

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.15 A.M.

GENERAL VICTOR WILLIAMS A PRISONER.

LONDON, To-day. Definite news has been received by Military authorities that General Victor Williams who commanded a Brigade of the Fourth Division was taken prisoner during recent heavy fighting near Zellebeke. The British Minister at the Hague forwarded a number of post cards which General Williams and other Canadian officers who were taken prisoners had been allowed to send. General Mercer who was reported missing with General Williams, according to a correspondent was wounded and rendered stone deaf during the heavy five-hour bombardment of the Canadian lines. Beyond this, adds the correspondent, no one seems to have seen General Mercer.

TALES OF CANADIAN HEROISM.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France (Thursday).

Talks with officers who have been relieved of duty in the front line trenches show that the battling in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2nd and 3rd was the bloodiest on both sides fought on the British front since the battle of Loos. The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed. They evidently decided to use their Verdun tactics. Five hours artillery fire from guns of every calibre from trench mortars, cross-fire as well as frontal being directed at a salient angle where watery sub-soil makes dugouts impossible, utterly levelled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtain of fire the British guns sent their fire curtains. The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed into the breaches after the bombardment ceased. They had full packs with blankets, each carried a flask of rum, one of coffee and an electric flashlight, full rations evidently having been prepared for a big advance. When they pressed on, still confident, and their guns blazed away they were checked by our fire. The Canadians unflinchingly stuck to the support of the trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night when reinforcements should come and counter-attack begin. Tales abound of heroism of small units at points where the battle was violent. At one place in the front line where the trenches had been smashed level with the ground the surviving Canadians rushed out and faced an overwhelming German charge and died. At another place in a square pit of earth Col. Shaw, with 70 or 80 men who were surrounded, fought the Germans hand to hand without offering to capitulate. Col. Shaw was killed, and the Major who came to the command told the men remaining to escape if they could. Two succeeded in doing so. The last they saw of the Major, he had fired his revolver and then thrown it in the face of a German grappling with him, before they went down. A number of Americans were among the Canadians. A company that held a vital point of support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gamely to its post all day under the command of its Captain, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, of New York, who was killed. The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion in a Maple Corps, which held its fire until the charge developed a good target.

11.15 A.M.

GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, To-day. Germany up to the end of May lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,312 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualty lists given out here to-day. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in fighting in the German Colonies. The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May, placing the total German losses of killed, prisoners and wounded at 192,597. This number, it is pointed out, brings German losses exclusive of naval and colonial casualties, up to 2,924,586.

WARSPITE'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

LONDON, To-day. In proof of the statement of the British Admiralty of the miraculous escape of the Warspite from the concentrated German fire, "I am still commander of the greatest battleship in the world, and my men are as fine as Nelson's bluejackets," said this officer, Capt. Phillpotts. The Captain trusted the interview on his return from Buckingham Palace, where he

told King George the story of his part in the great naval battle. Capt. Phillpotts was very modest and minimized his own part in the battle, but he was full of praise for his men and what he termed the amazing powers of resistance of his ship. "I am not surprised that there have been reports that the Warspite was sunk," he said, "as from our position between our fleet and the German battleships, our escape from such a fate was simply miraculous. Several times we disappeared from sight in smoke and spray. Even some of our own officers on other ships believed the gallant battleship had sunk. As we left the fighting line we disappeared in a complete veil of spray. The division of battleships of which the Warspite was one, was with the battle cruisers. We were practically engaged as soon as they were, but the Warspite did not fire until a few minutes after others had been in action, as I was not satisfied with the range at first. We soon knew we were up against the whole German battle fleet, but it was our business to engage them as fully as possible until Admiral Jellicoe could come up. You ask me what result I saw that our fire had on the Germans, but it is quite impossible to give a definite reply, as the Capt. of one of a row of battleships above five hundred yards apart steaming in battle line must keep an eye on the ship to make necessary swerves. The flag captain has some chance to see with some degree of accuracy what damage has been done to the enemy, but others are too busy keeping their places in the line and doing the damage to keep a glass to the eye to see what he is suffering. However, I saw that we registered hit after hit enough to convince me that the Germans got a hiding which will keep them in port for many months to come. After two hours of action, in much of which our division of battleships engaged the whole German battle fleet in an effort to protect our battle cruisers until Admiral Jellicoe came up, the Warspite's steering gear went wrong and she ran amuck among the enemy. It must have annoyed the German gunpointers exceedingly to attempt to gauge our erratic movements, for soon we were almost in the midst of the German battleships and well between them and our own battle line. I know of six German battleships which concentrated their fire on the Warspite and there may have been others which we could not see. Under a worse pounding than the Lion received in the Dogger Bank fight we remained in action without receiving a single vital injury, our chief difficulty being from the mishap to the steering gear. During our difficulties we received considerable credit for protecting the cruiser Warrior which was practically helpless, but I must admit that sheer good fortune rather than intention was responsible for this, for the Warspite came across her bow while drifting almost helplessly. As I said before, the fact that we got out was an absolute miracle. Once repairs were quickly made, we wanted to return but found we were not popular. Sufficient battleships were present to fill the line and the possibility of our running amuck among our own friends was not welcomed we steamed home. The Warspite will be sailing the seas months before the German fleet comes out again. My men were splendid and their behaviour all I expected, but their baptism of fire has given them a feeling of confidence which will be a valuable asset to them when we go into action again. As for the general result of the action the Germans were defeated and driven into their own ports with losses which they can ill afford.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, To-day. Striking a mine off Sandham, an Island of the Archipelago at the entrance to Stockholm, the Swedish steamer Para was sunk yesterday afternoon, the crew was saved.

FURTHER GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

LONDON, To-day. According to a Reuter despatch today from Ymuiden, Holland, the crew of a trawler which was taken by the Germans to Cuxhaven, but later released, declare they learned at Cuxhaven that of the German vessels participating in the Skagerrack battle, six great warships and seventeen destroyers did not return to Amond. As to the names of the vessels reported lost, adds the despatch, the sailors say they heard the Ostfriesland, a battleship of 22,440 tons, mentioned.

ROOSEVELT AND HUGHES.

CHICAGO, To-day. Colonel Roosevelt sent a tentative declaration of the nominations with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on issues of Americanism and preparedness, that if Hughes turned out to be Pacificist or pro-German he would accept and make a race as a Progressive Candidate. The Republican and Progressive Parties have been united, according to the calm, sober judgment of the Progressive leaders, who, although disappointed that their idol, Theodore Roosevelt, was not accepted by the Republicans, prepared to follow the advice of their leaders and work for the defeat of President Wilson through the medium of one opposition ticket.

TREMENDOUS OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, To-day. From the wooded region of south west Russia to the Roumanian frontier the Russians are keeping up their tremendous offensive against the Austro-Hungarians, who have been reinforced at several sectors by the Germans. The advance of the Russians is notable for the large number of prisoners taken and the enormous capture of guns, machine guns, ammunition and other war stores. Having previously captured Lutsk, the Russians have now retaken Duzno.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE FOR COLDS, ETC.

LATEST War News.

the second of the fortresses in the Volhynian triangle held by the Austrians and are pressing the retreating Austrians westward in Galicia and Bukovina. Progress has also been made by the Russians against the Austrians all along the battle front and they are putting up a stubborn resistance especially east of Kelki lying to the north of Lutsk, where they have forced back the Russian advanced elements across the Sty River and in the region of Torgovitsy on the Sty south of Lutsk where a sanguinary battle is in progress since Saturday night. Three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and other points in this sector were put down by the French fire; bombardments alone have been in progress in the fighting zone about Verdun.

No changes in position have taken place here or at any other points on the line in France and Belgium held by the French, British and Belgian troops. The British around Ypres have again been heavily shelled by the Germans. Only one infantry attack was attempted; this the British repulsed. The Italians claim progress for their troops against the Austrians in the region between Adige and Brenza Rivers southeast of Trent and announce the repulse with heavy losses to attackers of Austrians endeavouring to capture Monte Lavinio southwest of Aniago.

RUSSIAN SINK TURKISH SHIPS.

ODESSA, To-day. Russian torpedo boat destroyers have sunk thirteen large Turkish ships laden with merchandise off Anatolian coast.

ENTENTE DEMANDS ON GREECE.

ATHENS, To-day. The British Minister of Greece today in the name of the Entente Powers presented to the Greek Government the demands constituting the conditions upon which the blockade would be raised. As an outcome of the energetic measures adopted by the Allied Governments the demobilization of a part of the Greek Army is already under way.

NORWEGIAN SUNK BY MINE.

LONDON, To-day. The Norwegian steamer Prosper 3rd has struck a mine and sunk. The first officer of the vessel is believed to be the only survivor. She sailed from Newport News May 20 for L'pallace, France.

GREEK STEAMERS DETAINED.

MARSEILLES, To-day. Nine Greek steamers in this port are being detained on orders from the French Ministry of Marine. Other Greek vessels in the Mediterranean are being brought in as a consequence of the blockade by the Entente Powers against Greece.

TOWNSHEND AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, To-day. The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following despatch from its correspondent at Constantinople:—General Townshend has arrived here, he was received with military honors and was permitted to visit the American Ambassador.

ACTIVITY AROUND YPRES.

LONDON, To-day. A British official statement issued at midnight reads: Since last night Ypres salient has again been the chief scene of activity. On the southern portion of it, from Hill 60 to a point about 1500 yards north, the enemy shelled our trenches heavily for about three hours this afternoon. The bombardment was preceded in the morning by the shelling of the town of Ypres and back area. Southward and north of Menin Road our trenches were shelled intermittently throughout the day. There were no infantry actions during the day on this front beyond an attempt by the enemy to rush one of our blockading posts in Sanctuary Woods. This was repulsed. Last night after heavy bombardment of our trenches between Thiaepial, Blaumont and Hamel, the enemy in the course of a raid in Ancere Valley was able to cut off a few men who formed part of a wiring party; five are missing. On the remainder of the front there was nothing except minor trench mortar and artillery actions. Opposite Pricourt and south of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy has blown up three mines yesterday, two in the vicinity of Labasse Road and the third east of Vitrestraat. None of them damaged us. There were rain and thunder storms at intervals. There was successful aerial work, six combats taking place. A Pökker was brought down and crashed into a field near Hadourdin.

LONDON, To-day. "There are all the makings of another disturbance here," says a telegram to the Weekly Dispatch, "and considerable military precautions are being taken." Soldiers are being told off to occupy the leading buildings of the city. The rebellious element claims that it was the recent violence which led to the re-opening of the Home Rule question arguing that by holding further violence as threatened over the heads of the authorities, they can bargain better and get any terms they want.

Silk and metal embroideries are replacing fur on jersey sports suits. Trailing garlands of ribbon roses are used on little crepe underslips. Ribbon lacing is a popular feature on many new afternoon dresses. Beach slippers of thin rubber with crepe finish are something new.

OUR GREAT WHITE SALE

Opened Last Week with an enthusiasm that surprised us. Only the unprecedented values we are offering can induce such brisk selling during this season. Read every item in our Advertisements during this Great Sale, for you will find many money-saving inducements; values that are genuine, for the qualities as good.

Bargains in the following:

LADIES' CAMISOLES, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' UNDERWEAR.
LADIES' KNICKERS, LADIES' CHEMISES.
LADIES' BLOUSES, LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

CORSETS, DRESSES, PIQUE SKIRTS, EMBROIDERIES.
LACES, COLLARS, TIES, FRILLINGS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, APRONS, OVERALLS, QUILTS.

CURTAINS, PILLOW CASES, PILLOW SHAMS.
TOILET COVERS, TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS.
TABLE NAPKINS, D'OYLEYS, SIDEBORD CLOTHS.

BUREAU CLOTHS, TABLE CENTRES, TRAY CLOTHS.
ANTIMACASSARS, SHEETINGS, SHEETS, PILLOW COTTONS.
APRON HOLLANDS, CURTAIN NETS and MUSLINS.

COTTONS, MUSLINS, PIQUES, LINENS.
JEANS, LAUNWS, BUTCHERS' and FRONTING LINEN.
MEN'S and BOYS' SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS.
ETC., ETC. ETC., ETC.

The Royal Stores, Ltd.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

To-day, the first episode, two reels, of

"The Strange Case of Mary Page,"

The Greatest Series of all—A SMASHING HIT!

Starring MISS EDNA MAYO and MR. HARRY B. WALTHALL. Story by Frederick Lewis—Directed by Charles J. Hayden. THE MOST POWERFUL SERIAL EVER PRODUCED. Gowns by Lucille (Lady Duff Gordon). Fifteen Episodes by Essanay.

LOOK WHAT THE CRITICS SAY!—"After viewing the first episode of Essanay's serial, 'The Strange Case of Mary Page,' I was impressed that it was one of the most compelling photoplays I had ever seen. I had seen a photoplay that held me with overmastering grip—a live, red-blooded photoplay in which men and women lived, and fought as real entities, and not the first instalment of a mere serial film story."—James H. MacQuade, in The World. "Leaves little room for improvement—Promises to be of unusual interest."—A. J. Milligan, in The Billboard. A Thrilling, Thrilling Production Splendidly Staged, with Acting Unsurpassed. Every Monday—AT THE NICKEL—Every Tuesday.

Notes From Gambo.

Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to write of a most successful entertainment given here on the evening of Wednesday the 7th inst. at the R. C. Academy.

The majority of the participants were school children and although they were assisted by some of their grown-up friends in a few dialogues, it was essentially a school children's concert.

To Miss Monica Kelly and to her untiring efforts throughout the rehearsal, in which a married woman, a widow and an old maid were all setting their caps for the new minister, was one of the leading features. Mrs. Arabella Doolittle, whose "poor John Peter was so soon to pass away," Widow Barrington already on the lookout and Clementia Clipp, the

for the priest. Mr. Power, the senior teacher, was an able chairman.

Amongst the audience were Rev. Frs. Whalen and Ashley, who were visiting friends in town. Every item of the programme was a brilliant success, and was singularly free from those little "hitches" of bashfulness which so often obtain in a children's concert. Perhaps of the whole the recitation by Gertrude Moss was the best. For one so young her enunciation and delivery approached the perfect.

The dialogue "Jelly for the Minister" in which a married woman, a widow and an old maid were all setting their caps for the new minister, was one of the leading features. Mrs. Arabella Doolittle, whose "poor John Peter was so soon to pass away," Widow Barrington already on the lookout and Clementia Clipp, the

"Old Maid" were all admirably personified by Misses Rose White, Maggie Moss and Johanna Hart, respectively. Miss Mary Kelly made an excellent "Biddy" to Miss J. Broderick's "Unappreciated Genius." In fact all parts were well taken. The whole went off with great "ecstasy."

Following the close of the concert was a dance which lasted to the wee sma' hours.

Upon request a second performance was given on Thursday night. This brought similar success and results.

—G.S.
Gambo, June 9, 1916.

Bronze kid boots or slippers are almost a necessity with a brown silk dress.

Fashions and Fads!

The coat dress seems to have come to stay. White mull is used for the facing of hat brims.

Wide shawl collars are seen on the new sweaters. Malachite green is a favored shade for evening.

High-waisted jackets with short basques are in favor. Navy alpaca is in almost as much favor as navy serge.

Sapphire blue and brown are a favored combination. A brilliant combination is corn color with poppy red.