

THREE N. B. MEN

St. Mary's N. B. Man Killed in Action

Ottawa, July 10.—Midnight last:

INFANTRY.

James Thomas McLoughlin, 8 Armoury street, Halifax, N. S. Leslie Mason, Trenton, N. S. Lieut. Hugh Walter Osenham, Royalty Jot, P. E. I. Charles Preston, Bayside, Reed's P. O., N. B. Lieut. G. C. Skinner, Louisburg, G. B. Francis S. Flaherty, Chatham, N. B.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Edmond Cormier, St. Mary's, N. B. Harry Webb Hayward, Bridgetown, N. S. Frank Leslie Kilham, Springfield, N. S.

INFANTRY.

Dangerously ill—Obediah Brewer, Newfoundland.

ECONOMY ON THE BRITISH FRONT

Germans Have Nothing on British When It Comes To Saving Things—A Russian's Impressions.

British military thrift is highly praised in an article in the London Times by M. Nemirovitch Danchenki, famous Russian war correspondent, after a visit to the front. He says: "Never, I think, has the practical genius of the English revealed itself so strongly as in this war. We were taken to see their activity at the rear of the army. It was one of the towns where the whole of the work for the nearest corps is concentrated. Here some thousands of French women, whose husbands, and brothers have gone to the war earn a handsome living of which they could not dream in peace time.

It is most marvelous to see the things that are done here. Take, for instance, boots. Our boots when they are worn are thrown away by the soldiers. We saw heaps of these cast-offs near the Russian trenches in Galicia and Poland, and indeed one could be that leather torn in pieces, and hard as wood? Here, however, things are different. We saw sheds full of these old boots, piles of rubbish, and I could not understand what they were going to do with it all; but here we saw stage by stage this rubbish turned again into splendid boots, stout and strong. First of all the old boots were soaked in a mixture and then passed from hand to hand until they became pliable. They were then scrubbed and rubbed and carefully patched. New soles are sewn on, and the boots are then hobnailed. All this is done by machinery. This repairing shop turns out about 1,000 pairs of boots per day, and it is expected that it will shortly be able to turn out about 5,000.

The boots passed on to the department where the women are working. They give the boots a bath of boiling oil and straighten and shape them. After undergoing several other processes the boots are again immersed in an oil bath, and finally at the other end of the workshop you see similar piles, not of hideous rubbish, but of comfortable, splendid boots with solid soles.

Nothing Wasted.

The same thing is done with the khaki and linen. First the beastly looking things are passed through steam of the highest temperature. The rags are then handed to the women, who rip off the sound portions with sharp knives, as, for instance, collars, sleeves, cuffs, etc. Then the women in long India rubber gloves reaching up to their elbows, wash these rags in a disinfectant, freshening and softening them. From here they are taken to the workshops, where they are made up again and returned to the army quite new and ready for use. Those portions which are quite useless are put in sacks and sent over to the mills in England, so that nothing is wasted. A crashing, thunderous roar, blazing furnaces, showers of sparks, the shrill cry of iron under the cutting knife, a deafening roar of copper

under a red hot drill. This is the hospital for wounded cannon, machine-guns, and rifles. Those which cannot be recast are sent to England, the remainder are rebored, patched up, refitted with new mechanism and repaired for battle. Broken rifles are collected, and just as the torn boots, so are the leather skins treated. The butts and wooden parts are repaired, the damaged metal parts are replaced by new ones, the rusty barrels are freshened up, and in a day or two these heaps of old iron which seemed to be quite useless, return to the regiments and look like brand new. Thousands of broken bicycles are received here. The spare parts are sent from England, and sometimes, almost on the following day, the broken bicycles return in a fit and proper condition to their units. Motor-cars and motor-cycles receive similar treatment. There are whole sheds full of spare parts—radiators, generators, gear-boxes, tires, cylinders, etc.—thousands of them. A motor-lorry is brought in today in an absolute dilapidated state; it is ready in the evening, cleaned, and is tearing again at full speed back to its unit. Everything here is on an enormous scale. Thousands of broken bicycles are in the course of five months 40,000, 600,000 pounds of bread. New clothes, boots and tinners' stuff fill sheds right up to the rafters. When we passed through the storehouse for water, proofs we could not believe our eyes.

DIED.

MORIARTY—In Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3, William John, beloved son of Mrs. J. E. Moriarty and Ellen Moriarty (nee McDermott). Funeral from 50 Warren street, Charlestown, July 7, at 8:30 a.m. Requiem high mass at St. Mary's church, Warren street, at nine o'clock.

HIGGINS—In this city, on the 10th inst., James Higgins, leaving a wife and five children. Funeral on Wednesday, at 9:30, from his late residence, 14 White street, to the Cathedral for requiem high mass. Friends invited.

BRENNAN—At Dorchester, Mass., on the 10th inst., Mary J., widow of the late Bernard Brennan of this city. Funeral from Fitzpatrick's undertaking rooms, Thursday morning, at 8:45, to the Cathedral for high mass of requiem. Friends invited to attend.

COUPE—At 147 Germania street, on Monday, July 10, 1916, Sara Elizabeth, beloved wife of Robert E. Coupe. Funeral notice later. Please omit flowers.

MEETING OF BAPTISTS OF SEVENTH DISTRICT

Held Last Week at North Roads and was Largely Attended—Many Interesting Subjects Discussed.

North Road, Campobello, July 7th.—The twelfth annual session of the 7th District meeting convened with the United Baptist church at North Road. After the calling of the meeting to order, Vice-President Rev. W. R. Robinson conducted the devotional exercises.

The roll called showed a goodly representation from the various churches. The pastor, Rev. F. A. Currier, extended to the pastors and delegates a most hearty welcome. There were present at this session as visitors Rev. I. W. Williamson, superintendent of United Baptist Sunday schools of the Maritime Provinces, Rev. R. E. Gullison and Miss E. Gaunce, returned missionaries, and Rev. J. B. Ganong, the provincial field secretary of the home mission board.

The clerk read communications from Dr. E. Boeworth of the Grand Ligne Mission, from Dr. T. D. DeWolfe of Acadia, from Dr. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, expressing their regrets. The clerk's report showed the following: Within this district there are 27 churches, 25 of which had sent reports and of 15 of which delegates were in attendance. These churches represent a membership of 3,178, but while during the year there had been 110 additions, 81 of which were by baptism, the removals were 111, decreasing the membership by one. This is due largely to the conditions produced by the war. These churches have 33 houses of worship, eight parsonages, the value of which is \$110,000, and an indebtedness of \$22,884. In the district there are fourteen ordained men and three licentiate. There are 30 Sunday schools, having 2,814 pupils with 280 officers and teachers. Fifty-three pupils were baptized during the year.

During the latter part of the first session delegates from other parts of the district arrived. The evening session, after the devotional exercises, which were led by the president, Rev. P. R. Hayward, was devoted to our home mission work. The report was presented by Rev. J. B. Ganong. This report showed that there were six home mission parsonages only one of which is now pastorates, one of which is now pastorates, representing a membership of 500, and a Sunday school membership of 612. This report also emphasized the need of these fields being manned by strong men whose services should be retained till the field is made self-sustaining. This was followed by Rev. Wm. Amos, who showed the need of the strong churches assisting the weak and yet the danger which confronts the weak church. There was the danger of the weaker church losing its independence and dignity. A good address was made by Rev. J. B. Ganong, who emphasized the need of the churches assisting the weak by the Scottish accent and wit.

Rev. J. B. Ganong the home mission superintendent, then gave a splendid address, basing his remarks on Luke 24: 45. The speaker emphasized the strategic value of beginning at Jerusalem, the great centre, and the perpetuating value of the Divine Gospel.

Saturday, July 8.—The morning session conference was led by Rev. F. A. Currier, pastor of the entertaining church. This was followed by a warm and spirited discussion on the reports from the churches, particularly the report of the pastor of the St. Stephen church. The report was opened by Rev. J. H. Jenner.

Rev. P. R. Hayward presented the report of the Sunday school committee which report recommended that a representative of Sunday school work should be appointed from this district to co-operate with the Sunday school board of the maritime convention. The nomination of this representative was referred to the nominating committee.

The first part of Saturday afternoon was on motion given over to the Women's Missionary Aid Society. Mrs. Belyea, president of the district. There are in this district sixteen societies whose membership is 366.

Rev. I. W. Williamson added much to this and other services by the songs rendered. His services were much enjoyed by all. Miss Gaunce, a much beloved returned missionary, gave a very inspiring address on the work in India on the Savaras or hill tribes.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. C. E. Belyea; vice-president, Mrs. D. M. Hamm; secretary, Miss Hester. The business of the district was resumed, the president in the chair. After reading the minutes of the morning the report of the education committee was read by Rev. W. Robinson, though prepared by Dr. Goucher. This report showed that 300 of Acadia's graduates and undergraduates had gone to the defence of the empire; the attendance at the summer camps has not yet been seriously affected, and the total enrollment 379, and the graduating class number seventy-two; the attendance at the Acadia collegiate Academy number of whom twenty graduates and 80 '31s reported; the obituary committee was not present. Individual pastors reported names of prominent

workers who had been called to their higher reward. Among these were Rev. T. H. Munroe, of Fenwick, Deacons Dolin of St. Stephen, Alex. Calder of North Road; Mrs. Parker, John Parker and J. M. Black of Fairville, and Mrs. Sarah Ann Guphill, of Grand Harbour.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Jenner and J. B. Ganong. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. W. R. Robinson; Vice-President, Rev. P. R. Hayward, Fairville.

Clerk, D. C. Clark, West St. John. Additional members of the executive, Rev. J. H. Jenner, P. R. Hayward, W. H. Johnson and H. W. Smith. The license of John Molner, granted by the church of Kentville and transferred to Charlotte street church, St. John, on motion was endorsed by the Seventh District meeting.

On motion the executive of the district was instructed to provide for quarterly meetings during the year. A very interesting and profitable discussion was opened up on the duplex envelope system and our home mission work. At the January session it was decided that "no home mission pastorate shall settle any pastor unless endorsed by the board that the home mission fields raise their allotment and that they adopt the duplex envelope."

On motion this action be endorsed by this district meeting. Delegates were Bro. D. C. Clark and H. W. Smith. Saturday, July 7th.—After the opening devotional exercises, led by Rev. Wm. Amos, the reading of the minutes of the afternoon, the new chairman, Rev. W. R. Robinson, called upon the Rev. P. R. Hayward to act as chairman.

The Rev. W. R. Robinson then gave the report on temperance, speaking of liquor law, and reviewing in a masterly way the growth of temperance legislation and the various temperance orders. The speaker set forth the history of that legislation which has recently been passed and which becomes effective April 30, 1917.

Rev. J. H. Jenner then gave a splendid address on temperance, and with logic and witty illustration enforced his argument. He further called upon the people of Charlotte county to repeal the Scott Act and endorse the new law.

The speaker alluded to the difficulties of enforcing the law and the subtleties used to evade the law. The address on education was given by Bro. H. W. Smith. The speaker made a very witty introduction and ably presented the value, to the Baptists and to these maritime provinces of Acadia University. His thought centred around this question: "Is it worth while to give our boys a higher education, and that Acadia, while good for all, is especially the best for Baptists, youths, and demands the loyal support of all our people."

The Lord's day opened fine and warm splendidly in contrast with the previously wet and cold weather. All nature was propitious. Everybody was happy, cheerful, smiling. The early devotional service was conducted by Pastor Wm. Amos and was a delightful hour of deep Christian fellowship and aspiration—a veritable foretaste of the Divine.

The annual sermon was delivered by Pastor W. H. Johnson, of St. George. The supremacy of the Cross, from I. Cor. 1, 23. His leading thoughts were Christ crucified must dominate religion; must dominate individual life, must create a passing and righteous; must inspire indiscriminating love; must be the standard by which to judge the world problems. With well chosen words and illustrations these truths were set forth to his hearers, who deeply appreciated the message.

This service was followed by a communion service led by Pastor W. R. Robinson, St. John. In the afternoon, under intense heat discomfort, a full house listened to "Story" to the children by Rev. J. W. Williamson. The speaker put himself into the hour, and in his own inimitable way held the attention not only of the children, but of all.

This address was immediately followed by another on "The Enterprise of the Sunday School." Mr. Williamson is the Canadian Billy Sunday with apt illustrations, with striking gestures, with eyes, face and hands aglow with zeal and love. He brings a vital message and is sure to do large good to the Sunday schools of our constituency.

The further exercises of the after-noon were missionary addresses of Miss Gaunce and Rev. R. E. Gullison, returned missionaries.

The last session was one of great blessing. After devotional exercises the Rev. I. W. Williamson preached from the Col. 19, calling attention to four wonderful truths, viz., The wonder of God's coming to earth, the wonderful purpose of His coming, the wonderful method by which that purpose is accomplished, the wonderful way in which this is communicated to you.

An after service was led by Rev. J. H. Jenner. Resolutions on the religious press, on a home for the destitute, on temperance, on our "Dogs" game and 80th anniversary of the defence of our Empire, on the hospitality of the people, and the assistance of the choir, etc.

ALAND ISLANDS, THE KEY TO SWEDEN'S POSITION IN WAR

People Breathe Easier Now the Anti-Russian Propaganda Has Been Suppressed and Attitude of Nation Made Clear—History of Agitation in Which King Was Deeply Stirred.

Stockholm, June 30.—The Swedish people are breathing more easily now than at any other time since war began. They are convinced at last that their king and their government are determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that they are plunging with renewed vigor into a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country.

That Sweden would give up this prosperity and happiness would be unthinkable to the foreign observer, but it cannot be denied that the political and international crisis through which the country passed in the latter part of May brought it dangerously near to the brink of catastrophe. Not that the people wanted war—far from it—but the anti-Russian propaganda carried forward by an influential group of politicians known as the activists threatened all the dictates of neutrality and was outspokenly an effort to force Sweden to war with her traditional enemy, Russia, and thus ally this part of Scandinavia with the Central Powers.

This activist movement was denounced by the socialists and liberals in the Swedish Parliament as mere pro-German propaganda, and was referred to on one occasion by socialist leader Branting as having a "dangerously strong financial backing." The pro-German press of Sweden carried the campaign at times to a violent extreme, and the bitterness engendered between these papers and those representing the liberal and socialist elements of the country may not be effaced for years to come.

The liberal and socialist frankly feared for a time that the influential activists would win over the support of the conservative party, which still controls the upper house of Parliament, and that the balance of power in what is theoretically a coalition cabinet. But when the test came, when the situation was at its worst, the conservatives threw their strength with the other parties in a determination to keep Sweden out of the war at any cost.

The Alands the Key. It so happened that the activist campaign, directed by the pro-German press, actually brought about an agreement among the contending political factions of the Swedish Parliament that has given Swedish neutrality a stability and a permanency rarely enjoyed by other nations that do not enjoy before. This agreement was the immediate result of an activist interpellation in Parliament calling attention to the alleged permanent character of the eastern front, being created by the Russians on the Aland islands in the Baltic and asking what the government proposed to do about it. At night the lights of the Aland islands, from the easternmost points of Sweden and the nearest of these isles is only six hours' sail from Stockholm. Russia had given information to Sweden that the fortifications were for the purpose of protecting certain mine fields and thus defending the islands from possible capture by the Germans. Sweden was further assured that the fortifications would be removed at the end of the war.

The Aland Islands command absolutely the waterways entering the Gulf of Bothnia, and as a naval base they also command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The islands are in the hands of Russia they practically make it impossible for Germany to enter her navy in the Northern Baltic water. During the winter of 1913-1914 the agitation against Russia in favor of military preparedness in Sweden had been carried on to such an extent that a "bondage" or "yeoman" march" came to Stockholm, marched to the Royal Palace, and addressing the King, assured him of their willingness to bear any added taxation required for the national defence.

The agitation at this time was participated in by the conservative party. The government, however, was liberal and had taken an intermediate position between the conservatives, who urged every sort of sacrifice to increase the army and navy, and the socialists, who said it was foolish for a small country like Sweden to attempt to keep pace with the armaments of the larger Powers of Europe.

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"No King of those who before me have worn the crown of Sweden," he said, "has allowed the privilege of standing on this spot, not to face with the commoners of Sweden and listening to their voices. The knowledge of your unshakable confidence in my King invests my royal duty with a doubled responsibility, but at the same time makes it easier of fulfillment, and I promise that I will not fail you. You may be assured that I will never compromise with my conviction in the question of what I regard right and

necessary in order to guard the independence of our fatherland. The standards for readiness of service and preparation for war formulated by experts within my army I will not recede from. You all know that this means an extended time of military service for citizens, especially with regard to winter training. In order to perform the great tasks before me my navy must be not only maintained but very considerably increased."

Compromise the Result. Thus the King spoke without previous consultation with the liberal government, headed by Karl Staaf, as Prime Minister. It was held by many of the liberals that the King had flagrantly violated his constitutional limitation, and thereupon the Minister resigned. The King called upon Hjalmar Hammarskjold, who formed a provisional government, not representing any political party but known as "the King's Cabinet." General elections were ordered and an exciting campaign was waged, the conservatives raising the war scare, the socialists calling up the King to "restrain" if he could do such a thing—and the liberals attempting to keep in between.

The result was that both conservatives and socialists made gains from the assurance of both France and Great Britain as well as Russia, that the works nearing completion are not of that character and will all be taken away when the present war is ended. Professor Steffens, author of the Alands interpellation, has declared such promises are worthless, that the present cabinet is not a cabinet of peace and promises are indeed but "scraps of paper," not to be regarded when conflicting with the interest of a belligerent.

The King's Position. But the renewed assurances from the Entente Powers appear to have completely satisfied the government and the people. Ever since the three great parties, and so came the agreement, dramatically staged in the Parliament on May 17, when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Wallenberg, speaking for the King, announced that he was in a position to reaffirm the solemn declaration of neutrality previously proclaimed. He said the government regarded the question of the fortification of the Aland islands as one of vital importance to Sweden, and he assured the Riksdag and the people of Sweden that the government would neglect nothing to preserve the rights and interests of Sweden. Sweden, he added, would always maintain her right of self-determination, but in the face of a very difficult situation she already had shown her steadfast desire to fulfill the demands of a strict and impartial neutrality, and as an earnest desire not to be drawn into any warlike entanglements.

The proceedings in the Riksdag, or Swedish Parliament, had all been arranged in advance, and Mr. Wallenberg had scarcely taken his seat in the second chamber when the leaders of the three parties in turn arose and endorsed all that he had said. This same plan then was carried out in the first chamber, and there was rejoicing through all of Sweden that a serious crisis had been safely passed.

The activists, however, chose an effective weapon when they took up the Alands question. They had attempted from time to time to arouse the people against England, because of the blockade, but the response to the appeal was meagre. Ever since the loss of Finland, however, Russia has been a traditional enemy of Sweden, and there is a strong feeling among the Swedish people, and it has been comparatively easy to arouse their fear.

Feared Russia. The wholesome fear on the part of liberals and socialists that the activists might gain a condition which would break the European war. During the winter of 1913-1914 the agitation against Russia in favor of military preparedness in Sweden had been carried on to such an extent that a "bondage" or "yeoman" march" came to Stockholm, marched to the Royal Palace, and addressing the King, assured him of their willingness to bear any added taxation required for the national defence.

The agitation at this time was participated in by the conservative party. The government, however, was liberal and had taken an intermediate position between the conservatives, who urged every sort of sacrifice to increase the army and navy, and the socialists, who said it was foolish for a small country like Sweden to attempt to keep pace with the armaments of the larger Powers of Europe.

The address of the yeoman, coming as a climax to the propaganda of patriotism waged throughout the country, stirred King Gustave to a reply which immediately brought about a Ministerial crisis.

"No King of those who before me have worn the crown of Sweden," he said, "has allowed the privilege of standing on this spot, not to face with the commoners of Sweden and listening to their voices. The knowledge of your unshakable confidence in my King invests my royal duty with a doubled responsibility, but at the same time makes it easier of fulfillment, and I promise that I will not fail you. You may be assured that I will never compromise with my conviction in the question of what I regard right and

necessary in order to guard the independence of our fatherland. The standards for readiness of service and preparation for war formulated by experts within my army I will not recede from. You all know that this means an extended time of military service for citizens, especially with regard to winter training. In order to perform the great tasks before me my navy must be not only maintained but very considerably increased."

Compromise the Result. Thus the King spoke without previous consultation with the liberal government, headed by Karl Staaf, as Prime Minister. It was held by many of the liberals that the King had flagrantly violated his constitutional limitation, and thereupon the Minister resigned. The King called upon Hjalmar Hammarskjold, who formed a provisional government, not representing any political party but known as "the King's Cabinet." General elections were ordered and an exciting campaign was waged, the conservatives raising the war scare, the socialists calling up the King to "restrain" if he could do such a thing—and the liberals attempting to keep in between.

The result was that both conservatives and socialists made gains from the assurance of both France and Great Britain as well as Russia, that the works nearing completion are not of that character and will all be taken away when the present war is ended. Professor Steffens, author of the Alands interpellation, has declared such promises are worthless, that the present cabinet is not a cabinet of peace and promises are indeed but "scraps of paper," not to be regarded when conflicting with the interest of a belligerent.

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SUBMARINE'S CAPTAIN TELLS OF TOIL

Of Entire Distance Only 90 Miles Were Travelled Under Water.

CAME THROUGH ENGLISH CHANNEL

Kept Clear of Warships, Many of Which They Sighted—British Gov't Has Not Protested to Washington.

Baltimore, July 10.—Captain Koentz's own story of the Deutschland's voyage across the ocean was told to newspaper correspondents today.

"I have seen," said the captain, "statements that we were forced to go hundreds of miles out of our course in the Atlantic because of British warships. That is not so. Why should we go out of our course, except to submerge? That is the simplest and most effective way to get out of our course, besides it is much easier to submerge."

"We came to Hampton Roads by the daylight course on the English Channel. We did not come by way of the Azores. Altogether from Helligoland to Baltimore we covered 3,800 miles. Of that distance 90 miles were driven under the surface of the water."

"Throughout the entire trip the officers and crew were in excellent health and spirits. Of course when we were under water for long spells the air got very stuffy some times, and there was some inconvenience, but it never was serious. The Deutschland is built to stay under water for four consecutive days, so you see we never reached anywhere our submergence limit on this voyage."

"There is little to tell of the trip, he continued.

"We left Helligoland on June 23 and steamed on the surface into the North Sea. Before sailing we conducted trial trips and drills for the crew for two days or two weeks, having proceeded from Bremen to our starting point. I had never been on a submarine voyage, and the training I had all was received in the practice trips on the Deutschland.

Kept Clear of Warships.

"Everything went without incident the first day, but on the second day in the North Sea we were in the zone of the British cruisers and destroyers. We sighted their smoke frequently, but only lived when we thought there was danger of our being detected. Of course we were obliged to see, hear and save our own necks. We did submerge several times in the North Sea, staying under some times two hours, and some times less. Every time we came to the surface, if all looked well, we kept on going. We saw no British battleships in the North Sea, only cruisers and destroyers, or at least what we took to be British naval vessels.

"We did not, on the entire trip, come into close proximity with any man-of-war. We avoided them all.

"From the North Sea we went straight through the English Channel, and on the night of the fourth day we submerged and remained still all night, on the ground, on the bottom of the channel. There were lots of cruisers near us, we knew, and it was very foggy. So we thought it wise not to take any chances, and I gave the order to submerge for the night, and until there should be clearer weather. The next morning all was well and we proceeded through the channel into the Atlantic ocean without incident.

"Our trip has demonstrated that the big merchant submarine is practical, and that it has come to stay. We expect the venture to be a great financial success. This ship can carry a cargo of 1,000 tons, and on this trip carried 750 tons of dyestuffs, valued at \$1,000,000. The charges for the shipment alone will pay for the cost of the Deutschland, about \$500,000.

"On the trip we carried no mails, nor did we carry money or securities. Also we came without insurance, running entirely at our own risk.

"Did you bring a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson?" the captain was