

WANTED EVERY AVAILABLE MAN

Every available Farm Laborer in Canada is required in the West. At least fifty thousand helpers are wanted. The crops are enormous—high wages and months of steady employment, the East must supply thousands of these laborers. The question of the harvesting the crops of the Western Provinces. Canada is now the Great Breadbasket of the world, and this year we cannot afford that an ounce of her yield should go to waste. Let the farmers of the Maritime Provinces get their nose work cleaned up quickly and take the Winnipeg excursion trains leaving St. John Aug 17th and 24th. Twelve Dollars to Winnipeg.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

600 Year Reign of the Turks Ends

Van, Turkish Armenia, Aug. 19.—The 600-year reign of the Turk has been brought to an end, for the present at least, in both the town and the vilayet of Van. It is no longer strictly correct to date this correspondence as coming from "Turkish Armenia," at the same time it is a question whether Van may yet be considered an independent state or whether it will be annexed by Russia. A foundation of Armenian autonomy has been laid, however, by the naming of one of the Armenian leaders, Aram who was a former supervisor of schools, as civil governor and the establishment of a provisional administration.

The vilayet of Van has an area of about 15,000 square miles with a population of several hundred thousand. The story of the revolt, by which Turkey has lost control of this ancient region, has not hitherto been told with much fullness. In the midst of the racial war, with its innumerable massacres and scattered disorders, it was impossible to gather a comprehensive view of the situation, and even now the story of the burghers' fight for freedom must be discounted by the possibility of the Turk's return—although that is regarded as remote.

The origin of the revolt, of course, is found in the hereditary discord between the races and religions of Van, but the uprising of the Armenians was more specifically due to the conduct of Jevdett Bey, the Turkish governor-general of the vilayet of Van, than to the Turkish cause and in the severe measures he took when these recruits were not forthcoming.

During the Turkish mobilization the Armenians were singled out to special work, and were not well armed, they were exposed to the fury of their hereditary enemies, the Turks and Kurds, and an uprising became inevitable,

although it was sought neither by the revolutionary leaders nor by prudent Turks. Even Jevdett Bey, who is a brother-in-law of Enver Pasha, the Minister of war, seemed at first disposed to peace. He consulted the Armenian leaders frequently and they trusted his professed sincerity, but when he returned from the Turkish front, facing the Russians at Sarai, early in the spring, he suddenly demanded three thousand additional Armenian recruits. The men were promised, but perhaps not sincerely.

Trouble first arose between the sturdy Armenian mountaineers of Sadach and their Kurdish neighbors. Jevdett Bey then said that if the Armenians of Van started he would make an end of the race throughout the empire. There was shortly war between Armenian and Kurdish villages in all parts of Turkish Armenia, mutual pillage and massacre, though the Armenians then suffered incomparably more than the Kurds. The Armenian leaders counselled patience and submission and Jevdett Bey persuaded Ishkan and three other revolutionists to undertake a peace mission to Shadach. On the way they were treacherously murdered, by order of Jevdett Bey, as the Armenians assert.

On April 16, Jevdett summoned Vremyan, another Armenian leader, for a conference and bundled him off to Constantinople. Aram barely escaped seizure. The Armenians now aware of Jevdett's hostile intentions, declared their inability to supply 3,000 recruits, but offered 400, and gradual payment of exemption charges for the remainder.

Dr. C. D. Usher and E. A. Yarrow of the American mission, accepted the futile office of intercession. Jevdett was obdurate; he would put down rebellion at all costs, first at Shadach and then at Van. He tried to force the missionaries to accept a Turkish garrison of fifty soldiers or to give him a written release from responsibility for their safety. They managed the ticklish problem cleverly; when they gave their final answer that the guard might be sent, though it would precipitate war, the Armenians had so far organized their forces that the road from the Turkish camp to the mission was cut off.

Hostilities began April 20 at dawn. Rifle and cannon fire was opened from five strong positions on the old town or business centre and on the Armenian residence quarter, called the Gardens, as every house is partly surrounded by vineyards and orchards. By evening houses were afire in all directions. Fifteen Armenian riflemen, reinforced at times by 1,500 youths armed with pistols or hand grenades, manned eighty barricaded houses, connected by trenches and mud walls.

Ammunition was scarce, but Prot, Menassian Effendi, head of the Normal School and a graduate of Yale's Sheffield School of Science, cleverly transformed such chemicals as were at hand and manufactured smokeless and black powder, while mechanics turned

brass cartridge shells.

The Armenian laboratories soon were issuing 2,000 cartridges daily, besides hand grenades. Before the end of the siege they made three brass mortars effective at 1,000 yards. Menassian's boys band heartened the fighters with continual music. Women and children carried ammunition and food and water. Fourteen-year-old Neville Usher and his recently organized boys' scouts did heroic service in extinguishing fires, reporting and carrying sick and wounded and enforcing sanitary regulations among 4,000 Armenians refugees who were now overcrowding the mission.

Jevdett, now throwing off the mass of friendship he had worn, for he had known Dr. Usher from childhood, threatened bombardment in case a single shot were fired from Armenian trenches near but outside the mission. Dr. Usher answered that the missionaries could bear no responsibility for acts of individuals beyond their control. Meantime the American missionaries were caring for Turkish as well as Armenian sick and wounded and as the only practical administration in Van, had organized sanitation, soup kitchens and distribution of bread for the 25,000 refugees who flocked or were driven into Van from the villages. The Armenians organized a city government, with mayor, courts and police and kept better order.

All the American missionaries worked ceaselessly and effectively. Miss Caroling Sillman organized and took charge of a hospital annex for cases of measles. Miss Gertrude Rogers and Miss Elizabeth Usher helped Miss Bond, superintendent of the hospital, where there were almost 150 patients for a 50 patient capacity. Mr. Yarrow discharged a multitude of administrative duties, assisted by Mrs. J. C. Reynolds, the veteran of the station, having lived there forty-four years without slackening energy or enthusiasm. Besides these there were, as sharers of the dangers and toils of the siege the eight children of the Ushers and Yarrow and Miss Kuapp, a visitor from the Butlis mission.

In spite of the day and night bombardment from the imposing Fortress Rock, an isolated crag rising sheer from the flat plain, immediately adjoining the old town, the handful of Armenians remaining there, cut off from their fellows by the intervening Turkish gardens, shortly captured some of the fortified government buildings in their midst. Thirteen thousand cannon balls or shells were thrown from the fortress into the old town, but mainly fell harmlessly into mud walls, only three lives being lost from the cannonade there.

At the end of two weeks a runner from Ardetch, the second town of the vilayet, brought news that the governor had butchered all the male and many of the female inhabitants, and he alone had escaped to tell the story. He had passed a night under a heap of corpses, he declares, and his story excited the Armenians to a new fury.

Provisions and ammunition were running low when the end came

with dramatic suddenness. On May 15 and 16 all the vessels in the harbor sailed across the Lake of Van with families of Turks, and to mask the coming Turkish retreat, a more furious cannonade was begun; the American mission at last became the target. In two days half a hundred shells fell in the compound, one little Armenian girl being killed. Altogether 12,000 shells or cannon balls had been fired into the Armenian garden or residence city. At sunset May 16 the large barracks from which an unobstructed fire had been trained on the American mission, disgorged its garrison, who were seen to ride away across the farther hills. The Armenians rushed the last positions of the Turks, including the barracks, and set them afire, killing most of the feeble remnant of the garrison.

There followed a wild night of frenzied rejoicing and incendiaryism. The old town and the Turkish garden city went up in smoke. Half of Van, one of the prettiest cities of Asia, became a ruin. To make matters worse Aram, appointed temporary governor, allowed the cutting of shade trees in the Turkish quarter, partly for spite and partly to raise revenues.

The splendidly equipped Turkish hospital was plundered of its invaluable medicines before the missionaries, whose medical supplies were nearly exhausted, reached it. They extinguished three incendiary fires started in the hospital.

The Armenians claimed to have had ample provocation for reprisals, the Kurds having committed nameless atrocities and the Turks having executed 100 Armenian prisoners, of whom 80 were sick or wounded, before they retired, shooting besides all the Armenian conscripts in their ranks. The Turks left their own sick and wounded in terrible straits. Seventeen were rescued alive by the Americans. The survivors declared they had neither food nor water for four days. Scores were dead in their beds, largely of neglect.

The explanation of the Turkish retreat came on May 18 in the person of Vartan and 3,000 Armenian volunteers, followed by a Russian detachment.

Revenge must have its limits, both Armenian and Russian commanders delivered Kurdish women and children to the missionaries, to the number of a thousand. The missionaries, however, were without proper medicine or food and were unable to give these refugees the care they required. Diseases have been raging in their narrow quarters.

Jerome Casey, who runs a restaurant in Philadelphia, shows his strict neutrality by serving what he calls an "allied menu." It consists of Hungarian goulash, German potroast, Spanish mackerel, Scotch pheasant, Belgian here, Italian spaghetti, Russian bear steak, Turkey sandwich, Norwegian herring, Swedish smelte, Swiss cheese sandwich, English fruit tarts, French eclairs, Grecian green fig pudding, Arabian coffee and Chinese tea.

Germans Lose Cruiser In Baltic

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Paris despatch to the London Star says confirmation has been received of the report that a Russian submarine on Monday sank the German cruiser Auguiber in the Baltic, north of Danzig.

ROME, Aug. 26.—A report from Athens says a general mobilization of the Greek forces, is believed to be imminent.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A rumor is current that Turkey has threatened to sign a separate peace with the Allies, unless Germany declares war on Italy, according to a special despatch to the morning papers.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Details of the action in which a German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by a French destroyer on the night of August 22-23, are contained in a Havas despatch from Dunkirk. The German destroyer was more powerful than the French, the despatch avers, and the commander of the French boat asked by wireless for assistance. He did not wait, however, for the arrival of help, but engaged the German craft. The French boat fired first and scored a hit. She then launched a torpedo, which sank her adversary.

After the first shot took effect, the damaged German vessel limped toward Ostend, where a German coast battery fired at the pursuing destroyer but succeeded only in preventing the rescue by the French destroyer of the crew of the sinking German boat. A French torpedo boat which replied to the destroyer's call for help, arrived only in time to see the German vessel go down.

French Aviators Visit Germany

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities reading as follows:

"During part of last night there were artillery exchanges and fighting with hand grenades and other explosives in the Artois district in the vicinity of Souchez and Neuville.

"Around Roye there has been continued marked activity on the part of the enemy's artillery as well as our own.

"In the Argonne district, in the section of 'La Fille Morte,' yesterday, saw fairly severe fighting with bombs and hand grenades.

"Nothing of importance has been reported from the remainder of the front.

"During the day of August 24, a French aviator threw down bombs on the railroad station of Offenbergg in Baden, 17 miles from Karlsruhe. At this point there is an important railroad junction in the Grand Duchy.

"On August 25, an aerial squadron composed of four groups and including a total of 62 aviators, flew over the heights of Dellingen. Here there is a factory where shells and armor plate are made. The location of this plant is to the north of Saarbrücken, in Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles south east of Treves. The aviator threw down with precision over 150 bombs, 30 of which were of large calibre."

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 26 (via London)—Further skirmishes between the Austrians and Serbians have marked the resumption of hostilities in this front. The following official statement was issued here today.

"On August 22, by infantry fire, we prevented the enemy from fortifying himself on the left bank of the Save, in the neighborhood of Orachatz, and Drenutz.

"On the same evening one of our batteries shelled a hostile detachment near Borza and a battery of the enemy which at that moment was going into action."

Many of the sailing vessels chartered when steamer rates were at the highest are now arriving at United Kingdom ports. The Mersey is filled with sailing vessels of all descriptions, and some of them are between 35 and 50 years old. For instance among arrivals are the full rigged ship Asia, built 50 years ago; the sloop, between 40 and 50 years ago, and the Norwegian bark Erbrin, which made the journey from Gulf of Mexico ports to the Mersey in 35 days, 30 years ago.