

Local News

Notice to Parents

Parents must have their children vaccinated before they can get a permit to attend school,

Red Cross Work

The Grafton Branch of the Red Cross Society have forwarded to St. John two boxes containing, 15 hospital shirts, 22 pyjama suits, 2 quilts, 30 pairs socks.

MRS. HENRY BLACKMORE, Pres.
MRS. W. P. HALE, Sec.

Transferred to Halifax

Lieut. E. Carleton Brown, officer of Transport and Supplies, who has been in charge here since the troops came to Woodstock last November, has been transferred to the general staff of the Army Service Corps at Halifax and expects to leave with Mrs. Brown this week. Since coming here Lieut. Brown has supplied 245,689 rations for the soldiers, besides all things necessary to supplies, transport, equipment of buildings and barrack stores. He also looked after the supplies for Hartland, Perth and Andover. He was highly respected by the soldiers and made many friends among the citizens of the town during his stay here. His position will be filled by Lieut. Tapley, C. A. S. C., who will occupy the same office in the armory.

Bulgaria's Ruler
Has Gone to Vienna?

Rome, Sept. 1.—The people here are much interested in the report that Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has gone to Vienna, whence he is not expected to return. This calls to mind the fact that some years ago, when it seemed that Bulgaria might have to fight the other Balkan States, Prince Ferdinand went to the French Riviera "for his health." Although affairs at home were very grave, he did not leave there until the Bulgarians publicly informed him that if he did not return he would be deposed.

East African Victory

London, Sept. 4.—Dar-es-Salaam capital, and chief town of German East Africa, surrendered to the British at 9 o'clock this morning, it was officially announced today.

Dar-es-Salaam is a seaport and military station, with a population of about 24,000. It has a good harbor and is the terminus of an important caravan route.

Caught Foe Bombs

London, Sept. 4.—Philip Gibbs, in a despatch to the Chronicle giving incidents of the fighting north of Delville Wood on August 24, says that many Germans were found dead in their muck heaps which were once trenches. Four of them ran forward to surrender so furiously that they scared one of our men, who ran, too, until he realized their intention and took them prisoners. There was also a bull pup which came over, and is now enjoying bully beef.

The enemy fought with high courage, and there were many bombing duels, in which one of our sergeants caught German bombs before they burst and flung them back again, which is not an easy trick to learn. One queer horror was seen. Some German sentries were found tied to posts, and one man stood there without his head, which was blown off by a shell. It seemed some awful form of field punishment, perhaps, for men who tried to desert.

Compel Germans to
Replace Shipping of
the Allies Sunk

London, Sept. 2.—The belief held here that Von Hindenburg's appointment is the prelude to a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare, has caused a revival of the demand that for every Allied merchant ship sunk by a submarine, Germany will be required at the conclusion of the war to hand over equivalent tonnage.

The Dean of Worcester, the Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, leads in the demand with a letter to the London Times, asking:—

"Why should not the Allies inform the Central Powers that as they have agreed they will not make a separate peace, so they have entered into a mutual compact that they will consider no terms of peace which do not contain a stipulation that for every merchant ship of the Allies sunk, equivalent tonnage shall be handed over by the Central Powers to the Allies?"

Another correspondent thinks:—
"Every ton of British and neutral commercial shipping which has been destroyed by German piratical outrages, whether by submarines or by mines, should be replaced by equivalent German tonnage from shipping which Germany has preserved intact in her own harbors, before she could be allowed to use a single bottom for her own needs. In this way one German design at least, that is, to destroy as far as possible the shipping of other countries, in order to secure an advantage over them in the matter of tonnage, available when the seas are once more open, may and ought to be effectually frustrated."

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PERSONALS

Rev. P. J. Quigg is holding special meetings in West Waterville, York Co., N. B.

In the casualty list, last week, appears the name of David W. Burns, Debec, wounded with the engineers.

The Primitive Baptist quarterly meeting convenes with the P. B. church at Plaster Rock the first Saturday in October. Per order or committee.

Mrs. W. D. Rankin is spending a few days in St. John this week.

W. A. Hay and daughter Thelma of Millville were in town this week, guests of Mrs. D. McQueen. Miss Hay goes to Richmond to visit Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hay.

A letter from Corp. Raymond Jones, who is with a howitzer battery, says he was recently slightly wounded, but has been able to continue his duty.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Foster of Middle Simonds were in town Monday.

Mrs. Harry Baird of Richbucto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Squires.

Miss Faye Plummer, who has spent her summer vacation at Gagetown, returned on Friday.

Miss Alta Griffin, Fredericton, is visiting Alice and Ruth Thompson.

Mrs. Ernest Ross of Cabano, is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Sprague.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey left on Wednesday for Toronto and other Canadian cities.

Thomas L. McRae, North Bancroft, Maine, who was visiting relatives here for a few days returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Burpee and children, left on Monday for their home in Medicine Hat, after spending the summer in New Brunswick.

Messrs. Harry King, Thomas McLean, Frank Foster and Thomas Noddin attended the Grand Lodge Convention of the Knights of Pythias at St. John last week. They made the trip by auto.

Alexander Beaton of Inverness, Cape Breton, is visiting his cousins, Mrs. McQuarrie and Alex Beaton. Mr. Beaton has traveled extensively and has not seen his cousins for 20 years or more.

The prohibition party held a meeting in the Baptist church last week. The gathering was addressed by Rev. D. W. Wilson of the general committee. Frank L. Atherton, W. M. McCunn and George McCluskey were appointed a committee to make arrangements to hold a convention in this county in October to take action toward repealing the Scot Act, so that the prohibition act might go in force automatically.

The Rev. J. E. Flewelling, of Canterbury, was in town on Monday on his way to Centreville to attend the funeral of his son Alfred which took place on Tuesday. While in town he was a guest at the Turner House.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Atherton, attended the fair at Presque Isle on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brown, motored to Presque Isle on Wednesday to attend the fair.

Miss Harding, of Halifax, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Connell.

Mrs. Thomas Marshall, of Fredericton, is visiting Dr. N. and Mrs. Ayer.

Mrs. Colin King and daughter, of Lakeville, were in town this week.

Miss B. Estey left on Monday to attend the millinery openings in Boston and New York.

Mrs. E. H. Burt, left on Wednesday morning for Truro, N. S., to visit her father, Mr. Alonzo McCollom.

Henry Clark, of Boston, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. L. West, Centreville, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Comben, who has been visiting relatives in Boston and other American cities, has returned home.

Dr. and Mrs. Chamberland and two children of Fort Fairfield were in town on Wednesday, guests at the Turner House. They expected to leave on Thursday for Fredericton.

Miss G. Henderson, returned on Tuesday from Houlton, where she was the guest for a week of Rev. H. G. and Mrs. Kennedy.

Mr. Ferguson and son, of Fredericton, were at the Turner House on Tuesday. They left on Wednesday to attend the fair at Presque Isle.

D. H. Brewster, who is employed in the Government works at Lawrence, Mass., was in town Saturday on his way to his home in Glassville.

Enemy To-day Is
Given No Rest

Paris, Aug. 18.—"Excellent work" continues to be done by the allies on all fronts; such is the latest gratifying mes-

sage to hand. The slow and sure progress of the British and French on the Somme, of the Russians in the east, of the Italians in the south, is rapidly bringing us nearer and nearer to the end of the war, which, for all we know, is still a long way off. The enemy today is given no rest; night and day he is being outshelled and kept on the run, with the result that thousands are only too glad to surrender. The terrific blows of the allies are rapidly causing the Kaiser to take a very gloomy view of the war; all that His Majesty can do is to search for (impossible) victory. His time is spent travelling from east to west and viceversa, preaching words of comfort to his worn out and very low spirited troops, and further deceiving his own subjects at home. The present state of affairs cannot continue long, for the pressure of the allies both on land and sea and air is proving more and more irresistible. The allies are fighting in perfect unity and on all fronts at once and continuously; the Bulgarians have already been pushed back by the French, who have succeeded in penetrating Serbia. Germany is now well aware that her allies are on the point of asking for a separate peace, and that she can no longer depend upon their support, nor they on the master tyrant.

General Joffre is not given to rhetoric. He never delivers addresses in the bombastic style in which the all highest war lord delights the Germans. The supreme French commander has not uttered a boastful word or a despondent word since the war began more than two years ago. He is eloquent in deeds but for the most part he keeps his own counsel. When he does speak he is a man to trust. In the message which he addressed to the world last week through the United Press of New York, General Joffre said:

"Victory for us is now certain. It is not for me to say how long the struggle will last before the final breakdown of the enemy's strength comes, as come I am absolutely certain it will."

Sir Douglas Haig—the man from Fife—is a fit colleague for General Joffre. The British commander in chief in France also prefers to express his thoughts in deeds. His forecasts are few and modest; the amplifications come in the fulfilment. On the occasion of the second anniversary of the war Sir Douglas Haig wrote:

"We look forward with confidence to success and a triumphant peace."

The mass of the German people are still

BLINDED BY THE CONCEIT

which the Prussian court and the German militarist, working in favorable ground, have zealously cultivated in all ranks since the triumphal progress of German arms, which began in Den mark in 1864 and ended in France in 1870. But there must be many minds in Germany today which have enough power to clear vision to recognize the message of fate in the utterances of General Joffre and Sir Douglas Haig. And the German high command and the German government can be under no illusion about what the future has in store. They are fighting to save their power, their privileges and their own skins—to stave off the reckoning with the dupes and the bankrupt accomplices and the disappointed plunderers in their own country. It is certain that as they cease to put their trust in machine guns and shells and bayonets, they will stake their future more and more on attempts to paralyze the arm of Britain and her allies by intrigue and by the work of insidious agencies working to promote dissension of every kind. Our arch enemy will prolong the German resistance in proportion to the appearances of success produced by anti British manoeuvres in Britain.

Everything comes to those who wait; the Bulgarians probably thought that their turn to be chastised would never come, after being allowed to remain, comparatively speaking, free so long. Like the beaten Turks, they had the utmost confidence in Germany and Austria to "crush" the British and French and win Greek and Roumanian support long ere this. Now that the Allies have made a move from Saloniki, that Russia and Italy have dealt Austria a knock out blow, caused Greece to become the friend and not the enemy of the Allies, and that Roumania is completing her final preparations for war, the Bulgarians find themselves

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

Beyond making a pretence of resistance, they know very well that, single handed as they now are, they are absolutely powerless to conquer their enemies, who are fast closing on them. The Allies feel particularly bitter towards Bulgaria for her treachery, and are determined that she shall pay a very heavy price—as did Turkey, which is now a much wiser and sadder nation.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC
TORONTO
EXHIBITION

Rates from WOODSTOCK

29.50	Going Aug. 25th to Sept. 4th Limit September 13th.
22.10	Going August 28th and 30th. and September 5th. Limit Sept. 5th, 7th, 13th
21.55	Going Aug. 31st and Sept. 4th Limit Sept. 8th and 13th.

M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

It is with real confidence that we look forward to General Sarrail dealing a very speedy and crushing blow to the Bulgarian army. Fighting in that part of Europe is difficult, almost as difficult as the Italian campaign; but there is nothing impossible in the present war, as the Italians, British, French and Russians have repeatedly proved. The Bulgarians—a born nation of first class fighters, as recent years have proved—can give good accounts of themselves, especially as they are most familiar with the country in which they are engaged. The greatest danger confronting Bulgaria is the possibility of its army revolting, as it has already shown signs of doing. King Ferdinand, like Wilhelm II., is a most unpopular monarch among his subjects, who can never forgive either for dragging their country into the abyss of war. The contemptible Ferdinand never knows from one hour to another when he will be assassinated—a deed that may well be now precipitated and peace restored in Bulgaria.

Both British and French heroes had a most agreeable surprise this week in the unexpected visit of King George, who was joined by President Poincare. Both His Majesty and the French President visited the latest scenes of the Allies' victories, and did not hesitate to run great risks in doing so. On one or two positively proud and delighted they were "under fire," but they insisted on seeing things for themselves, and positively proud and delighted they were with the result of their visit to the front. The soldiers were highly delighted, especially as they were caught unaware, but that was precisely.

WHAT KING GEORGE AND PRESIDENT POINCARE DESIRED

Only a few days ago, President Poincare travelled to Verdun to have a look around, "carrying his life in his hand" all the time. Verdun is still being attacked, but, as usual, without result. It is upon the great concentration at Verdun that the forces of Germany must pivot when their retreat begins. Disorganization and defeat at this point—two certainties now—will have a disastrous effect upon the whole German army in France and Flanders. Verdun is a key position quite as much for the Germans as for the French, which explains why it has led the enemy's General Staff into their enormous sacrifices in this particular sector. Verdun—where the French continue to make fresh gains—will soon be free of Germans, who are so urgently needed elsewhere—if only to serve as "common fodder." The "boys" which Germany is now sending to the front to oppose the British and French are easily captured—and when captured are truly happy—all smiles at having escaped so miraculously.

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