

GREAT HEROISM OF THE IRISH AT YPRES

Story Forms One of the Most Remarkable Pages in History of the Great Battle.

VALLIANT STRUGGLE AGAINST ODDS.

Amidst a Hail of Bullets and the Crashing of Shells Irishmen Pushed Doggedly Forward --- Heroic Chaplain Killed by Shell.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, August 24.—The story of the gallant fight waged by Irish battalions, both Ulstermen and south of Ireland men, in the latest British offensive north-east of Ypres, forms one of the most remarkable pages in the history of this sanguinary battle. As was the case with the intrepid Londoners in Polygon Wood to the south, but they did not achieve the success which they sought, but the struggle they made against overwhelming odds will make their names immortal in Irish annals.

BEGIN ATTACK MUDDY AND WET.

The Irish battalions were muddy and wet when they began the attack. The Ulstermen were on the left of this battlefield, and the men of the south on the right. Shoulder to shoulder they

moved out among the heart-breaking obstacles at the break of day, bogging at every step, and all that human beings could have done, under such circumstances they did. As they advanced they first encountered the customary thin line of German outposts among the shell craters. These Bavarians fell back, and almost immediately the Irishmen found themselves facing fire from machine guns before them, vicious rapid fire whipping out a steady stream of lead, beating high, across the whole battlefield.

Amidst the hail of bullets and crashing shells the Irishmen pushed doggedly forward. The Ulstermen first struck a position called Pond Farm, below Fortuin. Here were many machine-guns placed in concrete pits, behind which towered strong redoubts and deep dugouts. The Ulster-

men plunged into the gun-pits and a fierce struggle followed. The Bavarians would not surrender and they fought until the last German lay crumpled beside his gun. A small garrison was left to hold this place, and the Irishmen pushed on. There were constant and bitter fighting at every step.

HEROISM OF A CHAPLAIN.

No more heroic effort has been made since the war began than this. There had been many instances of individual heroism, a striking case being that of the chaplain, who gave his life while working among the men he loved. They tried to keep him back, but he had been with them in Ghinchy and other struggles, and he would not desert his boys now; so he continued to work on the shell-torn, bullet-swept field, his kindly face seen now beside some wounded man, now beside another who was dying.

It was while he was kneeling to give absolution to some badly wounded man that a German shell broke near him and he was killed. It was a great loss to the Irish troops, and his name was spoken with tears by those left behind. Another who will not be forgotten is the doctor who for five days and nights continued his work of rescuing the wounded under heavy fire.

Lachute, Que., 25th Sept., 1908.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and ointments; also doctored continuously for the sores, but got no permanent relief, till at last I saw in my mother's old trunk a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The effect of which was almost magical. The sores completely cured me. I have worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully,
J. H. WALSH

THE BLESSING OF A HEALTHY BODY

Has Not Had An Hour's Sickness Since Taking "FRUIT-A-LIVES".



MR. MARRIOTT
73 Lees Ave., Ottawa, Ont.,
August 9th, 1915.

"I think it my duty to tell you what 'Fruit-a-lives' has done for me. Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from Liver and Kidney Trouble. Having read of 'Fruit-a-lives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising. During the 31 years past, I have taken them regularly and would not change for anything. I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-lives', and I know now what I haven't known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

BLUEBERRY PUDDING.

One quart canned blueberries, half cup sugar. Boil berries five minutes, add sugar and boil one minute. Thicken with one tablespoonful cornstarch wet with cold water. To be eaten cold with milk.

BATH.

Chet W. Parlee and Daniel P. Secord are reported to have each invested in a new motor car, thus making the 16th in the Village.

The farmers are about through with their haying operations, the crop is an abundant one that taxes the capacity of the barns in which to store it. Harvesting has already begun, oats promise good and the potatoes are holding on well and yield good, although some rust is in evidence. The turnip crop is promising an abundant one and the acreage is more than doubled from last year.

Rev. Mr. Howlett attended his usual services at Wicklow where he administered ordinance of baptism to two candidates at the close of his morning service there. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Huow o. Tracy Mills.

A number of men are at work cutting down the grade on the lower ferry hill on the Wicklow side of the river, which will very much help the hill. J. N. Dr. is former Highway Superintendent in this Parish has charge of the work.

It is announced that the First and Second Baptist Quarterly Meeting, will be held in the Baptist Church here on September 10th and 11th, and the people will gladly welcome any who shall attend.

Mr. Wilnot Kimball and family of Armond were callers in passing through this place on Sunday en route from Perth. Mr. James Jones and son, Turney, have purchased the E. E. Kearney farm at De merchant Settlement.

Mrs. E. W. Seeley and daughter of Moncton, N. B. are visiting Mrs. Seeley's mother here, Mrs. E. D. R. Phillips.

The Firm of Seresky & Rose have sold their stock and business here to Mr. Syers who intends to carry on a business in groceries and clothing.

G. S. Lartee has again taken up the work of Agent here for the O. P. Ry., having a few days ago returned from his extended western trip.

James Pierce has sold his house and lot known as the Thacher Barker house to Peter Sullivan of this place.

Why haven't you bought a War Savings Certificate.

War Savings Certificates make a fine wedding present.

GALWAY O HALIFAX ANARCHY'S APOSTLES

A SCHEME TO CONNECT DOMINION WITH OTHERLAND.

It is Proposed That the Splendid Irish Harbor Should Be Used as Part of an Undertaking Which Will Strengthen the Empire and Also Please People of Ireland.

At a dinner given, some time ago, by the Empire Press Union, in London, in honor of the delegates of the Imperial War Conference, a point brought out by several of the speakers was the great need of the Empire of improving its means of communication. Thus, Lord Burnham hoped for a united effort to establish an All-Ireland route of cable communications by land and sea; whilst Sir Robert Borden declared that Canada was prepared to do her utmost to improve transport and intercommunication; and Mr. Massey, speaking for New Zealand, desired to endorse all that had been said of the need for better communication between the Mother Country and the Dominions.

In these circumstances, the question of an All-Ireland route from London to Canada, by way of the port of Galway, on the west coast of Ireland, discussed in the interview with the famous railway builder, Mr. Robert Worthington, of Dublin, becomes a specially important one. Mr. Worthington has been advocating this scheme for several years past, and anyone who has acquaintance with the facts of the case cannot fail to be impressed with the great advantages of the scheme. It would shorten the journey between London and Halifax by between ten and twelve hours; what it would avoid the necessarily slow passage down the Irish Channel, if the voyage from Liverpool be considered in comparison. Galway Bay, which, as Mr. Worthington pointed out, was declared by a Royal Commission on Irish harbors, over thirty years ago, to be the "most suitable site for a great national harbor," has certainly many remarkable advantages. At the site where the harbor would be constructed, there is a sufficient depth of water, even at low tide, to allow of the entrance of the largest liners afloat. Vessels, instead of being obliged to slow down for hours before arrival, as in the case of a river approach, could steam full speed out of the Atlantic into Galway Bay; whilst the harbor itself would have the natural protection of the Aran Islands.

The scheme has, as might be expected, influential support, support which comes from Galway itself, from twenty-seven municipal, county, and district councils in Ireland, from the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, the Port and Docks Board of the Dublin Corporation, and other public bodies. It has also the unanimous support of the Imperial Conference, and the earnest approval of statesmen and capitalists in Canada and Newfoundland. With such universal approval it can hardly fail to be a matter of surprise that there has been such delay in giving effect to the project. Mr. Worthington, however, provides the explanation. "Ireland," he says, "has many grievances, real and imaginary, but one of the former, which has existed for centuries, is the hostility of the English capitalists to any Irish development that, in any way, affects their interests." It is, of course, the same attitude which sought to safeguard English commerce by imposing drastic restrictions on Irish trade in the Eighteenth Century, restrictions which called forth the bitter denunciation of Henry Grattan and other Irish statesmen. Times have changed, and with them the character of this opposition. It is no longer possible to promote unjust legislation, but there are other means of thwarting enterprise. "Twice," Mr. Worthington declares, "I had arranged the capital and twice the hidden hand upset my efforts. Their influence is powerful, and not less so when indirectly applied." It is, of course, needless to say that such opposition in no way represents the attitude of England towards Ireland today. The history of the past twenty years, where Ireland is concerned, is sufficient proof to the contrary. This, however, is all the more reason why the British authorities should give the whole question their urgent attention. It is, as Mr. Worthington well says, a project "vital to the Empire's interest," calling for Government assistance; and the blocking of such a scheme by any private body of financiers, however large or influential, is most clearly not to be tolerated.

Reaches Height of 380 Feet.

Douglas fir is the largest structural timber growing in Canada. Trees have been measured up to 380 feet high, with a maximum diameter of fifteen feet. The largest trees scale as high as 60,000 feet, board measure. The wood is one of the hardest, heaviest, stiffest, and strongest found in Canada. So far as structural timber is concerned, Douglas fir is by all means the most important, although there are several other species which produce very good structural timber. According to recent estimates of the Commission of Conservation, the total supply of merchantable Douglas fir is about 75 billion feet, board measure, and since the tree grows satisfactorily under reforestation there is little reason to believe the supply will be exhausted for many years.

Decorations for American Legion. Members of the American Legion in the Canadian army who have won decorations for bravery in the field in the present war hereafter will receive also, as gifts from their regimental commanders, a silver decoration bearing the crest of George Washington upon the Canadian maple leaf.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Wood's Phospholine, The Great English Remedy. Cures and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood, cures all kinds of nervous debility, loss of brain, worry, depression, loss of energy, palpitation of the heart, etc. Price \$1 per box. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists. Also on receipt of 10c in stamps from the publisher.

TWO NOTED LEADERS ARE NOW IN PRISON.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman Seen to Thrive on Unpopularity With the Legal Powers—They Are Opposed to Organized Society and Fight Bitterly Against All Forms of Authority.

It is no new experience for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman to languish in jail, and apparently not particularly distasteful to them. What would be insupportable would be to be sent to jail privately, without any newspaper comment, without their friends being given a chance to hail them as martyrs. At present they are serving long terms for using their influence to defeat the operations of the selective draft law. It has been half jokingly suggested that it was rather a mistake to arrest them, since they thrive on imprisonment, and if left at large it would have been much easier for the New York police to round up the other proletarians, anarchists, and pacifists who are always to be found in their company. Deprived of their natural leaders, the others may continue to work underground, and thus be more difficult to capture.

Emma Goldman is a Russian Jewess and was born in 1869. At the age of 17 she was a full-fledged anarchist, and arrived in the United States ready to preach the doctrine she had learned from the Nihilists. For awhile she worked in factories; then she got married and was unhappy, but the natural ecstasy of her husband is taken for granted. She has formed occasional unconventional alliances. In 1893 she incited a riot in New York, and as a result spent a year in jail. This did not cure her, for on her release she resumed her anarchist preachings, though with more cunning. At the time of the assassination of President McKinley she was again arrested on suspicion of having incited Czolgoz, who was a friend of hers, but was acquitted. Her life has been a strenuous one, and she is probably the most thoroughly detested woman in the United States. For a considerable time she found it expedient to pass as "Miss Smith" because of her difficulty in getting lodging.

Berkman is her favorite pupil. He attained nation-wide notoriety when he made an attempt to murder J. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh. Early broodings over capitalism and the injustice of all existing forms of government are said to have driven him to the deed which earned for him a prison sentence of 22 years. He served only 14 years, like Emma Goldman, imprisonment did not daunt his fiery spirit, and on his release he immediately took up his work where it had been broken off and began the publishing of a revolutionary labor paper. Miss Goldman, too, by the way, is a publisher. Since then Berkman has been several times under arrest, but has not been sentenced, though several of his dupes have served time because they endeavored to put his ideas into practice. He has been associated with the I. W. W., and indeed he and Miss Goldman have found the scheme of becoming patrons of new forms of violence, in causes which interest them only because of the opportunities for violence that they present, to be a better means of achieving notoriety than steadily preaching their old doctrine of anarchy.

The creed of Goldman and Berkman has been frequently declared in their writings. As to government, they believe that there ought to be no Government at all. They contend that it has only succeeded in protecting property and monopoly, and as they declare that all property ought to be in common, and nobody have any private rights to it, they insist that government is a huge failure, and the cause of many of the troubles of the world. They maintain that soldiers are merely professional man-killers, who are worse than ordinary murderers, since the murderer kills either for some advantage to himself or in a fit of anger. In the course of their speeches against the draft they saved over and over again, "I believe that militarism will cease when the liberty-loving spirits of the world say to their masters: 'Go and do your own killing. We have sacrificed ourselves and our loved ones too long ago for your battles. It is enough for us to have made parasites and criminals of us in time of peace and brutalized us in time of war. We have separated us from our human nature and have made us a human slaughter-house. So, we will do our killing or fight for the country or have stolen from us.'"

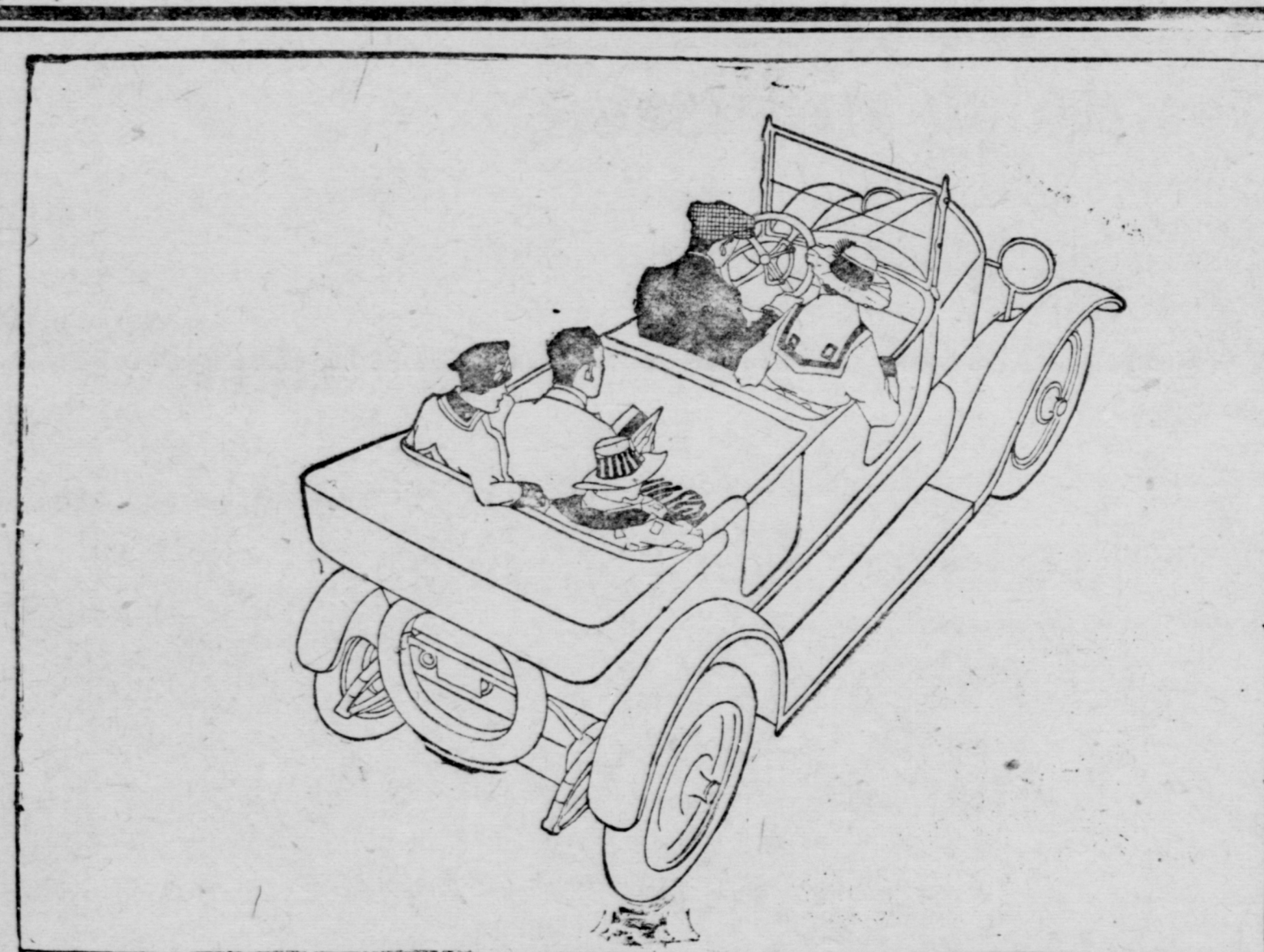
They believe in free speech, that is to say, that everyone shall have the right to say or print exactly what he thinks, without any restriction whatever. If any harm should result from this freedom it will be counteracted by more free speech. All forms of religion they hold to be superstition, and all churches stumbling-blocks to human progress. They believe in free love, free motherhood. The most pernicious part of the doctrine is that they have a right to impose their beliefs upon people who dissent from them by means of bombs. No one can object to them holding any theories that they please upon any subject. They are regarded as menaces to human society because they advocate the use of murder and arson to establish a reign of anarchy.

Paper in Cigarettes.

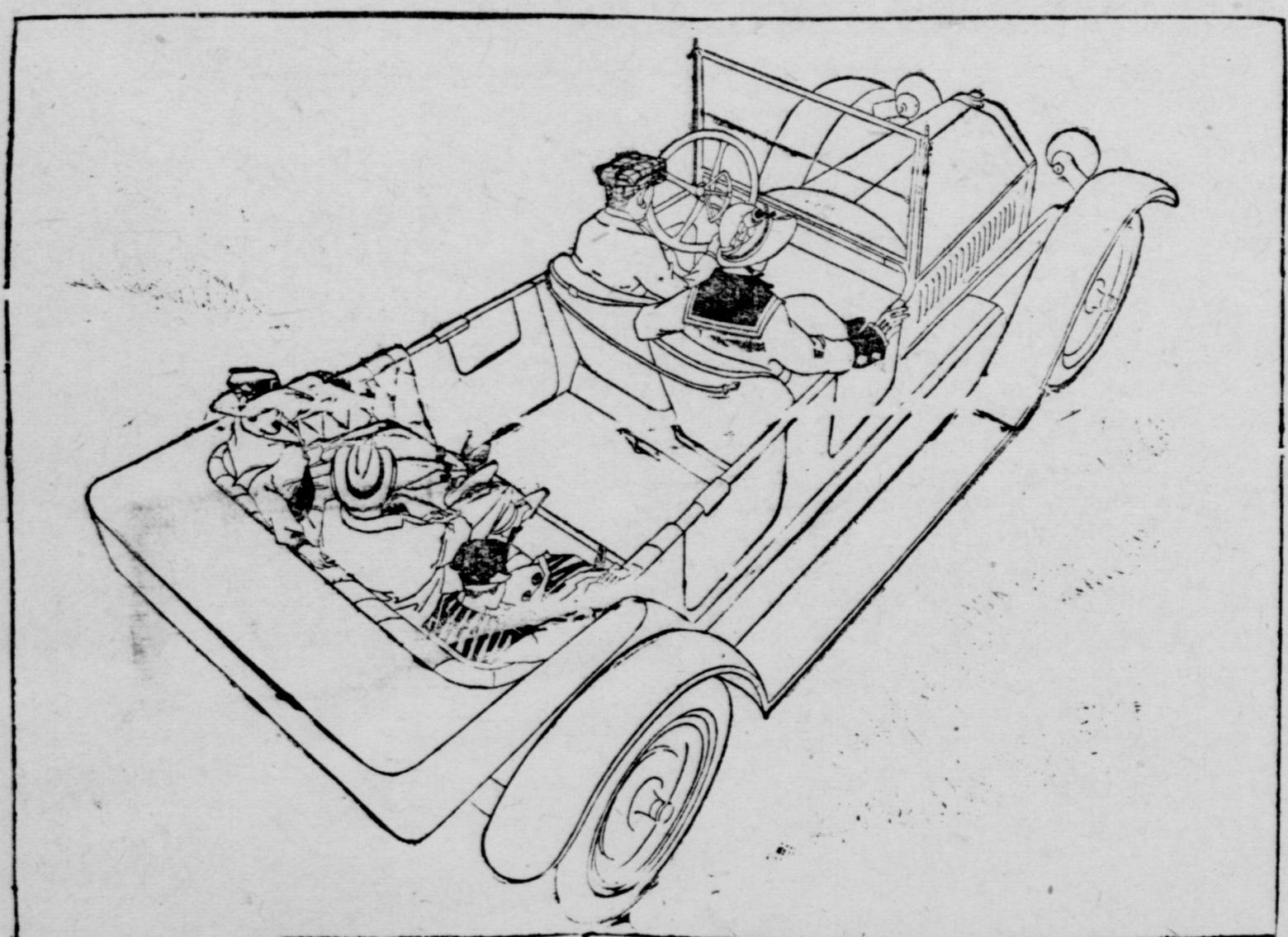
It is estimated that over two hundred thousand pounds weight of paper are used in this country yearly for the manufacture of cigarettes.

Buy a WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE and help the cause of freedom.

Buy a WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE today. It is your duty.



Five people in the so-called five passenger small car



Five people comfortably seated in a Canadian Studebaker car

Nearly every automobile manufacturer has made an increase in prices, but Studebaker prices still remain the same as they were last Spring. This further increases the value of Studebaker cars in comparison with all others, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

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