

Roye Is Captured; War Situation Last Night

New York, Aug. 27.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following: Frenzied counter-attacks by the foe who realizes that the vital of his defense are fast being eaten into have failed to hold back the British and French armies who are hard after the Germans on the seventy-five mile battle front from the north of Arras to the region of Soissons.

All along the front the German line has given way before the pressure of the British and French troops at points where the falling back of the enemy or the capture of towns and roads running eastward adds greatly to his already serious predicament on the standpoint of strategy.

Numerous towns, villages and hamlets have fallen into the hands of the British and French in the continuation of the fighting, and scarcely anywhere along the battle front have the Germans been able to do more than delay the Allies when they knock for admittance to the German line. Rear guard actions in which innumerable machine guns are used also are serving merely to keep the Allied advance slowed down as far as possible while the main German bodies make their way eastward in retreat toward the new positions.

Almost at Gates of Peronne. In the region around Arras the British now are well astride the roads leading to Douai and Cambrai and farther south along the Somme they have pressed forward until they are almost at the gates of Peronne.

Between the Somme and the Oise the French have broken the backbone of the German resistance at Roye, capturing this pivotal point on an invasion eastward of the plains of Picardy and advancing their lines north and south of the town over a front of about twelve and one-half miles to a depth of more than two and one-half miles at certain points.

North of Soissons the French, although the Germans are fighting them bitterly, again have advanced slightly their line in the outflanking movement both against the Chemin-des-Dames region and the Noyon sector.

Everywhere the Germans have lost heavily in men killed or made prisoners and in addition the Allied troops again have captured numerous guns, machine guns and war stores. The prisoners taken by the British from last Wednesday to Monday of the present week aggregated 21,000. In the fighting Tuesday around St. Mar, west of Roye, the French secured 1,100 captives.

The Canadian troops are fighting in lively fashion between the Senne and Scarpe Rivers, and to them have fallen

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Face never free from two or three years. Were sore and often became large and hard. Left dark, red blotches that disfigured face. Nothing did much good till tried Cuticura. Helped from first application and now face is healed.

From signed statement of Miss Lorena Kennedy, R. R. 1, Williamsport, Ont., March 7, 1917.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation of the skin and scalp. By using these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

FAVOR GEORGE A. HENDERSON AS NEXT POLICE MAGISTRATE

That the provincial government be memorialized: "That in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of the police magistrate of the city of St. John, it would be in the opinion of this council, desirable, that George A. Henderson, the present clerk of the police court of St. John, should be appointed to the vacancy; and that this council considers, that, such an appointment, would be in conformity with the principle, now being applied generally, in the civil service of all progressive communities, that appointments should be made by way of promotion, in cases, where the subordinate possesses the requisite experience and aptitude for the position which is to be filled."

The foregoing resolution was unanimously passed yesterday afternoon by the common council. The resolution was submitted by Commissioner McLeish, who in introducing it said that since the city of St. John has to pay the magistrate's salary, and yet the appointment is made by the provincial government, he saw no reason whatever why the common council could not put themselves on record as being in favor of a man such as Mr. Henderson to succeed Magistrate Ritchie in the event of his being "retired from office." He thought that it was high time that the council should recommend a man, as he understood that there were already four applicants in Mr. Henderson's favor. Henderson was a man who could ably fill the office and was deserving of the position.

Another matter added that by the council recommending a man it would prove to the provincial government that the council was interested in the appointment. At least, the resolution was seconded by Commissioner Fisher. Mr. Fisher said that while he was in favor of Mr. Henderson getting the position in the event of a vacancy, yet he thought it would be better to wait until the time when the city commissioners in council meet the provincial government. Mr. McLeish said in reply that he would not be able to do so. Commissioner Fisher then seconded the resolution. Commissioner Bullock said that he had known Mr. Henderson for a considerable time and that he felt that he was deserving of the position and had no doubt that he could fill the position.

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PURGATIVE WATER

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FARMERS CALLED ON FOR STATEMENT OF INCOME

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—Good crops and high prices for farm produce of all kinds, especially in eastern Canada, this year are bringing the farmers within the plutocratic class that has to pay the federal income tax. Hitherto the farmers as a class have pretty well escaped all special war taxation although save for the labor problem farming is now an envied industry to the ordinary city man. The finance department believes that there are tens of thousands of farmers in Canada who netted over three thousand dollars from their farms last year and that their profits this year will be even higher. Consequently the income tax forms have been sent out to farmers generally, asking for detailed statements of gross incomes and operating expenses.

ALL GOES WELL FOR NAVY LEAGUE APPEAL

The executive of the Navy League appeal met yesterday in the board of trade rooms, E. L. Rising in the chair and F. A. Dykeman acting as secretary. All societies interested in the big day were represented including every chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, Daughters of Israel, Y. W. F. A., St. Vincent's Alumnae, G. W. V. A., men's committees and others.

The meeting was enthusiastic, a great deal of work being reported on and it was felt that the objective of \$15,000 for the day as some really generous pledges were already in sight. Mrs. M. B. Edwards, chairman of the women's committee, reported she had organized thoroughly the city and suburbs, not forgetting such places as Rothesay, Fair Vale and the western side of the river as far as Westfield. Mrs. Marcus was added to the publicity committee and Mrs. Church, chairman of the box committee reported the boxes and tags had been presented. The women's canvassing committee gave assurances that every business house in the city would be afforded an opportunity to meet the appeal on behalf of our sailors.

Several motor cars for the use of workers are needed and early offers will greatly assist the committee. Captain A. J. Mulcahy offers a novelty for Wednesday and Thursday which will become as something of a nature of a surprise and should prove of great interest. On Wednesday evening a gathering in King Square on behalf of the sailors will be addressed by several ladies and gentlemen. Headquarters for the day will be at Trinity church school house and the banks will be taken for counting to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In reply to some inquiries the president of the Navy League has stated that it would be quite in order to take new members on September 5, but this money must be kept separate and a careful record kept of the applications.

Reports from outside points are most encouraging. Moncton is also holding a tag day and Fredericton, Woodstock, Sussex and other places are expected to be in line. The Chatham organization was completed at a meeting in the town hall last evening at which Mayor Snow presided and an address was given by Rev. Alfred Hall, dominion commissioner. J. M. Maxwell consented to act as convener for the Navy League appeal.

In teaching the Hun a decent respect for the rights of others, a rap on the nose beats two columns of illuminating argument.—Arkansas Gazette.

Stiff Training For The Work Of Chasing Subs

Special Course For This Branch of Naval Work

Must Know Many Things

And Know Them Thoroughly—Worth the Trouble When Well-Placed Shot Sends Under-water Craft to the Bottom

(By Willard Connelly, U. S. N. R. F.)

What would you rather shoot at than a U-boat? A bunch of ten of course, flotilla of U-boats, or a squadron, since they are said now to come in large floes.

Uncle Sam has ordered an unrestricted, open season for this variety of game. He wants keen young hunters to man his ocean foxhounds, the submarine chasers. If you want to be a go-get-'em man, here is your chance. You will get more thrills out of the job than an actor in a Douglas Fairbanks movie does. You begin at Dunwoody institute, Minneapolis. Everything is there but the salt water, the submarines and the chaser. This may not sound like a practical beginning for a course in submarine chasing, but after you've taken it and finished up the preliminary work elsewhere you will say it's the most practical and thorough course you've ever had.

To begin with, to go submarine chasing it isn't enough to be sound in mind, limb and morals, and to have the right age and sex. As an initial guarantee of fitness and instincts, you have to know something about the modern engine—steam, oil, or gas. But if you satisfy your local examining board in that and all other respects, to Dunwoody you go and into the hands of one Commandant Warren J. Terhune, United States navy, for two months of intensive, war-time preliminary education.

You thought you knew something about cylinders and crank cases and trimming gears? And that's why you felt qualified in the first place? Possibly. But you will know more when you get through.

To begin with, engine types are taken up, their history, a study of their rudiments and the general construction and arrangement of parts. Then comes the crank case, with its attached parts, crank cases of two and four-cycle engines, bearings, crank shafts, flywheels, counterbalancing, connecting rods. After this cylinder parts, how they are built and assembled, two and four-cycle cylinders, pistons and things. This work

is followed up a study of valves, springs, and timing, with cam shafts and timing gears. Lubrication comes next, including a description of methods with a survey of oils and the characteristics of each. Carburetion follows, with fuels and their uses, mixing valves, carburetors, fuel tanks, piping exhausts, manifolds and mufflers, inlet, exhaust, cut-outs.

Very detailed attention is given to ignition. After a classroom theoretical description of the several systems, wiring is taken up in the laboratory, coils, interrupters, and distributors, magnetos and generators. Starting and lighting are studied with work on generators and motors, wiring and cut-outs, storage batteries and lights. Part of the time here is spent in the electrical shop at Dunwoody, the gas engine men acquiring enough of electricity to give them a broader understanding of their specialty.

Toward the end of the course much emphasis is laid on transmission systems—gear sets and reverse gear; thrust bearings, propeller shafts and propellers. The final topic is boat construction, with a study of displacements, theory, hull building, engine mounting, control and signals.

After two months in that Minneapolis naval school you are going to know so much about crank cases, timing gears and everything else pertaining to fast motor craft that you will feel you can go to sea at once.

But you don't. You go to New York to the United States naval engine school, now a part of the University of Columbia.

The Columbia school is a second school where you are given a practical, equipped virtually for the sole purpose of training the submarine chaser. You aren't as yet on the water. But for four weeks you study the particular mechanism of the boat that is waiting for you. You do part of your studying in a laboratory where porting the chaser's apparatus are manufactured, and more where the whole 110-foot speeder is put together.

At the end of your four weeks, you get your rating. You graduate as either a machinist's mate, first class, or a chief machinist's mate. But you don't care much what you are. The one thing is that the next step is down the gangway. And, as things have been of late along our coasts, another twelve hours and already you may have something to write home about. But that is improbable.

The Boat on Its Head.

The chances are, that with your boat standing on its head, you will simply continue your engineering course all the way across the Atlantic. You learn more about the searchlights, the radio room—above all, gunnery. And through your eating and sleeping and thinking comes the throes of three 250 horse-power engines, which all but lift your chaser from the water like a flying fish. You study and work, and keep on studying and

working. And very likely when you make port, tired as you are, you will be put at once to give your 110-footer general repairs.

A few weeks later you are out bucking a sea which little boats should only have to look at from inside a breakwater. You haven't been able to sleep. You haven't wanted to eat. And nothing would look better to you than a good high breakwater, when suddenly there is a sputter in your radio room, which is a long, agonizing cry for help. Not from another little boat, either, but from a big one. But you're one of the people they're crying out to. And you send back the word that you've heard and are coming. You give your motors what ought to tear them to pieces but it doesn't possibly hurt them. And you're turning up. You wonder if you'll be in absolute and full command of yourself when the real moment of moments comes, when you have to lead another half-hour of that kind of mental pressure and you'll have forgotten everything you ever knew. But you don't, possibly because all that training at Dunwoody and Columbia and during the voyage across was as draconian as it was. And in the end you are there. You are in sight of it.

You Come A-Shooting.

A big burning freighter is going down, and here and there are boat loads of poor, braving sailors, hurrying and fleeing without even a chance any more to strike back. But that is where you come in. You're so small that you can't see till you're within 500, 1,000 yards, if the weather is thick.

And you come a-shooting. Soon enough, too, you'll know what shelling is yourself. The shipmaster is hurrying and spraying all about you. But you like that. That's what you went to Dunwoody for, and Columbia, and now make the point. You keep on shooting, and through spray and smoke you go right to it. Moreover, because you made chinery and gunnery both are simply a part of yourself, the nearer you come the cooler you are.

You've got the range, and, though your little ship is being hit, too, you're holding it. And at last you make it. You have done it. You have done it. You know what it is to have had your big moment. All that preliminary training has come to a focus in a few minutes. Dunwoody and Columbia have justified themselves.

Important Gift To University Of Chicago

One of the most important and far-reaching gifts ever made to the University of Chicago is just announced at that institution. The La Verne Noyes of Chicago, who has already given to the university the great clubhouse and gymnasium for women, Ida Noyes Hall, at a cost of more than half a million dollars, has just conveyed to the University of Chicago real estate valued at \$2,500,000, the income of which is to be used for the education of soldiers of this war and their children and descendants.

The fund will be designated "The La Verne Noyes Foundation," and the purpose of the donor in establishing the foundation is declared to be his desire "to express his gratitude to those who ventured the supreme sacrifice of life for their country and for the freedom of mankind in this war, and also by giving them honor, to aid in keeping alive through the generations to come the spirit of unselfish patriotic devotion without which no free government can long endure or will deserve to endure." The income from the foundation is to be used as follows: "To pay tuition at not to exceed the ordinary rate in the

University of Chicago, whether in its colleges or in its graduate or professional schools, for deserving students without regard to differences in sex, race, religion or political party, who shall be citizens of the United States and who either first, shall themselves have served in the army or navy of the United States in the line of duty, or who have been honorably discharged; or second, shall be the sons or daughters of anyone who served in the army or navy of the United States in said war, provided that such service was terminated by an honorable death or an honorable discharge.

Twenty per cent of the income may be used in paying salaries of the university staff engaged in teaching American history or the public duties of citizenship, including political economy, political science, and sociology.

The property conveyed consists of the following: Mr. Noyes' homestead on Lake Shore Drive, of which he reserves a life-use; the La Verne Building, 2005-2020 South Michigan avenue; a vacant lot at 1538 Dearborn Parkway; the fee of the history property occupied by the Aermotor Company at Campbell avenue and Twelfth street, about nine and three-quarters acres; the Pickwick Building and leasehold at 2001 Michigan avenue; the shops building and leasehold at 17-20 North Wabash avenue; a quarter interest in the Metropolitan leasehold and building at 10 South State street, of which the donor reserves the income for life; the chemical building and leasehold, 15-21 North Dearborn street.

In an editorial comment on the gift the Chicago Tribune of July 26 says: "The gift of Mr. La Verne Noyes of \$2,500,000 to the University of Chicago for the benefit of those who ventured the supreme sacrifice is an act as characteristic as it is inspiring. Mr. Noyes came to occupy a place among the foremost of Chicago citizens, past and present, by reason of his intelligent and courageous public spirit and frequent public benefices. It is natural, therefore, that he should conceive the splendid tribute to our fighting men which his educational foundation will represent and that he should make such liberal provision for it." And the Chicago Evening Post says editorially: "It is characteristic of this idealism which has ever made Mr. Noyes a notable figure in our affairs that he should at this time crystallize into a splendid gift to the University of Chicago the yearning gratitude which Americans feel toward our boys at the front. To devote an endowment of \$2,500,000 to the free

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Girl! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchid and white, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle and tan lotion, complexion beautifier, at very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchid white for a few cents. Massage the sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

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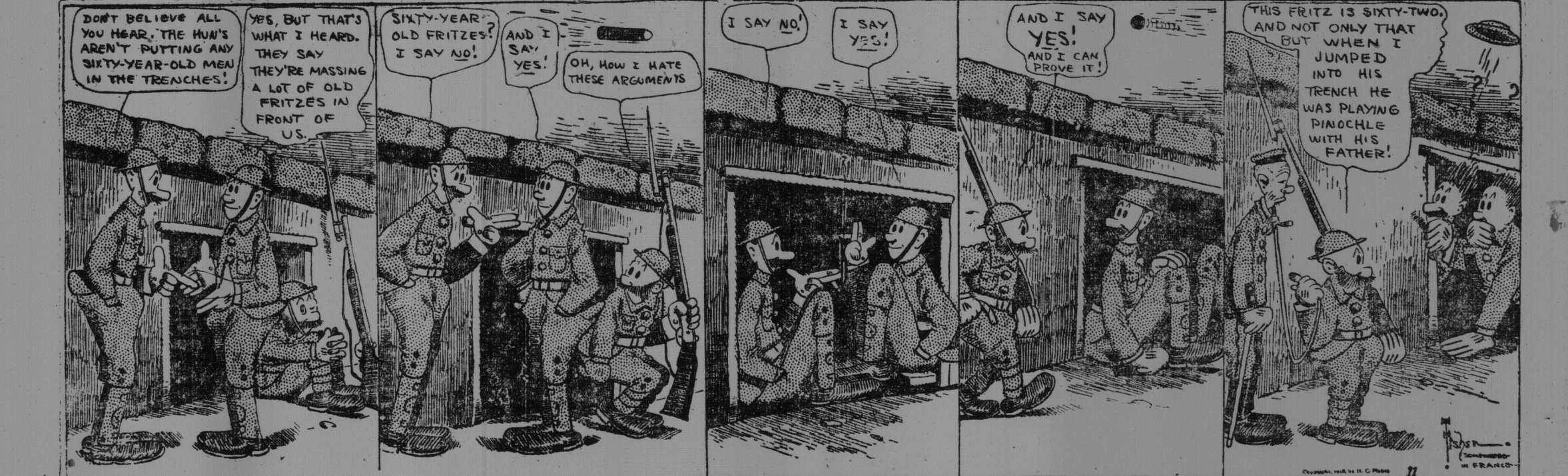
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