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You men who want the real thing in underwear — garments that have the weight, the warmth and the long-wearing softness peculiar to Maritime wool — ask your dealer to show you

ANTIC-WEAR UNDERWEAR

Its strength and elasticity — weight and neat finish — and comfort it will mean when comes!



LIMITED, MONCTON, N. B.

Currants, cleaned, 1 lb.	0.15	0.16
Cheese, per lb.	0.00	0.30
Rice	5.25	5.80
Cream tart, per box	0.40	0.47
Bicarb soda, per keg	3.20	3.25
Beans, white	5.75	6.00
Beans, yellow eye	5.75	6.00
Split peas, bags	5.25	5.80
Pot barley, bags	3.50	3.60
Commeal, per bag	0.00	2.10
Granulated commeal	0.00	6.75
Can. onions, p. bag	0.00	8.00
Liverpool salt, per sack, ex store	1.10	1.15

PROVISIONS.		
Pork, Canadian mess.	35.00	38.00
Pork, American clear.	35.00	38.00
American state beef.	25.00	28.00
Lard, compound, tub.	0.14	0.14
Lard, pure, tub	0.18	0.18
Molasses, fancy Bar-bados	0.80	0.61

SUGAR.		
Standard granulated	7.85	7.60
United Empire, gran.	7.45	7.80
Bright yellow	7.85	7.80
No. 1 yellow	7.15	7.20
Paris lumps	8.50	9.00

FLOUR, ETC.		
Roller oatmeal	0.00	7.00
Standard oatmeal	0.00	7.60
Manitoba, high grade	0.00	9.25
Ontario, full patent	0.00	8.40

CANNED GOODS.		
The following are the wholesale quotations per case:		
Salmon, pilchard	8.25	5.50
Salmon, red spring	10.00	10.25
Pinnac haddies	0.00	4.85
Lipped herring	0.00	4.85
Clams	0.00	4.85
Oysters	2.50	2.65
Crab, per lb.	2.75	2.80
Peaches, 25	1.80	1.85
Peaches, 35	2.40	2.45
Pineapple, sliced	2.75	2.80
Pineapple, graded	1.70	1.75
Lombard plums	1.80	1.85
Raspberries	2.70	2.75
Corn, per doz.	1.20	1.25
Peas	1.30	1.35
Strawberries	2.32	2.40
Tomatoes	1.80	1.85
Pumpkins	1.12	1.15
String beans	1.18	1.20
Baked beans	0.80	0.80

NUTS.		
Shelled almonds, per lb.	0.45	0.45
Shelled walnuts	0.15	0.20
Almonds in shell	0.19	0.20
Walnuts	0.14	0.15
Filberts	0.17	0.18
Brazil nuts	0.20	0.25
Peanuts	0.10	0.14
Bulk dates, Halloweens	0.00	0.07
Half box Halloweens	0.00	0.06
Dromedaries, 36 pk.	0.00	9.11

FISH.		
Small dry cod	5.50	5.75
Medium dry cod	6.75	7.00
Grand Manan herring	8.25	8.50
Smoked herring	8.15	8.15
Pickled shad, half-bills	8.00	10.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.06	0.07
Blotkers, per box	0.80	0.90
Haddock	0.12	0.20
Kipper	0.00	0.30
Box	0.00	0.30
Swordfish	0.12	0.18
Haddies	0.07	0.08
Haddock	0.08	0.07

GRAINS.		
Bran, small lots, bags	29.00	30.00
Pressed hay, car lots		15.00
No. 1	18.00	18.00
Pressed hay, per ton	17.00	19.00
No. 1	17.00	19.00
Oats, Canadian	0.61	0.63
Middlings	0.80	81.00

OILS.		
Palmine	0.00	0.19
Royalite	0.00	0.18
Turpentine	0.00	0.68
Freemier motor gaso-		
lene	0.00	0.84

HIDES.		
Hides	0.15	0.16
Calfskins	0.28	0.30
Lambskins	0.70	0.80
Wool, washed	0.47	0.50
Wool, unwashed	0.82	0.84
Tallow	0.06	0.05

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and receive highest cash prices. We will pay the same day the furs are received. We have paid out millions of dollars in cash for furs and we know how to get the most out of your furs. We buy from trappers and we pay cash. We buy from furriers and we pay cash. We buy from tanners and we pay cash. We buy from all sources and we pay cash.

FREE 109 Hallam Building - Toronto

The Sun Daily

The News

VOL. LV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1916. NO. 103.

LAST OF GERMAN SECOND LINE ON SOMME CARRIED; RUSSIANS AND ROMANIANS PRESSING ENEMY HARD

British Win Ginchy And Other Ground On Four Mile Front

Smashing Advance Completes Capture of German Second Line Positions on Slope

Week's Gains Means Capture of Territory More Than Three Miles Wide and From 300 to 3,000 Yards Deep — Irish Battalions Win Fresh Laurels in Storming of Ginchy — French Again Forge Ahead at Verdun and Hold New Line on Somme Against Fiercest Attacks and Use of Liquid Flame

London, Sept. 10, 12:20 a.m.—In an attack along a front of three and one half miles the British succeeded in occupying the whole of Ginchy and the territory between that village and Leuze Wood, according to the announcement from general headquarters last night. Several other gains are also recorded.

The text of the statement reads: "We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards, extending from High Wood to Leuze Wood. As a result the whole of Ginchy village is now in our hands, after severe fighting, and the ground between it and Leuze Wood was captured."

"East of High Wood we advanced three hundred yards on a front of five hundred yards. Numbers of prisoners were taken and the enemy's casualties were very heavy."

"North-east of Pozieres we gained a further six hundred yards of German trenches and captured sixty prisoners, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, who was caught by our artillery fire while making for a counter-attack."

"Our artillery bombarded the enemy's trenches on Vimy Ridge, opposite Souchez. There was reciprocal artillery activity in the neighborhood of Calonne and Ginchy and between La Bassée Canal and Neuve Chapelle."

"Friday afternoon many air fights occurred. A number of our aeroplanes bombed another enemy aerodrome, two hangars and a shed being destroyed. One of our machines is missing."

GAIN OF NEARLY TWO MILES DEEP.

London, Sept. 10, 4:55 p.m.—The British made further gains on the Somme front last night and this morning, it was announced officially today. The statement follows:

"All the ground gained yesterday has been maintained, and our gains were further extended last night and this morning. Prisoners are still coming in, and the full number taken cannot yet be stated. A counter-attack northeast of Pozieres during the night was easily beaten off."

"As a result of the heavy fighting during the past week our line has been advanced on a front of 6,000 yards to a depth varying from 300 to 3,000 yards. Severe defeats and heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy, and the important and strongly defended localities of Falfemont Farm, Leuze Wood, Guillemont and Ginchy have been wrested from him, despite his utmost efforts to retain them. The spirit and dash of our troops during this severe fighting, in the face of frequent and determined counter-attacks and constant and intense artillery fire, has been magnificent."

"The first work of Irish troops from Connaught, Leitrim and Munster, already mentioned in connection with the capture of Guillemont, was carried on yesterday by the same troops in the attack on Ginchy. Some of our rifle regiments and regiments from Warwickshire, Kent, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, also engaged in all the fighting of the past week, have done splendid work."

FRENCH WIN MORE AT VERDUN.

Paris, Sept. 9.—French troops, by a brilliant assault yesterday afternoon, captured a section of German trenches east of the village of Fleury (Verdun sector), according to the official communications issued by the war office last night.

German attempts to retake positions in the neighborhood of Berny, on the Somme front, were repulsed.

The text of the statement follows: "In the Somme region there was a somewhat lively artillery action on both sides. A grenade engagement made us master of a portion of an enemy trench to the east of Belloy, where we captured about thirty prisoners."

"The enemy, after a sharp bombardment, attempted to re-take positions we had recently captured to the northeast of Berny, but was repulsed with heavy losses."

"In the region of the Meuse, east of the village of Fleury, before Douaumont, our troops this afternoon carried by assault the whole of one section of German trenches. Two hundred prisoners, including two officers and several machine guns, have already been sent behind our lines as a result of this brilliant action. Otherwise nothing important has occurred."

Another 7,000 Prisoners in Week. The announcement follows: "South of the Somme during minor operations we carried a small wood east of Belloy-En-Santerre and made fresh progress in the enemy's trenches east of Douaumont."

"Reports received from various sectors of the Somme front agree as to the importance of the losses sustained by the enemy during his last attack. The number of German bodies found in trenches, communication trenches and shelters is considerable. Prisoners taken by French troops alone north and south of the Somme

THE PATRIOTIC AND BELGIAN POTATO DRAFT

Striking Condemnation of Men Who Took Advantage of the Country's Peril

Opposition Candidates in Carleton County, E. S. Carter and P. J. Veniot, in Telling Speeches, Present the Issue in Its True Form — Mr. Carter Reviews the Sordid Story of the Patriotic Potato Transaction and Makes Strong Appeal for Better Government.

Centerville, Sept. 8.—The answer to Hon. James A. Murray's tirade of abuse of the opposition workers and speakers at Richmond Corner last night was given by E. S. Carter in his speech at a splendid meeting here tonight. The minister of agriculture was answered in detail and such a voiceless protest was produced from the official records as to show the patriotic and Belgian potato transaction up in its true light. The part E. Frank Smith played in this outrageous transaction was shown in detail and the evasions of Minister Murray in the legislature, his denial of facts, his contradictions, were all plainly set forth.

THE GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION.

The candidates, Messrs. McCain and Upton, were given a splendid reception and P. J. Veniot, in a comprehensive and telling speech, showed how the present provincial government deserved the condemnation of the people. He ridiculed the falsehoods in the government press, particularly the statement of the two representatives who are here following the campaign and who telegraphed their newspapers that H. M. Blair, former deputy minister of public works, had spoken in the opposition interest at Newburgh and at Northampton, while as a matter of fact Mr. Blair has not spoken at any opposition meeting nor has he ever spoken in public. The falsehoods of the government press, the falseness of their head lines and the words placed in the mouths of the members of the government are causing amazement and disgust among their own supporters. It will be remembered how desperate a campaign the government newspapers conducted in the Westmorland by-election and their prediction of 1,000 majority up to polling day. Their predictions regarding Carleton county are equally misleading and untruthful. If political passion does not prevent a sober consideration of public affairs the verdict of Carleton county will be like that of Westmorland.

Mr. Carter's Telling Speech.

Mr. Carter spoke as follows: "A great deal has been said from time to time about one of the most scandalous transactions in the history of our provincial government. I refer to the abuse of the loyalty of the people of New Brunswick, which splendid feeling towards the empire and the motherland prompted our governor, the representative of the king, to issue special warrants authorizing the expenditure of \$150,000 to express that loyalty and at the same time to succor and relieve the starving and suffering Belgians."

I charge that that feeling of loyalty was used to make a profit and outrageous overcharges, particularly for E. Frank Smith and his business associates and political friends."

I further charge that the responsibility for this rests upon the government of the day and especially upon E. Frank Smith, now a member of the government, and Hon. James A. Murray, minister of agriculture, and his deputy, J. B. Daggert.

I also charge that the large sum of money authorized by the government was lavishly spent and much of it was wasted; that false information and contradictory answers were given in the legislature from time to time to mislead the people; that the accounts of the province were held open for nearly two months to close the potato account and to receive money for sales of potatoes that had been made and were paid for in eight to ten months previously."

I charge further that thousands of barrels of these potatoes bought and paid for by the people of New Brunswick to succor suffering Belgians were permitted to rot in the warehouses of St. John or were peddled around the streets of that city—sold for a mere song—and what were not hauled to the bog pens in Lancaster were eventually shipped to Cuba and taken from port to port in the West Indian market to find a sale."

I charge that E. Frank Smith took advantage of a letter of credit given at Florenceville by his friend, the deputy minister, J. B. Daggert, to ship thousands of barrels of potatoes more than were asked for to be paid for by the first warrant of \$75,000 and that eighteen carloads of these potatoes arrived at St. John in a condition unfit for handling and shipment, being heated and above the first order, and were largely lost, but that no refund was made by Smith or others for this loss. There is not a word or a line in the auditor-general's reports for either 1914 or 1915 to show that E. Frank Smith either refunded one cent or one dollar or rebated his profit of two cents per barrel on 11,946 barrels—the so-called "superfluous stock"—he shipped over and above the first order, and the large sum of money authorized by the government for the purchase of these potatoes was not accounted for."

Farmers drove their produce from the fields to the waiting cars, where ministers, Protestants and Catholic alike, labored earnestly with their people to store the goods and send them on their journey across the seas to the suffering children of a stricken country."

Not a contract, you men and women of Carleton county! While Deputy Daggert was placing your money—the funds of the province in the Florenceville bank for Smith, so that he need not use one cent of his own—while he and his business associates were handling more than one hundred thousand dollars of New Brunswick money, out of which they made a huge profit—the generous-hearted people of the province were giving without payment and with full hearts all they were able to relieve the distress and the suffering of the Belgian people."

I know how serious these charges are and were I not able to prove them I would have no justification for saying that which should make it impossible for E. Frank Smith or James A. Murray to remain in public life."

I add the name of the minister of agriculture because he is the head of the department in which this infamous transaction occurred and because he has

been a member of the government since the beginning of the present session. (Continued on page 3, first column.)

HALICZ FORTS ARE BLOWN UP AND OCCUPIED BY BEAR

Heavy Engagements Presage Russian Descent on Lemberg in Few Days

AUSTRIAN LOSS IN CARPATHIANS ADMITTED

Air Fighting and Sea Bombardments Feature Day's Reports from Petrograd—Italians Advance in Albania, Check Austrian Offensive in Trentino

London, Sept. 10.—The Austrians have begun to blow up forts at Halicz, Galicia, according to despatches published by the Petrograd Ruskly Slovo and forwarded by the Reuters correspondent. The Russians have occupied some of them. The great bridge across the Dniester, the despatches add, has been blown up. The Russians hold the left bank of the river and are canonading the retreating Austrians. Two railway trains have been wrecked.

Fighting in Als. Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The London, Sept. 10.—A group of seven German aeroplanes flew over the region of the Kovel-Rivne railway line, says the "communication from the war office today. One of our aviators, Staff Cavalry Captain Kazakov, engaged two machines in successive encounters, forcing them to take flight. From one of the machines a long column of smoke was seen to issue."

"Yesterday in the region of the Upper Horozanka river our gallant regimental commander, Colonel Vladimir Timofeyev Fedorov, was killed."

"In the wooded Carpathians, in battles from August 31 to September 6, including five, we captured fifteen officers, 1,688 men, two mountain guns, twenty machine guns and a large number of rifles, hand-grenades and cartridges."

"On the Baltic coast, yesterday morning enemy aeroplanes raided the island of Runo, in the Gulf of Riga, without achieving any result. During the day enemy aeroplanes also appeared several times over Irben Straits. They were engaged by our aviators and, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, on each occasion were driven off. Midshipman Safonov forced one of the enemy's aeroplanes to alight on the water."

"German-Turkish counter-attacks on the river Narva, in the direction of Halicz, were repelled by our fire. In the eastern Carpathians, south of Baranovo, our troops carried a series of brilliant, taking more than 500 prisoners and capturing five machine guns and a mountain battery of several companies which had been thrown into the ravines."

"Caucasian front. In the region of the village of Ognolt stubborn fighting continues."

"Black sea. Our torpedo boats bombarded the port of Baljule, on the Roumanian coast, and sank twentyone barges, in which the Bulgarians were shipping bread from that port. Enemy aeroplanes attacked our torpedo boats without result."

Austrians on Offensive. Rome, Sept. 9, via London, 5:50 p. m.—Strong Austrian forces attacked the Italian line in Southern Trentino, on the Trentino front, on Thursday night and broke through the Italian trenches. The greater part of the lost ground was recovered in a counter-attack, the war office announced today.

"In the Vallada, Adige Valley, on the evening of September 7, the statement says, 'strong enemy detachments, after an intense bombardment, attacked our positions between Monte Spil and Monte Corno. They succeeded in breaking through some trenches.'

"A counter-attack gave us back the ground lost. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took twenty prisoners."

"In the Tolmino zone we repulsed an attack against the position in the Travencales Valley which our Alpine troops took on September 7. On the remainder of the front only artillery actions occurred."

"Our batteries shelled the Saint Lucia station of Tolmino, where active train movements had been observed."

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions last night, one of our airships reached the Duino-Triest railway and dropped 600 kilograms (1,320 pounds) of explosives on the line."

Italian Advance. Rome, Sept. 10, via London, 4:30 p. m.—The Italian forces in Southern Albania have advanced their lines, occupying several positions without opposition, the war office announced today. On the northern front, in the Tolmino sector, an Austrian attempt to break through the Italian line was defeated. The announcement follows:

Extra 111 had stopped on the main line to clean the fire of the locomotive and had barely gotten under way again when the collision occurred exactly in front of the station. By a miracle which seems hard to explain, no one was killed or even seriously injured in the smash, although the crew of extra 111 were in their van at the time and the engine crew of extra 448 stuck to the posts and went down with the over-

OPPOSITION ROOMS BROKEN INTO AND PROPERTY DAMAGED

Blinds and Posters Torn Down at Instigation of Somebody in Woodstock

Government Workers Believed to Be Responsible—Necessary to Hire a Guard for Opposition Property While Campaign is On—Rousing Meetings in the Campaign for Better Government—H. M. Blair, Called Upon by Member of Audience, Gives Some Inside Information.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 10.—The government workers and executive committee in the county are getting desperate. Last night a large store in the main street of the town, rented by the Opposition for campaign purposes, and in the windows of which many posters with campaign mottoes were posted, was broken into and the blinds and posters torn down. This was done, it is said, with the knowledge and approval of well known government workers.

The Truth Hurts. The truth must hurt. The posters were printed in two colors, a red border with bold black letters, and the plain unvarnished facts set forth. The names of those who paid back money and the amounts found a place on one poster.

The way of the transgressor is hard, and the men in Carleton county who have abused the high trust reposed in them are paying the penalty. To have their errors placarded in public in the broad light of day, where the eyes of their friends and neighbors can rest upon the facts, is not pleasant, but they might have thought of the unpleasantness of posters and cartoons when they placarded the county with Carvell caricatures in the reciprocity campaign. This burlesque act will do much harm to the government candidates' cause. The reputation of Carleton county people has suffered too much from the acts of the government men whom they trusted and now the rest of the province will stand amazed at the evidence of the political passions that have been aroused because of opposition to Smith and the fight for better government.

Necessary to Hire Guard. The posters will be replaced by the opposition, and guards will be hired all night time to protect them, as well as the headquarters of the opposition. The better element of the Conservative party had no hand in and denounce the out-

rage of breaking into and entering the opposition quarters. Re Joint Debates. Another feature of the campaign is the usual challenge for a joint debate. Two opposition speakers, Messrs. Veniot and Carter, have not hesitated at their meetings in Bath, Centreville and Deber to tell the friends of E. Frank Smith to inform him or any members of the government that they would welcome the opportunity to meet them in joint debate, but so far no word has reached the opposition. William Balmain, acting for the government forces, proposed to Organizer E. S. Carter Saturday evening that the candidates of both parties should have a joint debate on provincial issues on nomination day. The proposal will be placed before the opposition candidates, neither of whom pretend to platform eloquence. Smith is an old campaigner and a good speaker. His colleague, Mayor Sutton, is not a success upon the platform. If the government committee is in earnest about having public issues discussed, the Opposition will meet members of the government in Woodstock on any other time or place. Mr. Balmain's letter was as follows:

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 9, 1916. E. S. Carter, Esq., Woodstock, N. B. Dear Sir,—I have been advised that you have charge of all arrangements for the opposition party in the county of Carleton in the coming election. You are therefore the proper person to approach in the matter I have in hand. I have been instructed by the candidates of the government party in the county of Carleton to lay before you a proposition for a joint meeting to be held in the armory or any other suitable place on the afternoon of nomination day, Sept. 14, at which the electors may hear the issues in the election discussed by the various candidates. I have also been instructed to suggest that the hours be devoted to the meeting, divided equally between the government candidates

(Continued on page 3, fifth column.)

Boundary Creek Station Moved by Collision on I. C. R.

Great Damage to Track and Rolling Stock When Fast Freight Extra Crashed Into Local Which Had Stopped to Clean Fires—Steel Cab Saves Lives of Men.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 10.—One of the worst wrecks in the recent history of the C. G. R. occurred at 6 a.m. Sunday on the main line of the Moncton-St. John subdivision at Boundary Creek, a point about thirteen miles west of Moncton, where freight extra No. 448, engine 448, eastbound, in charge of Conductor E. J. Moore, Engineer Augustus Larracey collided with the rear end of freight extra No. 111, engine 111, Conductor Alex Stronach, Engineer Patrick O'Carry, also eastbound, upsetting the 448 in the ditch, smashing the van of extra 111 to kindling wood, derailling and smashing many cars of both trains and hurling others against the station with such violence that the building was moved about a foot, and Agent H. L. Belyea and wife were thrown out of their beds.

Extra 111 had stopped on the main line to clean the fire of the locomotive and had barely gotten under way again when the collision occurred exactly in front of the station. By a miracle which seems hard to explain, no one was killed or even seriously injured in the smash, although the crew of extra 111 were in their van at the time and the engine crew of extra 448 stuck to the posts and went down with the over-

turned locomotive. At 7:45 a wrecking crew under command of Wreck Foreman Harvey Kelly, arrived from Moncton and at 8:30 in the afternoon trains were again passing the wreck. No. 15, westbound, C. P. R., being the first train through.

Locomotive 448 is a Pacific type passenger engine, one of the largest of her class in Canada, and she plowed through the freight cars like matchwood. The huge locomotive fell over on her side, but the ponderous tender remained squarely on the rails. Cars of lime, nails and general merchandise were smashed up and thrown against the station, which was saved from destruction by an iron signal pole which took the brunt of the attack. The wreck was a most picturesque one and hundreds motored from Moncton Sunday to view it.

The cause of the wreck is pretty well known here, but will be definitely determined by an official investigation which takes place tomorrow. The lives of the engineers on the 448 are believed to have been saved by the steel vestibule cab, a feature introduced on the C. G. R. about a year ago. The cab stood firm, and was not budged by the shock, whereas in previous wrecks the old wood and light steel cabs proved death traps to men inside.

BANGOR'S WATER FRONT SWEEPED BY \$150,000 FIRE

One of Heaviest Losers Was on His Way from St. John by Automobile—Firemen Save Eastern S. S. Corporation Shed.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Bangor, Me., Sept. 10.—Fire, which is thought to have originated from spontaneous combustion in soft coal in the yards of the Hincks Coal Company, on the Bangor water front, at 3 o'clock this morning, caused a loss estimated at nearly \$150,000. Coal sheds, a machine shop, offices, a modern coal digging plant and wharf property was destroyed, along with hundreds of tons of coal. The wharf buildings of the Eastern Steamship Corporation caught fire several times, but were extinguished by good work on the part of the firemen, who deserve credit for having prevented a much worse conflagration.

(Continued on page 3.)