

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 2d.
Limit, October 18th.

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

Private in the
Black Watch

The following letter was received in Woodstock last week from a private in the 42nd Royal Highlanders, 'The Black Watch':—

If my memory can take me back far enough I will try and give a brief account of our doings since Sunday, May 2nd.

Leaving the rest camp at 9.45 a. m., we marched about 14 miles and reached R— about 5.45. This is a small town absolutely in ruins. Our billet was over the G. P. O. It had no windows nor doors and the ceiling anything but watertight. It poured several times during the three nights we were here and we had simply to stand in part of the room where the water did not drop. Opposite the G. P. O. was a church. It is quite impossible for any one at home to picture its condition. Once it must have been a beautiful building; now, simply parts of the walls remain standing, organ, stained glass windows and statues smashed to atoms; graveyard adjoining is a pathetic sight, tombstones torn up and in parts coffins and remains of bodies exposed.

From Tuesday till Saturday, Sch. we were in reserve line. I did 24 hours sentry duty on road leading to line. Saturday evening we retired to trenches about 1200 yards from front line. These were three feet deep and we lay in bottom and slept as well as possible till 4 a. m. Sunday, bitterly cold; at 5 a. m. our artillery commenced a terrific bombardment, which lasted till 9.30 a. m. Our front line would be attacking the Germans about 6 a. m. The order to advance reached us at that hour and this was done by the battalion at so many yards interval and by half platoons. Through fields we reached our objective, 700 yards, O. F. On the way we passed crowds of wounded, those who could walk on their way to the dressing stations, and could see the artillery officers giving command to their gunners through megaphones. Although working side by side all our fellows had their ears stuffed with wadding. Many of our fellows were wounded in the advance. I was beside a youngster who joined us a few days previous, who had never been in action before. I kept joking all the while, although my thoughts were elsewhere. Later on in the day he was wounded though not seriously and is now in England. I was very glad. A second bombardment more severe than the first started. We were in the second line to support 2nd Battalion in front of us as soon as they got into the German trenches: our officers volunteered to lead us but the general in command would not give the order—the others had fared badly. After the sights we saw, all our boys were bitterly disappointed. It was a sight to see those gallant chaps going up to line—practically every one had a cheery word to say as they passed us to the front, such as, 'It's the lang jump this time lads,' 'Are ye coming up to gie us a hand.' Since this attack the men of this regiment who were left, were complimented by the general and decorated for conspicuous bravery on the field.

We were relieved at 7 p. m. and marched to billets eight miles off. All I had to eat during this spell were three biscuits and marmalade.

Leaving here at 9.45 on Wednesday we had a 12 mile march and relieved a company of another regiment about 4 p. m. in another part of the line; here we were less than 150 yards from the Huns. We held this position until 2 a. m. Friday. We ought to have been relieved at 11 p. m. the previous night but there was some hitch.

When leaving the trenches the Germans started shelling and we lost the

whole of No. 1 Section killed and wounded. We had a four and a half mile march to our billets in a shed and stayed till 5.15 p. m. Saturday. All I had to eat during this spell was one biscuit and jam. Fortunately I had plenty of chocolates, only this is rather sickening. Up to two weeks ago the food was quite good but since then there has been no issue of bread or meat. The British I think are using all transports for a vain work.

Using our movements we left our billets and had a ten mile march to our present position. It is very hard marching. Roads are so uneven and in this hot weather with full equipment and ammunition it is no joke. Owing to shell fire we had to halt one hour and arrived at 10.30.

This is another town in ruins but space will not permit details. Our section is now No. 1. Seven of us occupy a cellar five feet high, the only light and ventilation comes through a coal hole. Two companies went straight up to trenches at 10.45 p. m. Forty of us were called out to carry ammunition to front line. Each box weighs 120 lbs, two men to a box. It was then raining and we had about three miles to go: two and a half of it is a narrow communication box and it was most difficult to obtain a footing. My partner and I fell about six times and it was 2.30 a. m. before we reached the line and returned to billet 3.30 a. m. Sunday. While not in trenches it is one long fatigue and we get very little sleep; from 8 p. m. to midnight, I was out with a digging party. We went into trenches Monday night; leaving at 8.45 p. m. we reached our position at midnight. The rain came down in torrents. It was pitch dark, up to the ankles in mud and water; the trenches are winding every few yards for miles. I had wet feet until last night at 11 we were relieved. I want a shirt very badly at present. I have no undershirt. I threw it away last Sunday. My shirt I've worn a month; also I have no socks—two pairs will be enough and only one shirt, dark flannel, and not expensive; don't send a vest. I keep well and can only trust in Providence and hope for the best. Thousands of better men than I have gone under and I am not afraid.

Warsaw Under Prussian Heel

Petrograd via London, Sept. 8.—A prominent Polish lawyer who made his escape from Warsaw after its capture by the Germans made the following statement to-day:

"Two days after the Germans entered the city more than 400 of the most prominent citizens who remained were arrested without warning or interrogation and sent to Germany. About 700 families were deprived of their heads and of knowledge of their whereabouts.

"Arrests continued daily. The only known reason was that the names of the victims appeared on a list compiled by informers and sent to Germany months ago.

"A house-to-house search was made and every copper vessel was confiscated. Metal was stripped from any place in which it had been left. Articles of cotton and wool were gathered similarly from houses and shops.

"Hundreds of men who had worked in factories were given the choice of internment in Germany or labor for wages at the Krupp works. Every day sees the departure of men who prefer forced labor to compulsory idleness in Germany or work in trenches.

"Prince Lubomirsky accepted the post of temporary president of the civic and central committee under the military governor. He made it clear that he was a loyal Russian and thereafter was treated with less consideration until at last his position resembled that of Burgo-master Max of Brussels, who is now a prisoner in Germany.

"To an inquiry from Prince Lubomirsky regarding the arrests of citizens, General von Beseler, the German commander, replied that he was acting on higher orders and that the arrests were for the good of Poland.

The lawyer added that Warsaw was in a state of "repressed revolt," and that food was at starvation prices—little or nothing in the way of supplies entering from Russia or Germany. He asserted that members of the nobility and the professional classes were drafted to perform manual labor and that there have been several clashes between citizens of Warsaw and German soldiers, and a number of executions.

The lawyer said he paid \$2,000 as the price of his escape from Warsaw, and that he risked his life in making his way through the German lines. He said citizens of Warsaw were permitted to cross the river to the suburb of Praga on condition that they return

within four days. To guarantee their return they are required to make a deposit with the German authorities.

Friday Night's
War Reports

London, Sept. 10.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains and in Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long expected offensive in the west will not much longer be delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The French report, issued later, admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases, and that in counter attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

In the east there is little change in the situation. The two Russian successes on the Sereth river, Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns, has not interfered with the Austro-German advance. Further north the Austrians have taken Dubno, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands and with the help of the Germans are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centres. Meanwhile, the Germans from the south of the Pripiet marshes to the region southwest of Vilna are fighting hard, and with some success, for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Vilna area.

Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line which, starting at Riga, runs through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida and the east Pripiet marshes to Rovno, and onward to Lemberg, Galicia. Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing any large part of the Russian forces to a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question as the autumn rains already have set in. The three main Russian armies, under Generals Rusesky Evert, and Ivanoff, although reduced and outnumbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth river, and the Austro-Germans must look to their own defense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

There is still a dearth of news from the Dardanelles.

On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue their attacks in the mountain regions where their progress is slow.

It is disclosed by the Sofia correspondent of the Associated Press that Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia, as far as the Vardar river, to Bulgaria, but the latter wants the whole of Macedonia. This is where the negotiations, it was feared, would reach a deadlock, for above all things, Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastir, which, being near the southwestern border, would make a common border impossible.

The Problem of
the War in Russia

[By Hilaire Belloc, Foremost Military Writer in Europe.]

The problem of the next few days is this.

Can the Teutons compel the Russian armies concentrated in the neighborhood of Brest and up northwards, over a front of about sixty miles to accept battle?

The Germans went into their great Polish adventure on April 22 last, having accumulated a vast amount of heavy munition and concentrated against the Duna against the great mass of their untrained men.

The proposed attack, of the two great groups of enemies, the Eastern group.

Why did the Teutons thus determine to make the Eastern field the scene of their great gamble?

Because they appreciated through their Intelligence Department, as well as through their general knowledge of the conditions of Europe, that Russia, very poorly industrialized, almost entirely an agricultural State, possessed of few railways, and (oddly enough) of still fewer hard roads, would be in a state of grave inferiority with the coming of the early summer.

The war has shown that success will ultimately depend upon the power to equip with rifles and with guns, and

to provide with ammunition for both, the enormous number available on paper to the belligerents.

The Germans and Austrians were as much at fault in this provision as their unwilling opponents. They had indeed, the advantage of having prepared the war for about three years; they had therefore all ready the equipment for their maximum total potential man-power. But shell in the number required for the new conditions had to be made.

France and the Central Empires saw that at once—as long ago as last September. France, with the greater part by far of her mines and of her industrial equipment occupied by the in a large yet did better than the Central Empires in the months that were critical in this affair. With a population of less than a third of the Central Empires she reached by June a production of shell close upon half their production, and has now somewhat surpassed that proportion.

But as against Russia the difference was enormous. The difference in the power of equipment of infantry was and remains most serious. The difference in the power of production of shell was at the outset of the Polish campaign out of all reason. It was perhaps 5 to 1.

Under such circumstances the Germans wisely determined to stake the remainder of their strength upon a decision in the East.

The attempts to obtain this decision (each hitherto unsuccessful) appear in two phases very different in their length and their cost. During the first phase which lasted from the last days of April to the end of June, it was Germany's determination to break through the centre of the Russian line to split the Russian army into two portions, and to defeat these in detail.

In this first attempt, the attempt to break the Russian forces, they came nearest to success in the very first days of the onslaught.

Compare the advance on Paris. At the San they were already checked. On the Upper Dniester and in front of Lemberg they were held at the rate of a mile a day. When they entered Lemberg the hope of breaking the Russian forces asunder had disappeared.

Then came a change of plan, and the Teutons' next conception was to envelop some portion at least of those Russian armies which now formed the great salient of which Warsaw was the apex.

We know what followed. The attempt to cut off the salient completely broke down. The two Russian fronts, the one stretching from Ivangorod toward Kovel, the other stretching along the Narew and so up the Niemen, maintained so easy and perfect a resistance that the evacuation of the salient and of Warsaw itself was effected in the fullest manner undisturbed, without disorder, and that the Teuton plan was frustrated.

But it was after this Russian strategical success—for it was no less—that the interest of the present phase developed.

Once the Vistula was won, in spite of the very heavy losses in the East already incurred, the Teutons might have come back west or might still have turned south to use their surplus power for an attempted breaking of the Franco-British containment, or for an attempted cut through to their Turkish ally.

They preferred to continue that adventure upon which they were already launched and we are now watching the continued effort to achieve a decision against an enemy still interior in numbers of equipped men and munitionment, although that enemy has successfully eluded battle for now four months, and although the season wherein a decision can be obtained is now within a few weeks of its close.

Whether the Teutons have been wise or not in thus staking their very existence upon a real decision and a final victory in the East is not for contemporary chronicler to prophesy, or even to judge. Only the future can determine. But we shall do well to appreciate most clearly in the days immediately before us that on their success or failure in Poland all their scheme will depend.

"ULTIMATELY DOOMED"

If they cannot so thoroughly defeat the Russian armies as to bring either peace on that front (a thing psychologically almost impossible) or by a real victory leave them free for action elsewhere with what remains of their strength, then they are ultimately doomed.

The whole meaning of the last four months is the refusal of a decisive action by the Russians' and the tenacious attempt by the Germans and by the Austrians to compel the Russians against their wills to accept a final struggle.

The Austro-German Higher Command must in the next few days or weeks "compel its enemy to accept bat-

tle." Even if it does "compel the enemy to accept battle," it is not certain of success. It may fail in the action so engaged. But if it does not even manage to "compel the enemy to accept battle," then its scheme has broken down altogether.

Roil and Gun for September is out and is a special duck shooting number. Bunycastle Dale the naturalist-writer contributes the opening article, a readable one, on "Live Decoy Ducks and Shooting over them."

"Duck Shooting in the Cariboo" is an amusing story of the experiences of two duck hunters to who saw plenty of ducks but failed shoot any. "After the Black Duck." "Two Hundred Acres of Geese." "Duck Breeding in the Park County Alberta" are other stories that give a wild duck flavor to this number, and in addition there are other interesting stories of outdoor life besides the regular departments devoted to gunning and fishing. W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., are publishers of this magazine of outdoor life.

Bull-White

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Collins White, Long Reach, (N. B.) on Monday morning, September 6, when their youngest daughter, Zella Coram was united in marriage to Percy W. Bull, of Woodstock, (N. B.) Rev. J. E. Shanklin was the officiating clergyman. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served and the happy couple left on the steamer D. J. Purdy for a short trip through the province. The bride's going away dress was of navy blue with hat to match. They will reside in Woodstock, where the groom has an important position in the employ of Nelles & Clark. The bride was very popular with all classes and the best wishes of young and old follow her to her new home.

Charles Orr

On Aug. 12th, Mr. Charles Orr, a resident of Northampton, died very suddenly of apoplexy, 67 years of age. Over a year ago his wife preceeded him. Mr. Orr labored for 50 years with the late David Gibson and later years has been with Gibson Bros. For many years he was foreman of Mr. Gibson 25 lumber stream driving and mill crews. He was jovial in disposition and very popular among his men. One brother was present at the funeral which was conducted by Rev. C. N. Barton in the "Old Kirk," in the presence of a very large congregation.

David M. Atherton

The sudden death of David M. Atherton who for 15 years has resided in town, occurred on last Sunday. Death was due from a stroke of apoplexy.

His age was 78 years. The deceased was for years engaged in training horses and was known all over the country.

Mr. Atherton was a good citizen and in all the walks of the life his ideals of citizenship were high.

A widow and one son in the west survive.

Funeral services were held from his late residence yesterday afternoon.

—Pioneer.

Red Cross Work.

The Woodstock Branch of the Canadian Red Cross society wishes to acknowledge and thank the following:—

Weston Red Cross Society, Mrs. Stephen Porter, pres. 16 pair socks, 2 hospital shirts, 1 field shirt, 3 cakes toilet soap, 11 rolled bandages, 3 doz safety pins, 20 handkerchiefs.

Upper Woodstock Red Cross Society as follows:—

Mrs Shaw	1 pair socks
James Watson	1 " "
Dunlap	1 " "
Cluff	1 " "
Barry London	1 " "
Edward London	1 " "
Dow	1 " "
Cowan	1 " "
Golding	3 " "

Woodstock Branch as follows:—

Mrs W B Belyea	1 pair socks
Miss Mildred Balmain	1 " "
Laura Balmain	2 " "
Mrs C H L Perkins	1 " "
James Sutton	2 " "
S R Boyer	1 " "
Miss May Augberton	1 " "
Mrs Charles True	4 " "
A Gilman	1 " "
Susan Churchill	1 " "
Wm Ross	1 " "

MRS. W. P. JONES, Pres.
MRS. W. B. BELYEA, Sec.