

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SPECIAL FARES
 FOR
TORONTO EXHIBITION
 From WOODSTOCK.
 Going Aug. 27 to Sept. 6
 Good until Sept. 15
 Going Sept. 1, 4 and 7
 Good until Sept. 8, 13 and 15, respectively
 Going Sept. 3 and 8
 Good until Sept. 11 and 15, respectively
 W. G. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN N. B.

Able to Defend Petrograd

London, Aug. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times quotes General Polivanoff, Russian minister of war, as follows:

"We are confident of our ability to safeguard Petrograd. Our armies can stand the winter without inconvenience. Everything is ready for that purpose. A new force of 2,000,000 men will be trained far behind the fighting line and will be ready to take the field in the spring. General Ruzsky is commander-in-chief of the Petrograd front, with several armies at his immediate disposal.

"It is my settled purpose to do everything in my power to work in harmony with the Duma and public opinion."

General Polivanoff, says the correspondent, characterized the suggestion that the allies were not helping Russia to the utmost of their powers as "senseless gossip."

Petrograd, Aug. 27. (Via London, Aug. 28)—A Russian official statement concerning the Austro-German occupation of Brest-Litovsk was given out last night as follows:

"General headquarters declares that the German report that Brest-Litovsk fell after an assault by Austro-German troops is inexact. For some time already it had been decided that to retain a garrison of one hundred thousand men in this fortress was not conformable with the Russian plans. Hence war material useful to the enemy was removed in time, and resistance was maintained on the left bank of the Bug solely to enable the army operating in this region to retire eastward. When this retirement was completed, the fortifications and bridges were destroyed and the garrison rejoined the army in the field.

Friday Night's War Reports

London, Aug. 27.—The Germans, in full possession of the entire Brest-Litovsk line, have resumed the offensive in the Baltic provinces, and are pressing the Russians both in the districts south-east of Mitau and to the east of Kovno, in an effort to reach the main line of railway which passes through Vilna and Lvinsk to Petrograd.

It is expected that with the fall of Brest-Litovsk, which has been followed by that of Olita, south of Kovno, the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg will be reinforced and make another attempt to cut off the retreat of the Russians. It is believed here, however, that it now is too late to accomplish this purpose.

The Russians apparently had evacuated both Brest-Litovsk and Olita before the Germans arrived, as the latter make no claim to the capture of guns or booty. The Austrian official report states that Arch Duke Joseph Ferdinand found the town of Kamieniez-Litovsk in flames when he arrived. There are indications, therefore, that the Russians still are carrying to the rear every thing movable that might prove of use to the invaders, and burning what they are unable to take with them.

The intimation that the Russians have fortified another front, pending an opportunity for a renewed offensive, has received some confirmation. It is stated that the new line is being strengthened by all the latest methods known to military engineers. The Russian armies still are intact, with virtually all their guns and the prospects of a more plentiful supply of ammunition. For this reason military writers here are of the opinion that Grand Duke Nicholas now should be able to make a stand as the Austro-German losses have been very heavy, especially during the three weeks which interven-

ed between the fall of Warsaw and the occupation of Brest-Litovsk.

There has been no further news from the Dardanelles or the Balkans, but it now is certain that Serbia is prepared to make the necessary sacrifice to satisfy Bulgaria and gain her co-operation in behalf of the Allies. It may be several days, however, before the Serbian reply to the representations of the Entente powers is received. The vote of the Serbian parliament was only upon the principle involved, and negotiations now are proceeding between Serbia, Greece, and Roumania regarding the exact nature of the concessions to be made Bulgaria.

The Russian minister of war announces that Russia is raising another 2,000,000 men and that the fate of the campaign will not be decided before some time next year, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Times.

The Russian foreign minister declares that the highest military authorities in Great Britain, France and Russia are in full accord on all questions of strategy and that there has never been any difference in opinion in high command.

PEIROGRAD, Aug. 27.—Weighing the likelihood of a German advance on Petrograd, the Retch points out that the Russian retirement covers the approaches to the capital and that it is extremely doubtful whether the Germans, without undisputed possession of the Baltic Sea, and particularly of the Gulf of Riga, could undertake the risks attaching to operations against Petrograd this autumn. More over, on the whole front from the Dvina to the Upper Bobr, it is noted the Germans have only two armies—that of General von Buelow in Courland, and that of General von Eichorn on the Niemen.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch from the Dardanelles, dated August 19, says:

"For the moment the severe fighting has come to a stop along the front of our new positions, after the week of battles which followed the landing at Suvla Bay. The most important advantage secured has been a large extension of the territory held by us on the northern shore or the peninsula."

Describing the charge of the Irish division on a Turkish hill to the left of the Suvla Bay position, the correspondent says:

"The Turks came out to meet them, and most exciting bayonet fighting followed on the saddle between the two crests. Bayonets were flashing and stabbing for several minutes before the Turks began to give way. Then they left the crest and ran down over the ridge the Irishmen standing up and firing down on them, while at intervals British machine guns on the hills behind drowned the sound of the rifle fire whenever the gunners were able to get a clear view of the fleeing Turks."

Seems To Be a German Spy

New York, Aug. 26.—A Washington despatch says: With photographs and topographical maps of Fort Monroe and the new fortifications under construction at Cape Henry, on his person, Gustav Kopsch, a German reservist, was arrested by the Department of Justice Secret Service last night. He was taken to the district jail on his failure to obtain \$5,000 bail.

The chief of the Bureau of Investigation said that while he had not had sufficient opportunity to study carefully the papers and films found on Kopsch's person, when arrested, he had identified already photographs and films of Fort Monroe and of the new forts at Cape Henry.

Kopsch has been living at a boarding house here and had acquired a reputation among his fellow boarders as being mysterious. Several of the boarders had been so worried by their suspicions that they reported them to government officials.

French Physician Makes Discovery

Paris, Aug. 25.—Dr. Louis Renon, a physician connected with the Necker Hospital and a member of the medical faculty of the University of Paris has announced to the Therapeutic Society that as the result of long research he is able to prove that tuberculosis, contrary to the generally accepted theory, must be treated by chemical means and not by serums. His paper has caused considerable stir in medical circles where it is held that he has opened a new path in the cure of the white plague.

Dr. Renon says that his endeavors have been directed towards finding a substance which will kill bacilli in ani-

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mal organization without injuring the elements of that organization. As a beginning he established a list of antiseptics which arrest development of bacilli in cultures. He also found substances without which bacilli cannot develop. These, he says, are potassium sulphur, phosphates, iron and magnesium.

Thus, he claims, therapeutic action can be obtained by adding certain substances to an animal organism and also by withdrawing by means of dietary, other substances necessary to the growth of bacilli.

Germany Cannot Defeat Allies

[Montreal Gazette.]

Perhaps the most cheering and optimistic message received from Europe since the beginning of the war was given to The Gazette last evening by Rev. Abbe Perrin, head of the Canadian College in Rome. Being personally acquainted with the Holy Father, as well as being on good terms with Sir Renell Rodd, the British Ambassador at the Quirinal, the value of the words uttered last evening by the eminent churchman at the Grand Seminary will be thoroughly appreciated.

"There is no possibility of Germany winning this war," said Abbe Perrin, who, after travelling through a part of France and within hearing of the big guns, and discussing the question with some of the leading men of England, France and Italy, said: "I am quite surprised since I arrived in the city to hear doubt expressed by some very distinguished men as to the probable result. It is an absolute impossibility for the Germans to defeat the Allies. It is at the worst only a question of time, and anyone acquainted with the tremendous efforts now being made by the British both on sea and on land, and in fact all over our mighty Empire, can readily foresee the triumph of the allied powers. England has been criticized on account of the smallness of her army, but their are today a million men on the continent and many more to come, and what about the fleet, which saved France and the world? For had it not been for Great Britain's sea power Germany would have blockaded the entire Belgian and French coast, and all know what that would mean to France. Then the fleet swept the seas, keeping the food routes clear as ever they were, while they are also fighting at the Dardanelles and other parts of the world. Why the effort of the British Empire in this war is appreciated in France and in Italy as the most wonderful the world has ever seen, and were we not proud to see the Canadians spring to arms, fighting beside the Australians and the Indians in aid of England and France. While dining at the British Embassy in Paris, I asked the British Ambassador how many Canadians were under arms, and, as a Canadian, was I not more than proud to hear Sir Robert Borden, who was also at table, reply at once, '160,000 men, sir?'"

At the Perrin then told of the three diplomatic mistakes made by Germany when she declared war. She failed to realize how Belgium would fight, and how France would in an instant forget her internal dissensions, and, finally, what a tremendous fighting would take place all over the British Empire in defence of the old flag and of the liberties of the world.

"I have never met an Englishman or a Frenchman who entertains any doubt whatever of our victory over Germany, and it will be a decisive one at the end."

Difficulties At The Dardanelles

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A despatch to the News from Mudros says that one of the greatest problems of the allied forces in Turkey is the water supply. Often there has been insufficient water on Gallipoli Peninsula for drinking purposes. Time and again canteens of the men in the trenches have been dry for hours. Every

drop consumed must be brought, to Gallipoli in water boats.

There are many old Turkish wells, but most of them are dry. The small supply obtainable from them is not enough for the horses and mules. Even on the animals this water has a bad effect.

A huge fleet of tank ships and barges works continually bringing water from Greece and the Aegean Islands, but mostly from far off places, like Egypt and Malta.

Gradually a reserve supply of water is being concentrated at Sedjel-Behr. French engineers have built several underground cisterns, each holding many thousand gallons. The British troops are equipped with steel armored water carts.

At Mudros army engineers are erecting a big distilling plant. This will take salt water and turn it into chemically pure water at the rate of 15,000 gallons a day.

A despatch to the News from Moscow says: "Convict labor is being used here for public drainage work. Gangs of Russian convicts are digging ditches and laying pipes along the streets. Travellers arriving from China say that large numbers of Austrian soldier prisoners are working at double tracking and other railroad operations along the trans Siberian line."

Interest On German War Debt Equals Total Revenue

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 29.—The Berlin Vorwaerts, in discussing the new German war loan, directs attention to what it characterizes as the alarming financial situation which Germany must face at the conclusion of the war.

"After the war," says the Vorwaert "the imperial debt and pensions alone will demand an annual expenditure of at least 2,500,000,000 marks (\$825,000,000), or a little less than the united ordinary and extraordinary imperial expenditure of 1912. In other words, the income of the empire hitherto will only suffice to pay the interest on the national debt. For all other expenses new sources of taxation must be created. Whoever remembers the taxation controversies of 1908 and 1909 can easily imagine into what internal political difficulties the war is leading us

Randolph K Britton

Randolph K. Britton, of Upper Woodstock, died Monday, 23rd inst., after a long illness aged 66 years. He is survived by his wife, who is a sister of S. R. Phillips and one son, Stanley, who resides in Lowell, Mass; one sister Mrs. Charles Cowan, Royalton; two brothers Samuel of Vancouver and Thomas of Presque Isle. The funeral took place on Friday, service at the house and grave being conducted by the Rev. F. L. Orchard; burial was at Lower Wakefield. The pall bearers were his four nephews.

Harry Lauder is going to the front to sing, and in order to prove how heroic the sacrifice is, it is explained that Harry won't receive a ha-penny for it. That is enough to scare the Germans out of their trenches.

Denzel H. Wilcox, Thomas Hannigan, Guy Kerr and Wm. DeWitt have enlisted with the 55th Battalion and left for Sussex on Monday.

Mr and Mrs Frank Coffey, Watson Settlement, were in town on Wednesday.

Wm Nason with the 55th Battalion, who has been spending a week with relatives here has returned to Valcartier.

Wm Donnell, of New York, who has been visiting relatives in Woodstock, has returned home.

Miss Gwen Reid of Windsor, N. S., who has been visiting Miss Jean Smith for some weeks returned home this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Hay and family of Millville who have been spending a fortnight at Grand Lake, Me., returned on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Durost, returned home on Monday. Mrs. Durost has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Perkins, Scribner, King Co., and Mr. Durost has been doing inspection work in connection with bees in the lower part of the province.

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Alfred McCready, of Houlton attended the play "Are You An Elk" on Monday evening.

Misses Theima and Patty Hay of Millville attended the play in the Opera House on Monday night. They were the guests of their aunt Miss Mildred Hay.

Miss Alice Winslow who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Winslow left yesterday for Birmingham, Ala., where she has a position on the High School Staff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Winslow, Mrs. E. B. Cornelson, Mrs. Frank Cornelson and Miss Elsie Wheary, are attending the fair in Houlton they are the guests of Mrs. H. L. Wallace.

A pleasant reception and supper was held at the residence of Mrs. Lenehan Connell Street on Tuesday evening for Miss Lenehan and Mr. Riordan. About 40 relatives present. The bride received a large number of beautiful presents.

Robert King, formerly superintendent of the C. P. R. at Woodstock, has been appointed superintendent of the National Transcontinental Railway, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. King was until recently superintendent of the C. P. R. at London, Ont., and his many friends in New Brunswick will be pleased to hear of his promotion. He will take up his duties in a few weeks.

MARRIED

RIORDAN-LENEHAN—On Wednesday Morning, Sept 1st at 7 o'clock, at St Gertrudes church, by the Rev. F. J. McMurray, Allie Riordan and Miss Alice Lenehan.

Machine Gun Fund

Prev. ack	\$1126 50
Alfred Ball	5 00
Dr. Griffin	25 00

Total to date 1156 50
 GEO. E. BALMAIN, Treas.

Cholera Cases In Austria

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug.—Advice reaching here from Vienna by way of Zurich, state that the Austrian minister of the interior gives the number of cases of cholera in that country as 929.