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LANCERS ECLIPSE EVEN LIGHT BRIGADE CHARGE

(BY J. M. JEFFRIES)

From a point behind the British troops, August 30 (Sunday evening). I am not allowed to mention the place from which I am writing, but I have come in contact with the British troops. Thousands of them have just passed me, all from the front. There was one contingent of wounded among them.

The faces of the men are all red with the sun, their tunics are open at the throats, they are covered with thick dust, and for all the losses they recently have sustained they take the war lightly, looking around them with a good natured laugh and waving a greeting to the townspeople, who look upon them as saviours and friends.

There is difficulty in getting a connected account of the operations from the soldiers, and if one could do so it would be injudicious to publish it. But the campaign so far appears to have been a series of stubborn, disciplined, tactical retreats tempered with some offensive feats of extraordinary gallantry.

A MEMORABLE FEAT.

One of these as it was recounted to me to-day deserves to be put beside the most notable feats of the British army.

The Ninth Lancers seem to have repeated under almost the identical conditions the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

Since the beginning of the fighting the German artillery has been the bane of our troops during the action at——, which is close to the Belgian frontier. Terrible havoc had been caused in our ranks by great shells from a battery of eleven guns inside a wood. By the disposal of large quantities of forage the guns had the appearance of small haystacks or something of the kind. Their first fire caused a terrible loss to our men, who approached unsuspectingly.

LIKE CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.

The same guns continued their fire for several hours, with continuous effect, and it seemed impossible to silence their fire, when the Ninth Lancers made their heroic attempt.

They rode straight at the guns debouching into the open and charging under a hail of melinite or lyddite from other German guns.

I have not been able to get an accurate estimate of the distance they rode, but they reached the guns—heavy guns almost approximating siege guns in size—cut down all the gunners and put the guns out of action. Then, like their prototypes at Balaklava, they rode back and on their return fell in greater numbers still. All estimates of the loss must be received with caution, as soldiers become detached and rejoin their regiments later. I have met several lost regiments myself to-day.

The whole forces here are speaking of this charge.

GALLANT GRENFELL'S DEED

Another gallant deed was that of Capt. F. O. Grenfell of the Ninth Lancers. He was hit in both legs and had two fingers shot off at the same time. Almost as he received these wounds a couple of guns posted nearby were deprived of their servers, all of whom save one were struck by the bursting of shrapnel. The horses for the guns had been placed under cover.

"We'll get the guns back," cried Grenfell, and at that, with a number of his men, in spite of his wounds, he did manage to harness the guns up and get them away. He then was taken to a hospital.

There was a great feat of arms too at Solemes, east of Cambrai, on Wednesday last. A number of English regiments, but it is difficult to confirm which with absolute accuracy, held an exposed position. They were expecting support all day, but the support was delayed. The enemy crept around them and the British, to avoid being encircled, charged the gradually enclosing German ring with the bayonet.

The men went at it yelling and shouting and got through where there was a gap. There was no more than 800 yards between the enveloping German forces. On the gap the German artillery was trained with its unfailing regularity and the loss of all these regiments was great. It is generally acknowledged that our troops have suffered very severely indeed and that they have behaved with great courage.

Boer War Was Child's Play.

Men who took part in the South African campaign say that the hottest firing there was childish compared with that the troops have undergone in Belgium and France.

The German trenches are lined with machine guns. The infantry behind cause no perturbation. Their firing is valueless and their ranks are too packed for them to use their rifles properly. But their machine guns pour out an incessant sheet of lead and defend the trenches only too well. We need more such guns and more guns of a type to cope with the German aeroplanes, which hover over the exact positions of our troops and mark the range of the German artillery.

The drivers of these Taube machines are very daring and will fly following the whole length of our trenches. Our howitzers have brought down some. Our men brought one down the other day, but there seems to be many more.

The one complaint of our men here is that they cannot get hand to hand with the Germans. Their shell fire prevents this. Most of the wounded are suffering from shell wounds. Bullet wounds are much less common.

Our artillery has been well served and has caused much damage to the Germans. As far as can be learned we have lost only four guns and have taken twenty-six, but these figures are not official.

Our transport column taking rations to the men was cut out by the Germans, and the men had to do marches of thirty-six and twenty miles on successive days on two biscuits per man, but, as one of them said, "We revenged ourselves by taking a German supply column the next day."

The Scots Greys' Brave Major.

The Scots regiments, including the famous Greys, have been heavily engaged.

There was the splendid personal action of the Major who, in a rapid retirement while the hostile cavalry was threatening and the battery horses had been disabled, pushed the battery into position with his own hands, aided by officers and men along the road, to a point of vantage. The fire from the battery at this point was able to counteract the enemy's offensive.

About this small town this evening the behaviour of all these men of ours is sober and tranquil. There is no flurry of excitement. The present operations might be only manoeuvres. They keep their anger for the field of battle.

Not so with the Germans. Some of the British who were captured were stripped and bound to the wheels of the German guns so they could not escape, but with the complicity of a brave peasant they did escape and brought back the story.

We are so near the enemy here that we can hear the guns to-night. The British troops are facing the enemy on a new line. The utmost good relations exist between the British and the French. Frenchmen with whom I have been talking are full of praise of the British behaviour under fire.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"IF ENGLAND SHOULD DIE, YOU DIE"

HOW CAN FARMERS BEST HELP ENGLAND IN HER DEATH GRIP WITH EUROPE?— FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

(The Maritime Farmer)

If England dies, you die."

Such was the grave warning uttered in the city of St. John a few nights ago by Sir Rider Haggard, noted author and member of the Dominion's Royal commission.

Sir Rider has been led to doubt if Canadians fully realized that England is in the death grip of Europe and whether we are sufficiently impressed with the view that this is our war, quite as much as it is England's.

The Maritime Farmer, in its front page article, has been privileged to deal in the past with purely agricultural matters. Unfortunately Germany and Austria have decreed that the plowshare shall be forged into the sword and England has been drawn into a struggle greater than the world has yet witnessed.

It is estimated that twenty millions of men will be engaged in this horrible and uncivilized butchery. Already English dead have been accounted for and thousands of brave fellows will follow where the memories of Waterloo and their fathers lead. We in Canada have contributed our first installment to the grim tragedy and the signs point to other thousands who will also go to the front.

* * *

Then, what of the morrow? "If England dies, you die" are words which will inspire every Canadian to do the best that in him lies. Already the fields of Europe are being tilled by women. What will the next few months mean to Canada and particularly to the Maritime Propinces. Will the women be working our farms in two, four, six, twelve months hence? These are questions which must be soberly asked and thoughtfully answered.

But suppose Canada does not reach the state where the men MUST go to the front. We still can be of inestimable assistance to the motherland. Every acre of soil that is possible to prepare should be broken for next season's crop. England is in her death grip To Canada she must look for food and our duty is to see that the men at the front are fed. There lies our goal.—It is not to be a question this year of best prices in best markets. We are to feed the men in the trenches. Lord Kitchener is credited with the statement that the war will last eighteen months. These, long dreary months will be pregnant with anxiety, the loss of dear ones, the dislocation of all lines of business and the many other sides of HELL that accompanies war.

The farmers of the Maritime provinces should see to it that the approaching few months are put to the very best use in providing for the LARGEST CROP THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO RAISE. There will be need for every pound of foodstuff. Canada's offer of five million bags of flour to England was received with joy and thankfulness. It is not the luxuries of life that will be in demand during the months to come but the commonest necessities. They are produced on the farm. In addition to the food supply for men, the demand for fodder for the tens of thousands of horses at the front will be enormous. Europe, deluged in blood, cannot produce it, and Canada must help. That is why every possible effort should be put forth at the earliest possible date to fit the fields for the crops of next year. No living man knows what the coming months may have in store for us. The summer of 1915 may find the fields of the Maritime Provinces tilled by women and men to old to bear arms. The very produce, which the farmers are urged to make ready for, may be their next year's rations on some distant battle field.

"If England dies, you die," are words which should burn their way into every man's understanding. They are whips whose scourge should awaken us to the realities of the present day situation! Without England, WHAT? . . Where will our home, our liberties, our freedom and everything we hold dear, be? And England is in the death grip. So says one of the foremost men in the British Empire. Already the women of the Tight Little Island have bid Godspeed to husbands, sons, brothers and have, like Spartan mothers of old, exhorted them to be true to British traditions, to that history of wonderful needs and devotion to duty, which has made England what England is, our protector, our champion.

* * *

This is not a mere froth. It is the Gospel of today that should be preached in every section of Canada. The question on every man's lips should be, what can I do for the Empire. The Maritime Farmer has given the answer in part to every agriculturist in the Maritime Provinces. See to it, then, that, realizing "If England dies, you die." you will give your best effort to sustain a cause, than which there has been none worthier in all history.

The present situation is unique in the history of the Dominion of Canada. It is the first time since confederation that we have been confronted by an enemy whose sole interest is that of conquest. Germany desires not only that her supremacy be indisputable in Eurape but she would extend her colonies and thus secure to herself a haven lor the teeming millions who have long since over-crowded the fatherland. Canada, the brightest jewel in the British colonial crown, would doubtless be the first concern of Germany. "Shall we submit?" "Are we but slaves?" There can be only negative answers to both questions. To Canada, in her death grip England looks for subsistance. We know what the response will be. Every acre of available land should be prepared this year for next year's crop. We can at least feed the men at the front, always remembering that grave warning, "If England dies, you die."

THE ENGAGEMENT BEFORE OSTERODE

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8. Telegraph Special.—A good deal of light is thrown on the engagement in which General Sasonoff was killed by the narration of a Colonel who was among he wounded. He says "What happened before Osterode was much less terrible than you can believe. Here our corps held the long line from Soldau on the left wing at Neidenburg. On the right the main forces were concentrated on the right wing. Then however we received information that the enemy had concentrated his strength on our left wing. Accordingly we too began to move our troops from the right wing towards Soldau. So far as our knowledge went our forces were not smaller than those of the Germans and the staff considered a battle practicable. But the Germans, it is said, had received large reinforcement on the night of August 31. In this single night 160 trains with troops reached them. Moreover we had not counted upon having to deal with their heavy artillery here. It had been assumed that only ordinary field artillery would take part in the fight. When fire was opened it was at first difficult to comprehend what had happened, what hell had opened its gates. How strong the enemey's fire was appears from the fact that in between two and three hours it completely destroyed Soldau. In the town literally not one stone was left upon another. All efforts to break through this fire and reach the enemy were in vain. Besides their great mobility, their artillery must not be forgotten. All except heavy guns are rapidly moved about on motor-cars."

Questioned as to statements that the artillery of the Russians was superior to that of the enemy, the Colonel replied, "So long as the Germans were on our terrtory that was so but as soon as we reached their territory there was a change. Their country had undoubtedly been divided into squares each of which in turn was vigorously bombarded. That explains the failure of Osterode. I can assure you the Germans are not in Soldau. We have withdrawn from there but they have not occupied it." News of the evacuation by the Germans of frontier districts of Russian Poland, arose from the defeat of a detachment of the enemy at Petrikau, consisting of a squadron of the deaths head Hussars from Danzig. These were lately commanded by the Crown Prince. They were under Major Count Stolberg, who nominated himself commandant of Petrikau. A detachment left the town in a great hurry, taking the road to the North. Before going far, however, it was met by a squadron of Russian Hussars, who, after a fierce skirmish succeeded in cutting it to pieces, only a few riders managing to escape. All the officers were killed. On the body of Count Stolberg, was found a large sum of money which was at once sent back to his widow at Danzig. On the Russian side seven men were wounded by carbine bullets. At Saleef, in Petrikau, the retreating Germans fired at a cart crowded with civilians, killing a girl of twelve and wounding a dozen other prisoners.

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES ... NOW TOTAL 15,151

LONDON, September 8.—An official list of the British casualties was issued Sunday night. This was the third list made public and completes the casualties up to September 1. It was as follows'

Killed—9 officers; 33 men.
Wounded—27 officers; 120 men.
Missing—49 officers; 4,558 men.

The two previous lists accounted for 10,355 men, killed, wounded and missing, making a total of 15,151.

AUSTRALIA'S DREADNOUGHT IN FULL CHASE AFTER GERMAN CRUISER.

HONOLULU, Sept. 8.—The Watson Navigation Company's steamer Wilhelmina reported on arrival here yesterday that she picked up a wireless message from the British dreadnought Australia, then in Hawaiian waters, saying that she was in full chase of the German cruiser Nurnberg, which left here September 1st.

The Nurnberg is a small cruiser of only 3,450 tons and if overhauled would have little chance with even an armored cruiser. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1-inch guns.

It is believed here that the Australian cable to British Columbia was cut by the Nurnberg.

LT.-COL. C. CREW READ, Sus'

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Lakefield, Que., Oct. 9, 1907

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Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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S. A. McDonald The Island's Leading Store

New Fall Goods

For the past few weeks we have been extremely busy opening up our large shipments of fall goods. Every nation in existance have added their quota to this stock. Orders for most of these goods were placed by us many months ago, and were safe on their way across the Atlantic before the declaration of war, and consequently the pressing situation in price will not affect us in the least this season. Strange to say, our German and Austrian goods were on the ocean some days previous to the declaration of hostilities in that foreign land.

New Silks Direct from the Orient

Everything that is New in Silks is here now

A few days after receiving our large shipment of fall silks, we received a note from the largest manufacturer of silks in Japan, stating that, owing to the fact that their country is now in a state of war they will be unable for the present to execute further orders for silks.

Ladies' Winter Coats

From our own Canadian Factories, copied from the New York and Parisian Models, we have received all the new ideas for Fall and Winter. You ladies will agree with us in buying, that they are the most nifty being shown in the City. An exact duplicate of any coat shown by us will not be seen in any other store in the City this season, that is owing to the fact that we have been buying these goods in very large quantities, and have been able to control the output of some of the largest mantel houses on the continent.

The new cloths are pretty indeed. The designs into which they are manufactured are equally good, making particularly effective garments, of which we have many hundreds now to choose from.

Some of the New Goods

Following is the list of some of the new goods we opened in the past few days:

Ladies' Coatings; Dress Goods; Silks from the Orient; Golf Coats for Ladies and Gentlemen; Kid Gloves from France; Underwear; Children's Coats; Boys' Suits; Men's Coats; Mufflers; Frilling; Children's heavy Dresses; Ladies' Cashmere Delaine Waists; Raincoats; Fur Robes; Fur Ruffs; Fur Coats; Men's Hats and Caps; Oil Coats; Shirts; Coating Cloth; Hosiery; French Flannels, Linens; Towling, Wool Wraps; Blanketing; etc, etc.

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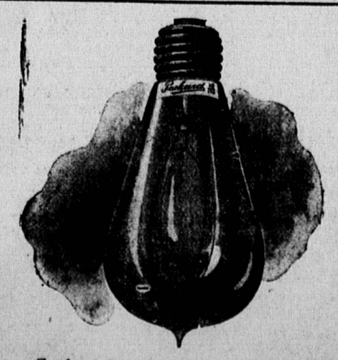

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