

THE UNEQUALLED RUSSIAN CAVALRY



In the early part of the war we read a lot about the efficiency of the German Uhlans (cavalry), but their glory has faded before the recent sweep of the Russians, led by their fine regular cavalry. Picture shows a reserve squadron riding across an open plain in the recently captured country of Bukovina.

SUNDAY WAR NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS FAVORABLE

London, July 23.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Petrograd says: "A Russian advance of five miles is reported on the left wing of the Riga sector. General Von Linsingen's recent losses on the Styr and Lipa rivers are computed at least 50,000 men out of the three corps engaged."
"The Russians are on the point of entering the northeast corner of Galicia, General Boehm-Ermoli and General Count Von Bothmer being out-flanked, both on the north and south."
"The heights captured by the Russians are only four miles from the summit of the Carpathians, and the Hungarian frontier in the direction of Maramaros Sziget."
"The Russians hold the whole of the Trebitzon Erzerum road in Asiatic Turkey."
Petrograd, July 23, via London, 9.10 p.m.—The Russians have driven the Teutonic forces resisting them south of the River Lipsa, in Volynia, near the Galician border, beyond the town of Berestek, to the west. More than 12,000 prisoners were captured by the Russians on Thursday and Friday, making a total of 26,000 captured since July 16.

Vienna, July 23, via London, 7.54 p.m.—Under the menace of a heavy Russian assault the Austrians in the Carpathian region of Southern Bukovina, southeast of Tatarov, have withdrawn towards the main ridge of the Carpathian, the war office officially announced today.

Rome, July 23, 3 p.m.—The battle on the British front in Northern France was resumed today along the whole line from Pozieres to Guillemont, the war office report of this afternoon says. The British captured the German outer works near Pozieres by assault, and carried the fighting into the village. Longwood was also the scene of a desperate struggle. The official statement, which was issued at 2.25 o'clock this afternoon, says: "The battle has been resumed today all along the German front from Pozieres to Guillemont, and reached a stage of intense violence."
Petrograd, July 23, 2.45 p.m.—The new French lines south of Soyecourt on the Somme front have held against a German counter-attack, the war office announced this afternoon. The German attempt, made last night, broke down in the French line. The artillery battle along this front continues.

London, July 22, 7.50 p.m.—A new advance of Turkish forces on the Sinai peninsula to within about thirty miles of the Suez Canal has been reported to the British authorities, who announced today that British cavalry had got in touch with the Turks, and that measures were being taken by the chief commander in Egypt to meet the Turkish movement. "It is reported that the German attempt to advance westward from El Arish to some five miles east of Katia (a distance of about sixty miles, along the Mediterranean coast), where it is entrenching. Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy, and the commander-in-chief in Egypt has taken measures to deal with the situation."

London, July 22.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: Germany is preparing for a supreme effort on the western front, and according to reliable information has drafted to the Somme front in the last three weeks 340,000 men. One hundred thousand are from depots, but the remainder are seasoned men, who have been slightly wounded and are now thoroughly cured. The cavalry is being sent west also, my informant declares. He personally saw regiments of dragoons, hussars, Uhlans and mounted Jaegers passing through Dusseldorf on their way west. It is certain that even at the risk of continual small retreats on the eastern fronts, the Germans are determined to throw everything into the west.

R. K. Y. C. SERVICE AT CRYSTAL BEACH

The annual service of the Royal Kennebec Yacht Club was held yesterday morning at Crystal Beach. There were about 1,600 people present. The members of the St. John Power Boat Club were in attendance with their complete sailing craft and the members of the two clubs, with their friends, made up an unusually large gathering. Threatening weather with a slight rainfall and a little fog, did not interfere greatly with the event. The service this year was of an interesting nature. The service was conducted by the chaplain of the R. K. Y. C., Capt. Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, assisted by Rev. Cecil Nichols, rector at Westfield. The order of service followed that of previous years opening with the hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," followed by the exhortation, the general confession, the collect, the Lord's Prayer, the psalter. The fact that the service was one of interest caused the adding of additional features. These extra features included a prayer for the duration of the war, a prayer for the times, a prayer for victory, and a prayer for the king. These were followed by the scripture reading and a prayer for members of the club, composed by the reverend chaplain. The service was concluded with the benediction. A special orchestra was in attendance under the direction of Morton Harrison. Mr. Holder led the choir work and Dr. Barton presided at the organ.

The annual service of the Royal Kennebec Yacht Club, as stated on the official programme, a "service of interest" was held yesterday at Crystal Beach.



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GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA TIRE ACCESSORIES

FARM HOME CONVENIENCES

Much Needed Improvements to Make The Rural Home Attractive

At the last annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation a report of a survey conducted on 400 farms during 1915 was presented. Some interesting data was secured respecting conditions in many rural homes. Keeping the rural people on the farm is one of Canada's national problems. Many causes have been suggested for the exodus from the city. The conveniences of the city home constitute one of the chief attractions. Notwithstanding this, however, very few farmers have introduced these conveniences into their homes. Of the 400 farms visited, 38 per cent. have young people in their families. With this large percentage of young people it is a regrettable fact that only two per cent. of every hundred have bathrooms in their homes. Only 8.2 per cent. have water closets, only 2.9 per cent. have electric lights. In these 400 homes, only 16.8 per cent. have the water piped into the house, only 17.2 per cent. have furnaces in the home. These conditions are entirely within the control of the farmer, 96.7 per cent. of whom are the owners of farms averaging 126.5 acres.

In contrast with the foregoing, the conveniences which have been supplied by the government and public utility companies and of which the farmer has availed himself, are as follows: The Post Office Department has carried to 76 per cent. of these 400 farms rural mail delivery, allowing 77 per cent. of them to be supplied with daily newspapers, while 38.2 per cent. have the convenience of a telephone. Only 2.5 per cent. have complete sanitary service in their homes, while 5 per cent. have automobiles, and 81.2 per cent. have either automobiles or horse and buggy for the young people. Much has been said and written of late to interest the farmer in the automobile, but little is heard of such home conveniences as the bath tub, kitchen sink, sanitary closet, etc. The automobile may carry the rural housewife away from her drudgery for a few hours each week, and the extent of her blessing, but the price of an automobile would provide a water supply and other conveniences that go with it, and render the home both to the housewife and the young people.

PRICES IN MEXICO

Eighteen Dollars a Day, in Mexican Money, for the cost of living in Mexico, according to the report of the President's Board of Foreign Missions, in Vera Cruz, Mexico, makes some interesting observations on present day social and economic conditions in Mexico. He writes: "In Vera Cruz the cargadores know that their money is not of much real value. They are not allowed to carry their money to the bank, and from there to the Terminal Hotel. On the following morning the charges for the use of the bank are 100 per cent. more than the same building for checking it out. In Vera Cruz I had to pay as high as \$18 (Mex) per day for food, and that at a very inferior quality. "As I see it at the present time the real problem of the Carranza government is not the taxation of the country, but the adjustment of economic conditions. The value of the paper money has deteriorated so much that prices have gone beyond the reach of the common people to supply their daily needs. The cost of living in Vera Cruz is as follows: Beans \$1.10 per bushel; wheat \$1.10 per bushel; corn \$1.10 per bushel; sugar \$4 per kilo; meat (mostly bone and sinew) \$2 per kilo; manta \$4 per metric ton (more than \$40; milk 75 cents per liter. The daily wage of the common laborer is from 50 to 75 cents per day, and I know of men who are working for about 37 and 40 cents. It is impossible for such to feed their families, much less to buy clothes. "There was a good crop of corn last year, so that the present supply is fully sufficient to meet the needs of the people, but the price is so out of proportion to the value of the article that I foresee a great deal of suffering. Since the beginning of this year the price of wheat has increased 25 per cent. White bread, No. 50, costs \$1.50 per loaf, now sell for 40 cents. The 10-cent cans of baking powder are priced at 85, the one-pound cans at 1.00, and the 10-cent boxes of rolled oats at 85."

TOURIST ASSOCIATION PLANS CAMPAIGN

New Bureau Opened Today to Assist Tourists to Get Most Pleasure Out of Their Visit

Arrangements have been made by the Tourist Association with the Canadian Government Railways whereby the former opened today an information bureau in the city ticket office of the C.G.R., Royal Hotel building. A supply of illustrated booklets describing the city and province will be kept on hand together with tide tables, carriage and auto rates. The intention is to make the bureau headquarters, a bureau of information for tourists as regards sight-seeing trips, fishing trips, etc. Cards have been printed and have been placed in the different hotel offices and waiting rooms drawing the attention of tourists to the bureau and inviting them to call if in need of any information. Similar cards have been placed in the rooms of the different hotels where they are sure to be seen by visitors. Another innovation will be the placing of information cards in the waiting rooms of the different hotels where they are sure to be seen by visitors. Should a visitor request that a trip be arranged for him by team or auto, all arrangements will be made at the bureau. Auto owners who have cars to rent are invited to call at the bureau and register their names together with particulars of their car and rates. All such information will be kept strictly confidential. In no case will it be made known to tourists unless the cars are in good condition and the chauffeur thoroughly competent and familiar with the surrounding country. The intention is to make the bureau a source of information, and a starting point for all visitors. Citizens who may have friends visiting them are invited to use the bureau if in need of information.

WAS FRIGHTFULLY WORRIED

INDIGESTION, LOSS OF SLEEP, HEART PATTERATION

A Case that Proves Prompt Action is Wise When Health is Poor. "At night I would wake up with vague feelings of fear and uneasiness in my hands and other parts of the body," writes Mr. E. Q. Smeaton, of St. Johns. "I had grown thin and pale, and at night I was difficult to get enough warmth in my feet to get asleep. My digestion was poor, and appetite very uncertain. The form of nervousness that worried me most was starting at every little thing, which resulted in much violent heart action as sometimes frightened at. Finally I had to give up my work, which was inside office work, so languid, nervous and weak that I had become. Through the intervention of a friend I was induced to use Ferrero's. My appetite improved at once, circulation also improved and Ferrero's accomplished the renewal of my blood and natural warmth seemed to come back to my limbs. At the same time Ferrero's built up my constitution. I became quite strong and resumed my occupation. In brief, I am well. Ferrero's is the only remedy of its kind in the world—it makes you feel better at once; when you are tired and fatigued—when you feel that there is nothing in life for you, that's the time to take Ferrero's. What a change Ferrero's makes! Your blood sings through your veins, carrying nourishment to every nook and corner of the body, you feel the exultant thrill of abundant nerve force, you learn the luxury and delight of being at your best—in perfect good health. Just try Ferrero's and see how much better you feel! It's the one remedy all the world that will get you bracing health at once. Sold everywhere, 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers. USE THE WANT AD. WAY

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Sir William Osler Finds Nerves Are Chief Problem in This War

Typhoid Virtually Conquered Through Lessons Learned in Other Great Conflicts; Awful Strain is Telling on Men

London, June 15.—Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, today, at Oxford, gave an insight into the potent effect of medical science as applied to the war. Sir William laid stress on these two outstanding points: "That typhoid fever, which in nearly every great war has been an enemy as formidable as the bullet, has in this war been so combated as to be a negligible factor. That the opposing armies, because of the terrific nature of fighting with heavy artillery, find themselves confronted with a grave problem in the breakdown of soldiers from shattered nerves. As an infectious enemy which in former great wars sapped the strength of the opposing forces is due, Sir William said, to a perfect system of vigilance among men devoting their time to the medical phase of the war, not alone in the use of preventive serum against infection, but in applying every precaution to keep the camps and trenches clear of germs. As to the treatment of nervousness cases developing from incessant strain under the nose and havoc of never-ending combat, Sir William said the leading scientists of England, France and Germany are devoting themselves attentively to finding the most accurate methods of effecting cures that may be permanent. In England, today, in France and Germany, huge hospitals in the most advantageous environment have been established—scores of them—where soldiers are put under expert handling in the effort to restore shattered nerves. Already many men have been returned to the front by the use of the most effective results have been obtained in England and France. But, says Sir William, the most important work of the hospitals, where the "nerves" cases are treated, personally supervising hundreds of patients, is the work of Dr. Osler in this activity. Sir James McKenzie of Oxford, Sir Clifford Albutt, Regius Professor of Medicine at Cambridge, and Dr. Morley Fletcher, another prominent British scientist. Typhoid Stamped Out "Typhoid fever, a deadly foe in every great war before this," said Sir William, "is no longer a danger to the front. It scarcely exists among the soldiers of today. In former modern wars it was one of the chief causes of most fatal. Over and over again it killed thousands of soldiers before they ever reached the firing line, while one death at the front was appalling. "In the Spanish-American war the American troops had a terrible experience with it. In six months, from June to November, 20,788 officers and men out of 107,078, or practically one-fifth the entire number, had typhoid fever, and 1,580 died. "In the Boer war there were 57,694 cases of typhoid fever of which 19,444 General Keogh. This includes the Canadian and other provincial troops. The French army, too, is maintaining a splendid record in putting down the typhoid foe under supervision of Dr. Vincent, the Paris scientist, the number of cases in the ranks being very small. From reports of German scientists it is clear that the Germans have been equally successful in keeping typhoid down. All along the western front it appears that health conditions, so far as typhoid goes, are good. "Along the eastern front the work has not been effective. Typhoid has developed badly, also cholera and dysentery. They apparently do not apply the same methods of fighting disease as we do in our own armies. The Russian Army has had quite some difficulty with typhoid. In Austria-Hungary there have been in the last five months 412 cases of cholera in the army, with 168 deaths. In Turkey and Asia conditions have been worse than anywhere else throughout the war, many cases of typhoid, cholera, and dysentery attacking the native units. "When the experience of the eastern and western armies, it becomes clear that typhoid fever, if scientifically fought, may no longer be regarded as a menace.

It is no longer the deadly first-rank enemy. Treatment of Nerve Cases.

Turning to the tragedy, as he called it, of nerve attacks of soldiers in the present war, Sir William said it was something that assumed a "great prominence for the nations at conflict." Sir William is personally devoting himself to the hospital maintained by Mrs. Williams Wadford Astor at Cliveden and at the Singer home at Paimont, both of which are ideal. In these, many hundreds of soldiers broken in health have been, since the war began, gradually brought back to control of shattered nerve power. Many have been sent from the hospital completely restored, others are still under treatment for what, to the scientists, is one of the most difficult things medical science has to combat. "In this war it is likely that many of us are a bit jumpy," said Sir William. "Nerve is a special trait of the Briton, who has always shown a rugged capacity to hold on. But in this war we are undergoing a change of gear. Untouched of levels of energy being tapped to meet the strain upon us. "The soldiers in the field are undergoing a strain such as was never experienced in any other world war, at least upon such a gigantic scale; they are under the strain of shell fire, the crash of shell, day and night. It is but natural that strong-willed men who never knew what "nerves" were before the war should be brought to the point of giving way. A limit some time has to be reached in man's endurance. It is not alone the British soldier who is affected by the terrible uproar of the battlefield, but the men of all the armies. "Dr. Oppenheimer, a German scientist, writes in German medical publications of the breakdown of German troops from shattered nerves. "The natural consequence of modern day warfare. "I don't mean to say that the British or Allies are breaking down at any alarming rate from the wear and tear of the war. That is not so. But I am thinking of the cases of the many hundreds of men we get in our hospitals and what the future holds for them. By careful painstaking treatment we are able to bring a man out of a condition of pitiful nervousness and put him so he is able to master his nerve forces once again. "But when the war is over we will have to consider that many of these men are no longer as rugged as they once were, and for them some adjustment must be made in the scheme of life-work. What is it to be? How is the British nation to handle it? How are all the warring nations to meet it? That is a giant problem to come when the war is done."

China Clay in New Zealand

Despite the war, what will eventually probably prove to be a valuable industry has been started in New Zealand, where for some months development has been proceeding on a large scale of china clay at Ngarawahia, in the North Island. An analysis made by the government analyst has proved the material to be very similar to the china clay of Cornwall, and experts from English potteries who have seen it have formed a high opinion of its quality.

HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va.—"After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2312 E. O Street, Richmond, Va. "While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nervousness, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness. For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."