GERMAN RAIDER BLOWS SELF UP AS RUSE FAILS

Episode of Aden Patrol is Pictured by Correspondent on British Ship That Cornered the Mine Layer.

How a German raider after an unsuccessful attempt to escape blew herself up in the Red Sea is told by a naval correspondent of "The London Times," who says:

At the beginning of March, 1917, I was in H. M. S. —— on the Aden Patrol—a dull job, as all patrolling jobs are. But we did not pretend to be pining for the more thrilling occupation of searching for the German raider Wolf. Her guns could outrange the guns of our little ship so effectually that had we met her we should probably have been blown out of the sea before we could put a shot anywhere near her, and, frankly, we had no great desire to meet her.

About 10 o'clock one evening a signalman appeared at the wardroom door with a message from the bridge—"From the officer of the watch, sir. Ship on the starboard bow showing no lights."

"Probably an old tramp scared out of his wits by these yarns about the Wolf," suggested someone.

"All these merchantmen are going about without lights nowadays."

The captain and the navigator went up to the bridge, where they were presently joined by the first lieutenant. The moon was nearly full, casting a white track across the dark blue carpet of the sea. It was the kind of night that brings back memories of a Thames regatta, of lounging in a well cushioned punt and listening to a good band. To connect such a night with German raiders, guns, mines and torpedoes was quite impossible—the whole setting was entirely wrong.

Mystery Ship Speeds Up.

The mysterious ship was now two points on our port bow, and about three miles ahead. A thick volume of smoke pouring from her funnel suggested that she was in a hurry, or, at all events, was not disposed to be sociable with us. We had been ambling along comfortably at eight knots; the order was given to increase to ten. The shutter of our signal lamp began to rattle.

"What ship is that?"

The signalman had to repeat the question twice before he evoked an answer.

"Torritella," was the belated reply.

"What nationality?" we asked promptly.

"British," was the answer.

"What are your signal letters?" was our next question.

"J. F. K. L.," came the answer.

We hunted up the name in Lloyd's list, but without success.

"Are you sure you have got his name right, signalman? Ask him again."

"What is your name?" asked the patient signalman. This time the mysterious stranger expanded volubly.

"Turritella, London. Runs for British Admiralty, Port Said for orders."

What manner of ship was this, who spelled her name at once time with an o and one r and at another time with a u and two r's? And that expression, "Runs for British Admiralty." Would an English merchant skipper talk about the British Admiralty? Would he not say: "Under Admiralty charter," or some such phrase?

The signal lamp of the unknown vessel began to scintillate again.

"Who are you?" ran the simple message.

There was certainly a directness about the question suggesting a bluff old English skipper.

"A British man-of-war," was our answer. A little later we followed it up by a peremptory order to the stranger to stop. When the signal lamp began to flicker agin, it seemed to show just a trifle of hesitation.

"Why did you not stop me when I was passing Aden? Meadows, Master."

Betrays Apprehension.

His meaning was plain enough. We could have ordered him to stop when we first sighted him, when we were within range of the shore batteries and when there were British men-of-war lying just round the corner inside the harbor. He evidently suspected us of being the German raider. All these merchantmen were in a state of high nervous tension. The mere fact of being ordered to stop was enough to make him run as hard as he could.

It was clear that we could not overhaul him. The only question was, Had we sufficient grounds of suspicion to justify us in taking steps to compel him to stop? No one cares to go to the length of firing on a strange merchantman in the middle of the night unless there are grave reasons for doing so. And if this fellow was not a British merchantman, as he professed, what else could he be? He might be the Wolf. It was at least a possibility. In that case the prospect of an engagement opened up visions of a glorious death, but little else.

Wireless messages were sent to the other ships of the patrol, stating the circumstances, and the position, course and speed. The first watch was over. The officer, who had been relieved, had dropped into the wardroom for a cigarette before turning in. As he lighted up he remarked, "I should like to get hold of that old merchant skipper and give him a piece of my mind."

"The question is," observed one of the pensive members of the mess, "whether he would understand your language. They are not all good linguists."

It was an observation which clearly needed amplifying.

"If you were an English skipper under the impression that you were being chased by a German raider, would you expect him to go on chasing you for two hours without firing?"

This other officer relieved from the bridge became meditative.

Corrected His Spelling.

"There was something funny," he said, "even about that last signal asking us why we did not stop him at Aden. The signalman tells me that he first spelt Aden with a 't' and then corrected it."

Even the technicalities of a flag-wagger may be fraught with importance. When a messenger came down from the bridge to say the ship on the port bow seemed to be drawing away from us, the captain sent a message to the officer of the watch to put on the best speed he could. The ship began to throb with her exertions, while her funnel grew red hot.

Just before the morning watch the moon went down, and darkness fell upon the face of the waters. It was evident that we had gained very little, if at all, on the stranger. The captain, leaning over the bridge rail, sang out for the signalman.

"Make, if you do not stop I shall fire."

"Ay, ay, sir."

"If you do not stop I shall fire."

The signalman closed his shutter on the final word with a snap. There followed a few minutes of suspense. Then came the answer.

"I am stopping now."

"Number one, tell them to stand by the searchlight," said the captain to the first lieutenant. "Signalman, tell him to place his navigation lights."

Very promptly in response to the signal the lights appeared upon the strange ship.

"Now make, remain where you are, I will board you at daylight."

When the distance between the ships had been reduced to about a mile the order was given to switch on the searchlight. The great white streak shot across the sea until it settled on he mysterious craft. In large letters across her stern ran the legend, "Turritella, London."

"I believe I have been fooled after all," said the captain to himself. The searchlight also revealed a party shoving off in a boat, presumably containing an irate skipper, wanting to know what the blank blank all this business meant, for in Eastern waters they were not accustomed to it. Presently there came a strange voice through a megaphone from the stranger's bridge.

"Switch off that damn searchlight."

Becomes a Bit "Ratty."

"He seems to be getting a bit ratty. Shall I switch off?"

The order was given, and darkness prevailed once more. Some minutes later the Eastern sky began to glow, feebly at first, casting a kind of half light over the face of the sea—a mere glimmer in which objects appeared without shape. Out of this gloom there arose such a babel of sound as brought us all to the ship's side. Dimly we could discern two boats, one on the port and one on the starboard side of us, both crowded with occupants, who were jabbering in some strange tongue like a lot of excited monkeys.

Just as we came abeam of the strange ship we saw a cloud of smoke shoot up from her, which was followed by the heavy thud of an explosion. Next moment there came another heavy, and we saw that the Turritella was beginning to sink by the head. We steamed past her and began to circle round her at a respectful distance, for ships carrying explosives may carry them in the form of torpedoes. Gradually the eastern sky began to flush red; the hue was reflected by the sea, until one could have fancied that the stricken ship was staining the waters with her blood. And then we saw a third boat rowing away from the wreck in the direction of the other two. We swung round to return and pick them up.

Boats Full of Chinese.

As we approached the first two boats we realized why we had failed to understand the language. They were full of Chinamen, all talking at once, in a state of hysterical agitation. We waited eagerly for the third boat. As it drew up alongside our gangway two officers stepped briskly up the ladder and were followed by twenty-six men, each wearing a round blue cap with two black ribbons falling down behind. Across the front of the cap ribbon was printed in gold letters "Kaiserliche Marine." We had not been fooled after all.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

WEAKNESS IN NEW YORK REFLECTED ON MONTREAL

Steel of Canada Active and in Good Demand — Market Gave Good Account of Itself.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Montreal, June 24.—Our market had a very strong opening today and looked as if it would do better. However, the weakness in New York, while it was ignored for a while, had its effect, and brought down most of our active stocks. There was good buying on the decline, and the stocks came back fairly well in most cases. Steel of Canada was active and in good demand. As we have advised you before, Dominion Steel Co. have approached the Steel Co. of Canada with the idea of the two companies coming together. There was good buying in Spanish Preferred stock today from the United States. The American market opened lower all along the line, and had to stand considerable liquidation, and a good deal of profit-taking, and short selling. We consider the market gave a good account of itself, money is bound to be tight over the end of the month, and if they can keep the market quiet in the meantime, it will not do any harm.

THE ACADIAS WON.

The Acadia baseball team won yesterday in St. George by a score of 7 to 4. The battery for the winners was Craft and Gorman, for the losers Campbell and Dow. Special mention should be made to Pitcher Charles Gorman of the Acadias for his fine pitching. Larry Garnett, the old war horse of the Acadias, was hurt in the middle of the game and was replaced on first base by Lawson.

SIR JAMES LOUGHEED REPLIES TO COLONEL BELL'S CHARGES

Sir James Refers to the Colonel as Being Greatly Impressed With the Efficiency of the Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Until He Was Refused an Increase in Salary.

Ottawa, June 24—Correspondence was tabled by the Premier today in connection with the resignation of Lieut. Col. McKelvey-Bell as director of medical service of the department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Interest is attached in a letter written by Sir James Lougheed to Sir Robert Borden respecting Lieut. Col. McKelvey-Bell's letter of resignation which has already been published. Replying to Co. McKelvey-Bell's charges Sir James Lougheed cited a letter from the medical quarterly of the medical department of which Col. Bell was the writer. One sentence in the article reads:

"The development of the entire department has been progressive and rapid."

Referring to Colonel Bell's criticism of the medical organization, Sir James Lougheed writes:

"I have been associated with this work since it was first instituted in the summer of 1915 down to the present time, and have no doubt whatever as to the efficiency and economy of the policy and system as first adopted and which have been productive of very satisfactory results."

Sir James adds that previous to his resignation, Colonel Bell applied for an increase in salary, and Sir James proceeds: "It is apparent that until my refusal to recommend his increase in salary he did not have the misgivings as to the general organization of this department set forth in his letter of resignation dated June 5th."

MEET GENERAL COXEY, RUM'S "WHITE HOPE"

Perhaps no American, including Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, provided so many laughs for his countrymen as Jacob S. Coxey, who recently declared himself as a sort of "white hope" for the Rum Demon. Mr. Coxey announces that he purposes to lead an army upon Washington formally to protest against the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. "The people of this country don't want their booze taken away from them," he said. "I'm going to Washington when elected President on an anti-Prohibition ticket." It was 25 years ago that his name was published in every newspaper on the continent as the leader of an army of unemployed that marched several hundred miles to Washington to protest against the condition of the roads of the country and against unemployment, "Coxey's army" is a phrase that has entered into the language. It is understood to mean a collection of tramps. Where is the comedian of a generation ago that did not provide wheezers at the expense of Coxey? The whole nation rocked with merriment at the thought of this reformer marching 300 miles to Washington, only at the end of his trip to be sent to jail for walking on the grass.

Coxey is No Hobo.

But the idea that Coxey himself was a sort of hobo is erroneous. On the contrary, he is a very successful business man, a millionaire, according to some reports. He is also a man plenteously endowed with brains, however, great a fanatic he may be, and above all he is a man who is not afraid to be laughed at, which is perhaps the greatest of his qualities. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1954, and at the age of thirteen began working in a rolling mill. When he was twenty-five he had prospered to such an extent that he bought a business of his own, and two years later acquired a large stock farm near Lexington, Kentucky, and a stone quarry at Masilon, Ohio, where he took up residence. His mind was extremely hospitable to new social, religious and economic beliefs. He was first a Freenbacker and became a Populist; he was an Episcopalian and became a Christian Theosophist. In all things he was a reformer, but two ideas became fixed with him. One of them was that Congress should vote the sum of $500,000,000, to be spent on the roads of the country, at the rate of $20,000,000 a month. The other was that each state, city and village should be able to deposit in the federal treasury non-interest-bearing notes for half the value of its assessed property, on which legal tender notes might be issued.

But it was the good roads idea that excited the most ridicule and that led to the famous army being formed. Coxey expected that the appearance in Washington of a number of men who had walked from Massilon, Ohio, and arrived covered with mud, would, present a striking object lesson of the need for improved roads. When he announced his plan it excited much attention, most of it a waggish sort, especially since he spoke of an "army" of men. The people expected to see the unemployed by the tens of thousands tramping across the country. They feared for their chicken coops. An army of locusts would have been as welcome. This led Senator Stewart to write a letter to Coxey, asking him to desist, and in this letter he addressed him as "General," either in irony or ignorance. This is how the title was conferred and accepted, not only by Coxey, but by the American nation.

It was in March, 1894, that the army set out on its trek, beginning in a snowstorm. It fell somewhat short of the 150,000 workless men that Coxey had counted upon, and in fact numbered originally seventy-five. Coxey and his lieutenants preceeded it in carriages. But the smallness of the army was atoned for by the number of spectators. From first to last millions of people lined the streets or the roads to watch it hobble past. It was a curious sight, the rank and file being particularly rank. Most of the men were tramps, who knew that because of the publicity the exploit had received they would be sure of meals along the way. Nor were they disappointed. They were well fed everywhere, sometimes by the municipal authorities, who were only too anxious that the unwelcome guests should eat and pass on. The numbers fluctuated. Some of the original Old Contemptibles dropped out, and here and there others took their places, but at no time did the army muster more than 500.

Curiously enough no depredations were committed along the route, for Coxey knew that any sympathy that his ragged followers might excite would be destroyed if they misconducted themselves. The hike consumed a little more than a month, and it was at the head of 336 men that Coxey entered Washington. The authorities were well prepared for the coming and, somewhat alarmed over the consequences, strictly enforced the city ordinances. So it happened that when Coxey attempted to speak from the Capitol building he was arrested as a trespasser, and being found guilty of walking on the grass was fined $5, and sentenced to twenty days detention. He served his time and when he was released he found that his army had vanished. He returned to Massilon where he has been prospering, and not often obtruding himself upon the public. In 1914, he organized another crusade to visit Washington, but no attention was paid to it. This, then, will be his third effort, and if the general keeps on his attempts to impress Washington, he may equal those of a certain Boy Orator.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONDEMNS THE PEACE CONDITIONS

Calls Them a "Cynical and Dangerous Mockery," and Hands Out a Knock to Pres. Wilson.

Paris, June 24.—After expressing pleasure over the approaching signing of the peace treaty for the sake of the humanity of France and Germany, Humanite, the official organ of the Socialist party, denounces the conditions of the treaty.

"It is cynical and dangerous mockery," it says, "to give to what was called a war for right a conclusion of violence and iniquity. The nations, France above all, had believed in the grand promises with which the courage of the combatants was sustained for nearly five years. They believed specially in the words of President Wilson, who much more than Prussian Imperialism, is the conqueror of today."

The paper concludes by declaring that the Socialists as Bebet and Liebknecht did in Germany in 1871, accept no responsibility for a peace "odious and clumsy and dangerous for France."

NOVA SCOTIA LOAN OF $1,200,000 WAS AWARDED TUESDAY

Dominion Securities Co. of Toronto Got $700,000 and the F. B. McCurdy Company Secured $500,000.

Halifax, June 24—The Nova Scotia loan of $1,200,000 was today awarded to two of the tenderers. The syndicate headed by the Dominion Securities Company, of Toronto, got $700,000 in one year notes at $101.63. F. B. McCurdy and Company, Halifax, headed the syndicate which secured $500,000 in ten year bonds at 98.18. The note of interest is 5 per cent. The shareholders of Nova Scotia Tramways Company, at a meeting today authorized the issue of $2,000,000 in three year gold coupon bonds at 7 per cent, the board of public utilities will be asked today to authorize the company to issue $1,000,000 at once. The funds for extensions and improvements of the company's system in Halifax was approved.

GERMANS APPEAR INDIFFERENT TO THE SITUATION

No Demonstrations, No Flags and No Ringing of Bells to Usher in Longed-for Peace.

Copenhagen, June 24.—Resignation and indifference characterized the popular attitude toward the decision of the government to sign the peace treaty, a despatch to Reuter's correspondent from Berlin says: There was no demonstrations, no flags, no ringing of bells to usher in the longed-for peace. Stronger military and police patrols to suppress any demonstration against the government were in evidence in the German capital. The government leaders were expected to return to Berlin today from Weimar.

The president of the Province of West Prussia has resigned, according to a Danzig despatch. The chief magistrate of Danzig, it is added, has exhorted the population to remain quiet in order that the transfer of the city to the Allies can be made in an orderly manner.

WILL CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO PROTECT BORDER

War Department Seeks Veterans from France to Strengthen the Army in Texas.

MANY ALREADY ON THEIR WAY SOUTH

Carranza Plainly Warned That All Americans in Mexico Must be Fully Protected.

Washington, June 24—The immediate strengthening of the United States army along the Mexican border through a nation wide call for voluntary enlistments is the programme tonight of the War Department.

This call, according to the present prospectus, is to be issued very soon—probably tomorrow—as a means of keeping all combat organizations in the zone of activity in fighting trim. Extraordinary efforts will be made to obtain men with military training in the war with Germany, preferably men who have had service in France.

The drive for enlistments about to be undertaken is in addition to the step already reported exclusively in the Herald for the transfer to the border of men recently enlisted in the Central and Southern army departments, exclusive of those who had asked specifically for service elsewhere, including the army of occupation in Germany. These men, approximately 10,000 in all, in many instances already are on their way to camps in the territory immediately adjacent to Mexico.

This action, together with a firm request through the State Department, that the Carranza government send troops in adequate numbers to the vicinity of Casas Grande for the protection of the Americans in the Mormon colonies, seemed as the outstanding developments of the day in the Mexican situation.

Fear Villa Reprisals.

Villa, with a force of revolutionists still number several hundred, is said in State Department advices to have gone toward the Mormon colonies, where there are approximately 350 American men, women and children. It is the fear of the authorities that reprisals will be attempted and it is to avert such a possibility the State Department is anxious that there be sufficient Federal troops on the scene.

In all probability the Carranza government will comply with this request. It is expected that a detachment from the Federal forces at Chihuahua will be sent forward at once to protect the colonies.

General Aguilar, President Carranza's confidential ambassador in Washington, assured the State Department that the Mexican government had taken immediate steps to protect American citizens in the State of Chihuhua, volunteering to provide them with safe transportation to the United States in the event they desire to leave. Formal announcement of this assurance, in response to the strong American representations of yesterday, came from the State Department.

Late despatches from Juarez describing the conditions there as almost normal, said that the Carranzistas estimated they had killed 123 Villistas, wounded 200 and taken 75 prisoners.

From Mexico City came word that public feeling with regard to the Juarez skirmish, in which United States troops crossed the border to stop the shooting into El Paso, is satisfactory. The Mexico City newspapers printed a telegram yesterday from President Carranza to General Aguilar, in Washington, advising him to consider the Juarez affair as closed. El Heraldo de Mexico said editorially that the action of the United States troops was magnanimous and entirely justified. El Universal said that the conduct of the garrison of El Paso could not be considered an offence to Mexico and that the United States does not have to consent to the killing of a single American by Mexican rebels.

Due to Firm Attitude.

This inclination by the Mexican government to accept the inevitable is held to be almost entirely due to the stiffening of the American attitude within the last few days with regard to Mexico. Carranza has been given to understand, diplomatically but firmly, that he must toe the line in the future in protecting American life and property or take the consequences.

It is of more than passing interest that Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, is in Washington at this time. He is at the State Department, dealing directly with Mexican afairs and in almost daily conferences with General Aguilar, the Carranza envoy. There is no question that General Aguilar has had every opportunity to see and to learn that the United States no longer is in any humor to trifle with Mexico.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, made it very plain that there still is no intention of calling out any National Guard units for service at this time, adding to the indication that the General Staff idea that federal organizations, strengthened for active service in the field are able to cope with the situation has been adopted.

The attention of the House was directed to the border trouble by Representative Hudspeth, Democrat of El Paso, who commended the Secretary of War for ordering American troops to pursue Villa and his forces. Mr. Hudspeth challenged Republicans, who are seeking an investigation of Mexican affairs to criticize the policy of protecting American lives. He said that the crossing of the border by American troops was in accordance with a "gentlemen's agreement" between Carranza and this government.

"After the Columbus raid there was an agreement entered into between the government of the United States and the government of Mexico," said Mr. Hudspeth, "not a treaty, that when the lives of citizens of one country were in peril that country had a right to send troops cross the river into the other country to protect these citizens.

To Protect Americans.

"In pursuance of that agreement we sent troops across, not to protect Carranzistas, but for the purpose of protecting the Americans against the bullets of both factions."

"How about the statement of General Aguilar, the son-in-law of President Carranza," interrupted Representative Kahn, Republican of California, "protesting against our sending troops into Mexico, if there is such an agreement as the gentleman refers to?"

"There is an agreement," replied Mr. Hudspeth, "and the gentleman can satisfy himself by calling up the Secretary of State. I know that General Aguilar made the statement on his own initiative, and I think it was never ratified by that bewhiskered gentleman who claims to be President of Mexico."

Representative Knutson, of Minnesota, Republican whip of the House, asked what object there was in throwing shrapnel shells in the race track at Juarez.

"To protect American lives," shouted Mr. Hudspeth. "Does the gentleman object to that?"

"I do not care whether we have an agreement or not," interjected Representative Emerson, Republican, of Ohio. "I uphold the position taken by the Secretary of War in going across the line and defending American lives and property."

Mr. Hudspeth described Mexican revolutionists as wearing breech clouts, bows and arrows, with sandals on their feet, and said that they could "live for thirty days on a torilla a day and for thirty days more on a cigarette stump."

"American troops went across the border," continued Mr. Hudspeth, "under the same kind of orders that sent Pershing into Mexico to pursue Villa after the Columbus raid. I want to say that the life of every American in Mexico is in peril at this time. The only mistake we made was in withdrawing troops before the moment of danger was passed."

The Canadian Packers Are Getting Rich

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. McLean explained, in reply to Mr. Pringle, who asked why the difference in the last two years, that during eight months of the last year they worked under very trying conditions. Their chief business had been preparing bacon and brozen beef for France.

Witness said that since the war prices for hogs were from one to two cents per pound higher in Canada than the United States. The reason being the class of hogs. In Canada they had the bacon hog, which commanded a premium in the British market. At present the company was not shipping to the old country, but was depending on the domestic market. There was no outlet in Canada for frozen beef. Prices of beef responded immediately to every move of the market. Witness stated that at the start the company manufactured eight million of oleomargarine in which 724,500 pounds of creamery butter was used. If prices were normal they would be able to sell it at fifteen cents per pound.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE NOTICE OF HAPPENINGS

The Startling Evidence Before Cost of Living Com. Prompts the Establishment of a Court to Deal With Conditions.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, June 24.—Evidence given before the parliamentary Cost of Living Committee has been of such a startling character that the government has decided that it cannot ignore the findings of the committee, it is said. Your correspondent was informed tonight that one of the recommendations of the committee will be the establishment of a Federal Court of Commerce to deal with all matters concerning industrial conditions and the cost of living. The proposed court would be modelled on the lines of the Federal Trade Commission in the United States, and its personnel would include representatives of the parties concerned with a chairman who has had legal training.

What concerneth every man is not whether he fail or succeed, but that he do his duty.—Ian MacLaren.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00. For sale in St. John by The Ross Drug Co., Limited, 100 King street.

Open Friday evenings—Close Saturday at 1; June, July and August

"A man's taste in shirts is a thermometer of his taste in everything."—Clothier and Furnisher.

Time to look into the drawers and clear out the old stuff. The new gems are waiting your selection here.

In neckwear, the stock has been renewed by recent purchases.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

10 per cent. discount off soldier's first outfit.

THE WEATHER

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair and moderately warm.

Washington, June 24.—New England: Fair Wednesday, cooler on the Western Maine coast; showers at night or Thursday. Colder Thursday in interior. Moderate winds, mostly southwest.

Toronto, June 24.—The weather today has been fine and decidedly warm in all the provinces except Eastern Nova Scotia, where it has been cool and showery.

	Min	Max.
Prince Rupert	48	60
Victoria	48	64
Vancouver	46	70
Kamloops	46	82
Calgary	46	72
Edmonton	42	68
Moose Jaw	56	90
Prince Albert	54	78
Winnipeg	64	86
Parry Sound	58	94
Toronto	60	86
Ottawa	64	92
Montreal	64	86
Quebec	58	90
St. John	46	62
Halifax	50	66

DIED.

MacDONALD—At Central Cambridge, Queens County, N. B., on June 23, Martha Chase MacDonald, aged 56 years.

WHITE—Suddenly, on June 25th, at his late residence, 92 Mecklenburg street, Andrew, son of Annie and the late Christopher White. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LATE SHIPPING

Sydney, N. S., June 24.—Ard strs Tenterdan, Genoa; Sheba, North Sydney, N. S.; War Joy, Montreal; Maskinonge, Newfoundland.

Sailed strs Tenterdan, London; Sheba, St. John's; Maskinonge, Wabana; War Joy, Hull.

Boston, June 24—Ard, sch Gladys L. Creamer, Jeddore, N S.

New York, June 24—Sld, bqe Palais (Nor), Halifax, N S; sch Chas C Lister (from Port Johnson for St John.

Glasgow, June 24—Ard, str Montcalm, from Montreal.

St Nazaire, June 24 — Ard, Cape Corsco, Montreal.

Buenos Aires, June 24 — Ard, str Canadian Pioneer, Montreal

OBITUARY

Andrew White.

Friends of Andrew White will learn with regret of his death which occurred rather suddenly at an early hour this morning at his residence, 92 Mecklenburg street. He was about the city yesterday, apparently in good health but after reaching his home late in the afternoon took suddenly ill with heart trouble. A physician was summoned and he rallied and was thought to be out of danger, but took a turn for the worse and expired about two o'clock this morning.

NUXATED IRON

increases strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time in many instances. Used and highly endorsed by former United States Senators and Members of Congress, well-known physicians and former Public Health officials. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.

Liberal Ward Meetings

Ward Primaries of the Liberal Party to elect delegates to local convention for the purpose of selecting representatives to attend Dominion Liberal Convention at Ottawa will be held this (Wednesday,) evening at 8.30 o'clock, (Daylight Time.) The respective wards will meet at the following places:

KINGS, QUEENS, SYDNEY, VICTORIA and WELLINGTON WARDS, Moose Hall, 35 Charlotte Street.

PRINCE WARD—56 Prince William Street.

DUKES WARD—36 Brittain Street.

DUFFERIN WARD—Mill Street, (Short's Barber Shop.)

LORNE, LANSDOWNE and STANLEY—St. Michael's Hall, Main St.

GUYS and BROOKS WARDS, West End Athletic Club.

PARISH OF LANCASTER—Temperance Hall, Fairville. (Meeting called at 9 o'clock, Daylight Time.)

PARISH OF BEACONSFIELD—Temperance Hall, Fairville. (Meeting called at 9 o'clock, Daylight Time.)

PARISH OF SIMONDS—Silver Falls Hall.

Local Convention of Delegates for the Constituency of Saint John-Albert will be held Thursday Evening, the 26th inst., starting at 8.30 o'clock, Daylight Time, in Moose Hall, Charlotte Street.

By Order

J. FRED BELYEA,
Chairman Liberal Executive for the City and County of Saint John and Albert County.

SACKVILLE WI HAVE STOCKY WHETHER

Determined to Hav Even if They Are to Produce the Co out Federal Aid.

Special to The Standard.

Sackville, June 24.—Sa ple are thoroughly arous question of a site for th Maritime Stock Yards. feel that Sackville's claim mount, and must not be by federal authorities. eminently an agricultural stock centre, geographica the maritime provinces a of car ferry branch with the C. N. R. Sackville is the proper site for the being convenient of access Edward Island, New Bru Nova Scotia.

So convinced are Sack that Sackville is the prop they propose to build whether federal aid is gi At a meeting held Monday twenty-five thousand dolla scribed and fifty thousand sight. Sackville's biggest squarely behind the unde they are prepared to sta enterprise to the limit.

CANADIAN BOY CAMP DESER BETTER TREAT

Recent Riots Still the Subject of N Correspondence.

London, June 24., (C. A onel Guest, commandant a Camp, attended the fune som yesterday of Sergeant died of injuries received in riot.

The incident continues of newspaper correspond fessor Wrong, of Toronto in an article in the Time garding the affair with sor miliation, defends the goo the Canadian army on the of Ripon, where 20,000 Ca in camp.

A letter signed "Toront the Morning Post, condem rage, but thinks more migh done by the authorities here to make the Domin more contented and his pleasant.

MASONS CELEB AT ST. G

Tuesday Devoted to Band Concerts, Sp

Special to The Standard.

St. George, June 24.—M sonic celebration was hel day. The programme op a. m. with a concert on th the St. George Cornet Ba a. m. a Masonic parade to vice in the Baptist and churches was held, the proc sisting of officers and m St. George Lodge, No. 12, ing brethren, and was hea Andrew's Brass Band with Cornet Band in the rear. A a concert was given on th the St. Andrew's Band, afte following programme of carried out:

500 yard dash, winner Jo

Bicycle race, 1st prize, K terson; 2nd, Stanley Herr

Boys' 100 yard dash, 1st ter Hatt; 2nd, Murray Tu

Sack race, winner, Haze

Two mile foot race, winn W. Mitchell.

Horse race, winner, Rayn son.

The crowd then proce baseball diamond where a took place between the St. John and the St. George game was a close one, res score of 5 to 7 in favor of t

Dinner and supper were ing the day in the new Ma ple.

Among the many notab Masons were: Past G. M Whitlock, District Deputy B. Hawthorne, of St. Step Master C. C. Whitlock, C J. H. Lambert, Eastport; F E. G. Burton, F. L. Mallory, Lodge, St. Andrews; R. G Washington Lodge, Lubec.

The day's festivities we to a close by a dance in C music being furnished by chestra. Taking it all in a big day for St. George, the visitors from outside point in the thousands.

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