German post on the right bank of the Yser, with the consequent evacuation by the Germans of adjoining trenches.

It is believed in London that the new move in the west will again bring the Germans face to face with the necessity of making a choice between the two fronts, as was the case earlier in the war. Military writers point out that the Russians are now holding the Austrians and Germans on a front of 700 miles, while the presence of nearly 2,000,000 strongly entrenched Germans has failed to prevent an advance in France. This, they say, must increase the perplexities of the German general staff, and react immediately on any plans which may have been formed for new attacks in the south or southeast.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The new offensive movement is continuing along the entire front in Champagne. The war office announced today that further German positions had been occupied. The announcement also says that all gains in the Artois region, in northwestern France, have been maintained.

There is intense cannonading between the Meuse and Moselle and in Lorraine, on the part of both the Allies and the Germans.

London, Sept. 27.—The British forces fighting in France still hold all the ground they gained on Saturday from the Germans except to the north of Loos, according to an official communication issued last night. The town of Loos is being held by the British, the quarries northwest of Hullwich have been captured and the French on the British right have been enabled to make further progress. The statement says: "There has been severe fighting on the ground won by us yesterday, the enemy making determined counter attacks east and northeast of Loos. The result of this fighting is that except just north of Loos we hold all the ground gained on Saturday, including the whole of Loos itself. On Sunday evening we retook the quarries northwest of Hullwich, which we re-won and lost on Saturday. We have in this fighting drawn on the enemy's reserves enabling the French on our right to make further progress. The number of prisoners collected after Saturday's fighting amounted to 2,640; nine guns have been taken and a considerable number of machine guns. Our aeroplanes on Sunday bombed and derailed a train near Lofres, and another, which was full of troops, at Rohulet, near Saint Amand. The Valenciennes station also was bombarded."

London, Sept. 27, 2:07 a. m.—In a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam dated Sunday afternoon, the correspondent says: "Whatever may be the final issue of events now in hand along the western front it can at least be said that the Germans are hard pressed. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence. Troops newly arrived are being rushed to the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and frontier posts are being denuded of their garrisons in an endeavor to meet the allies' onslaught. The German losses are described as terrible, and an endless procession of German wounded is pouring into towns and villages behind the front lines in Belgium. Yesterday there was fighting over a wide area, with all arms engaged by land, by sea and by air."

London, Sept. 26 (via London Sept. 27, 2:23 a. m.).—The Telegraph's London correspondent sends to the paper a despatch describing the latest activities on the western front. The despatch says: "War again in all its horror. There is heavy fighting in Flanders. The gun fire was tremendous. Wagons with all kinds of supplies thunder along the roads. There is a fearful bringing back of wounded. The trains are bringing them to Roulers in crowds, and automobiles rush them to villages close behind the lines. Court-martials have all its available buildings filled and more are constantly arriving in wagons lying on straw which has been hastily improvised into beds."

London, Sept. 27.—Col. Repington, the noted military expert, discussing the Franco-British advance in this morning's Times says: "We have a hard nut to crack now that we have passed to the offensive. The ground in front of us is honeycombed with trenches, and the Germans have all the best of the ground. We have no natural line of defence to lighten our task. All the ridges to the east are occupied by the enemy, and the Scheldt and the Meuse in our front have been fortified by them. Nevertheless, good generalship can mass weight on the decisive points to be attacked, while the high quality of the allied troops, with the moral force required for victory, we can confidently regard the future on the western front."

London, Sept. 26.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company says that the Handelsblad correspondent on the Island of Cadzand, Province of Zeeland, Holland, sends the following account of bombardment of Zebrugge, Belgium, by a British squadron: "An English squadron, consisting of five large warships and 25 smaller vessels opened fire on Zebrugge at 6:30 o'clock in the morning. Only two of the big ships fired from what apparently were 28-centimetre guns. The German batteries replied with lighter guns but not until 10 o'clock."

A big column of smoke at 7 o'clock arose above Zebrugge, apparently caused by shell fire from an English vessel in order to establish better target. The English also employed light guns, but the shots did not reach the coast and were probably directed against sea mines. From time to time a German aeroplane flew from the coast to the fleet while a captive balloon also ascended from Zebrugge. The fleet departed at 10:30 o'clock."

A New Industry

A special meeting of the Council was held on Saturday, Sept. 18, His Worship Mayor Sutton and the following councillors being present: Conns, Young, Noddin, Smith, Leighton, Flemming. The following communication was read:

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 18, 1915. Mr. W. S. Sutton, Mayor of the town of Woodstock: Dear Sir: Referring to our conversation re a potato industry for your city; provided we can arrange for a fixed assessment of the property we purchase, at the price we pay for it, for a term of say ten years; secure water at cost of pumping; sewer connection, and arrangements for the use of the adjoining siding with permission to continue it through the city storage building and for which privilege we will allow you storage room in the wood-work building—we will undertake to operate a potato factory to manufacture dried potatoes potato flour, and starch, in the city, so long as the business can be operated at a profit. We shall, probably, employ about 40 women and 30 men during the season, which we estimate will be about eight months in each year.

Yours,
The Potato Products Co., Ltd
Per Hatfield & Scott.

The Council discussed the contents of the communication in all its bearings, and Mayor Sutton was requested to answer as follows:

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 18, 1915. Messrs Hatfield & Scott, Hartland, N. B.

Dear Sirs—I am requested to write you on behalf of the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, that at an informal meeting of the Council, held at the Council room, this date, the following was agreed to by the said Council:—

That the assessment of The Potato Products Company Limited, be \$3000 per year for ten years from the time of the establishing of the said industry in the Town of Woodstock.

That you be given water at a rate of not over 60 cents per 1000 gallons. That you be given the right over the siding, that you ask for, provided the town has the right to give it.

That your sewerage rates be at the rate of 825 per year, and if you stay the full ten years the amount that you have paid in for sewer rates be refunded to you.

That you be given the right to use the town store-house provided that you give to the town storage.

Yours very truly,
W. S. Sutton.

BORN

BULL—At Fredericton, on Saturday, Sept. 18th to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bull, a daughter.

FRASER—At Elmwood, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fraser a daughter.

HOMER—On Sunday, Sept. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Homer, a daughter.

HARTLEY—At Woodstock, Wednesday, Sept 22 to Mr. and Mrs. R. Perley Hartley, a daughter.

Messrs J. Corkery, Alfred Atherton, Ira McAfee and W. Lister motored to Fredericton, Tuesday.