BRITISH GO AFTER DELVILLE WOOD, AND TAKE IT

GOVERNMENT'S PROHIBITION ACT STRONGLY ENDORSED

Resolutions Passed at Semi-annual Meeting of Grand Division S. of T., in Moncton Highly Commend New law and Government for Giving Province Such Excellent Temperance Legislation.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, July 27.—The semi-annual session of Grand Division Sons of Temperance met here today. Representatives were present from St. John, Point De Bute, Middle Sackville, Dorchester, Moncton, Newcastle, Douglastown and Hopewell Hill.

Secretary Wilson, of the Dominion Alliance; Secretary Jackson, of the Good Templars; Police Magistrate Peck, of Hopewell, and ex-Magistrate Kay, of Moncton, were present, and all gave addresses urging prohibition. The new act was warmly praised. Grand Worthy Patriarch Alward's address strongly endorsed the new act.

Grand Scribe Robinson's report showed fifty-two divisions in good standing. During the half year ending March 31 last, the gains in membership had been: Initiated, 244; received by card, 3; reinstated, 23—total 270.

The losses were: Withdrawn, 75; suspended, 218; expelled, 5; died 11.—309.

In good standing, 1,837 plus 292 divisions to be heard from; total estimated at 2,129. The finances were in good condition.

The grand scribe reported that every member of the government, and especially Attorney-General Baxter and Acting Premier Murray, had dealt with the utmost fairness with the temperance people. He was one of six temperance men requested by the government to collaborate with their lawyer, S. B. Bustin, another prohibitionist, in the drafting of the new act. It was much better than the Scott Act, and was the best prohibition law in Canada, and the government deserved the greatest credit.

The auditor's report showed a balance on hand besides about two hundred dollars of supplies. Twenty five dollars was voted the New Brunswick Alliance, also appeal ordered to divisions to help the Alliance funds.

The state of the order report submitted by F. G. Moore, expressed appreciation of the grand officers' work, urged adults to attend divisions, and heartily commended the local government on the prohibition bill. Resolution committee submitted resolutions commending prohibition act and the government for passing it, and in admiration of the temperance boys at the front, and recommending an honor roll for such.

Visiting members were given a reception by Moncton division.

HALIFAX LIQUOR MEN ASK DISALLOWANCE OF PROHIBITION ACT

Take Case to Department of Justice at Ottawa — Claim Law an Injustice to them.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., July 27—An application from the license holders of Halifax for the disallowance of the Nova Scotia prohibition act was argued today before the justice department. While no decision is expected immediately it is not anticipated that the application will be granted. The case has occasioned a great deal of interest in view of similar legislation by other provinces.

Nova Scotia, before the prohibition act was passed, was "dry" with the exception of the city of Halifax, and although it was not a government measure but introduced by a member of the opposition it passed with only three dissentients, who represented Halifax. Licenses in Halifax were issued on Feb. 10 and $30,000 revenue was collected. Licenses were abolished in June and no refund was made. The board of control of Halifax favored returning the license money, but the council voted down the proposal. The Nova Scotia temperance alliance also favored returning the money, but took no action regarding this, as they considered it a matter between the city and the license holders.

The petitioners argued today that the law was an injustice, that the license holders have suffered a heavy pecuniary loss, that there had been no compensation allowed, that there had been an interference with vested rights and that while the legislature had a right to abolish, it had no right to legalize the retention of the money. The petitioners pointed out that eighty wholesales and ten retailers were affected, while 153 clerks were thrown out of employment. About $350,000 worth of unsold liquor was on hand.

The provincial government was not represented at the hearing today and the defense was made by the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance. They claimed that the legislation was within the competence of the province and cited the case of Manitoba which had passed similar legislation and was upheld by the Privy Council.

Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, K. C., of Montreal, and Humphrey Mellish of Halifax, represented the petitioners, and Mr. R. H. Murray and Rev. R. S. Grant of Halifax the Alliance.

GOOD PROGRAMME FOR EXHIBITION WEEK AT ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, July 26.—The management of the Charlotte County Exhibition, to be held in St. Stephen, September 12th to 15th, announce the following classes and purses for the horse trotting programme:

Free for All, purse $300.
2.15 Trot and Pace, purse $250.
2.17 Trot and Pace, purse $250.
2.18 Trot and Pace, purse $250.
2.22 Trot and Pace, purse $250.
2.27 Trot and Pace, purse $200.
2.25 Straight Trot, purse $200.

In all the mixed classes trotters are allowed four seconds over pacers.

For the 2.25 Trot and Pace, stake race, the following horses have been named:

Victoria, Dr. McAllister, Sussex.
Martha deForest, W. V. Dowst, Caribou.
Bobby D., Jas. Gallagher, Woodstock.
Zom Q., C. L. Jackson, Bangor.
Black Bess, Geo. McBride, St. Stephen.
Helena P., C. Cone, Calais.
Roy Volo, W. B. Lint, Fredericton.
Miss Colombo, Pope D. McKinnon, Bangor.
S. E. Todd, Pope D. McKinnon, Bangor.
Colonel D., W. L. Eaton, Calais.

The last entry was purchased from F. D. J. Graham. R. W. Whitlock is secretary.

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In the Maritime Provinces ..... .18
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Like an Inferno as British Guns Blast Way Into Delville Wood

With the British army in the field, July 27, via London, July 28—The British went after Delville Wood again today, and took it.

The Germans had been quiet because the British made no infantry attack, but all the while the machine guns had been rattling and the artillery had kept up a thunderous drum beat in what before this offensive would have been referred to as a violent artillery duel. So common-place has the continued bombardment become that one officer, whose post of duty is with the transport, just out of the range of the shells, complains that he is awakened when there is a lull at night.

This morning the British put on Delville Wood the heaviest concentration of shell fire in a given area ever directed against field fortifications. Even the gunners were amazed when they computed its volume per minute in preparing the way for the infantry.

The purpose was to leave nothing standing—nothing living—not a single German sniper in a tree, not a single German machine but was to be put out of business by the tornado of blasts. Delville Wood has left Trones Wood with a tame reputation. The infantry of both sides have no dugouts. Their only protection is shallow trenches, such as are dug in open fields operation. A shell which tears a hole among the roots of a tree, killing a man, makes some protection for his neighbor who survives.

Snipers and machine guns watch for any head that shows itself up. Patrols who go out in the night engage in hand-to-hand encounters. The flash of a bursting shell may reveal one patrol to another and give it the advantage.

The British had nearly all Delville Wood after the advance of July 14, but the Germans got an enfilade machine gun and shell-fire on them and took possession of the middle of the wood and of the British dead, who had fought to the last man.

But the British kept the southern end of the wood and the adjoining village of Longueval against repeated attacks, raking the Germans with machine guns and shell fire.

When the infantry advanced this morning they did not expect to recover the wood, but before the charge had finished they had taken all, except about an acre of the northern end.

The troops engaged around Longueval and Delville, where the fighting exceeds in ferocity for the possession of the valuable ground anything yet seen in the offensive, have been both hardened regulars and new army battalions. The new army men, fresh from the English drill grounds, when put into this "Hell's crucible" have shown the same racial stubbornness as the regulars.

"No shell fire could be worse than the way the teachers had pictured it to us," said one of the new men. "We were expecting it all—machine guns, bombs, snipers, big shells and little shells—and so we were not surprised.

The commander of one famous division told the men if they were good boys and fought well when they attacked, July 14, they would not be put permanently on the reserve, but would have another chance in the offensive.

They had a week of this uninterrupted orgy, and when they came out to rest their commander informed them they had made good and could go back. The dust-coated veterans cheered this announcement.

"How anybody comes out of Delville Wood alive is a miracle," said an officer who had been in the thick of the struggle. "But I know men who were bowled over five times by shells, knocked down by branches of falling trees, whose scalps were cut with machine gun bullets, and yet came out."

THE GIANTS OF SERBIA

Kossovo - Day Heroes Whose Memory Will Never Fade.

Serbia is once more a conquered nation, but she kept the anniversary of Kossovo (June 28) all the same. It has been observed religiously for more than 500 years. Her women and children mourn for the dead cavaliers who fell in glorious conflict on the green plain, fighting the infidel Turks, and her army waiting round and about Salonika will remember the great Czar Lazar and the hero Milosh Obilitch.

The dress that the peasant women wear all over Serbia, the long, straight, white robe, heavily embroidered with black wool round the hem and sleeves, is worn as mourning for the mighty captains who perished on the historic battlefield that, to quote from a Turkish chronicler, "became like a tulip bed, with its ruddy severed heads and rolling turbans," for the Serbians will never forget how bravely Lazar and his cavaliers fought till they fell. They are proud of the glorious dead. They talk of the great battle as if it had taken place yesterday instead of five centuries ago. In their own poetical language they will describe how the bright armor that the Serbians wore gleamed like the lightning when the cavaliers charged, and how the blades of the Turkish sabres—those blades that had flashed like diamonds at the start of the combat, became as red as hyacinths as the day wore on—the day that heralded in Serbia's long night of servitude and oppression.

Cradle Ballads.

The ballads that have helped so wonderfully to maintain the patriotism and the courage of the Serbs, those ballads that the mothers of Serbia have sung to their sons as they nursed them, are full of references to Kossovo. We learn how the mother of the Jugovic prayed to God that He would give her the eyes of a falcon and the white wings of a swan that she might fly to the plain of Kossovo and see how it fared with her nine sons. Her prayer was granted, but she found her sons dead. Her heart did not break till next day, however, when at dawn two coal-black ravens brought her on their beaks the clay-cold hand of her son Damian. The mother fondled the hand for some little time then she softly spake before she died:

"O, my hand, my fresh green apple—
Where didst thou grow, where wert thou plucked?
'Twas on my bosom thou didst grow.
The plucking, 'twas on Kossovo's plain."

Another ballad relates how the maid of Kossovo went seeking her lover, Milan of Topoija, who had given her his fine glove of gold thread and marked her thereby for his true love, but where Milan lay the blood had flowed so deep that the crimson tide reached to the very stirrups of the war steeds. Wailing bitterly, the fair maid of Kossovo returned to her father's house, crying out in her anguish that were she but to touch a green pine tree it would wither.

Days of Freedom.

The day of Serbia's freedom came round, however. The slavery of the Turkish yoke was powerless to crush a nation which never ceased to remember their country's past glories, a nation which had the courage to keep the fatal anniversary of Kossovo as a festival day during the cruel years of bondage, convinced that the freedom they so ardently desired was bound to come. And, true enough, the last shackles of the Turkish chain were severed when the Serbian crusade against Islam finished under King Peter in 1912, and Serbia rose up proud and triumphant, once more the shining tower of the east, anxious only to dwell in peace.

But this was not to be. War was forced on her, and then, after four years of hard fighting, she was beset at the same time by Germans, Magyars, and Bulgars, and only the flight into exile saved her army—that terrible famine retreat which has cost such a heavy toll of lives.

We remember approaching the plain of Kossovo during the early part of the retreat, riding slowly with the army. The air seemed to beat and quiver to the tramp of soldiers' feet. The men hardly spoke; they kept a heavy silence as they marched, a tragic silence.

"If only the dead could rise! Ah, if only our dead heroes could rise from their graves on this plain and lead us back into battle! Lazar, Milosh Obilitch, Kosanchich Ivan, why do you slumber? Is Serbia to be lost a second time?"

The Mighty Dead.

An officer riding with us rose up suddenly in his stirrups and addressed the flowing plains. He spoke out of the bitterness of his heart, aware that what he asked was not to be—at least so it seemed at the time, but now we are not so certain, for who knows if the Serbian heroes of today may not be inspired by the spirits of the mighty dead?

Kossovo-day—they keep it, the pale, weeping women and children in pillaged and ravaged Serbia. Starving mothers are whispering to their hungry babes that a conquering army will come to their help before long, that they will not be allowed to perish.

Kossovo-day—can you picture it at Salonika, where the Serbian troops wait with their loins girded and the hunger of the exile in their eyes?—remembering the cavaliers who perished on the green plain of Kossovo, and remembering the men who have fallen during the present war, the Serbs on whose shoulders the mantle of Lazar descended, of Lazar and his knights, the red robe of martyrdom.

Hail to Kossovo-day, for it will be followed by the day of victory! The day when Serbia will leap up from the dust and, binding her torn locks about her forehead, will once more resume her crown, and twisted in and out that shining circlet will be the fadeless laurel leaves that the living and the dead have won for her on the field of honor.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BACKACHE
NUMBER 23 THE PR

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT TITUSVILLE FOR PTE. ROY MOODY

Large Number Honor Memory of Gallant Lad who Gave Life in Empire's Defence.

Titusville, July 26.—A very impressive memorial service was held in the hall on Sunday evening, the 23rd inst., for Private Roy Moody who died of wounds received in one of the great battles in France the last part of June. Although the weather was very unfavorable a large number were present including his mother, brother and sister. Mr. Fulton Anderson, Presbyterian student, preached a very appropriate and touching sermon from the words found in II. Timothy, 2nd chapter and 3rd verse—Thou therefore endure hardness as a soldier of Jesus Christ.

The musical part of the service was very appropriate. Miss Alice Wilson sang as a solo "Lead Kindly Light," and a quartette consisting of Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Miss Alice Wilson, W. B. Campbell and A. S. Campbell rendered "Some Day."

Misses Ethel and Greta Love, St. John, and Miss Hester Keys, Jerusalem, are the guests this week of Mrs. Jas. Campbell.

Mrs. R. E. Kay spent a few days of last week visiting friends in Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Smith and child, St. John, spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Smith.

Mrs. Joseph Rolston and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Mc. Allister for a few days recently.

Mrs. Harry Wiles and son, Harry, Sussex, were guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Jas. Titus, "Meadow Brook Farm."

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS HONOR JOSIAH WOOD, D. C. L., LL. D., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

WHEREAS, the 4th of August, 1916, is the second anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain, and whereas it has been proposed by the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, with the approval of the British Government, that public meetings be held throughout the Empire on that day, at which the following Resolution should be passed:—

"That on this the second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of ..... records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice, which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

AND WHEREAS, the Executive Council of the Province has passed an Order-in-Council authorizing a Proclamation to issue requiring the assembling of the people together on that day for said purpose, we therefore hereby request and enjoin that all loyal citizens throughout the Province do meet on said 4th day of August and pass the said Resolution, and in view of the gravity of the situation, and the solemnity of the occasion, the day be also observed by holding meetings of a religious and intercessary, as well as patriotic character.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Fredericton, the twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of His Majesty's reign.

BY COMMAND OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Buenos Aires, July 26.—According to a message received here today Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British Antarctic explorer, has reached the ice field in his effort to rescue the twenty-two men left on Elephant Island last April, when his expedition returned from the south polar zone. The relief party left Punta Arenas on board the schooner Amma, which was to be towed as far south as possible by a Chilean government steamer, after which it was the intention of the explorer to continue his search for his marooned companions.

Ottawa, July 26.—The report that General Gwatkin, chief of general staff, will resign his appointment and return to England, is not yet confirmed. There have been rumors of this for some time and he may do so later on. However, his resignation is not expected immediately.

ALL RECORDS AND All Styles of Victrolas FOR SALE BY C. H. Townshend - King St.
August VICTOR RECORDS go on SALE TO-DAY
THREE TEN-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED RECORDS—90c FOR THE TWO SELECTIONS:
18065 At the End of a Beautiful Day Kenyon
Love Me at Twilight Herbert Stuart
18073 I Sent My Wife to the Thousand Isles Billy Murray
I've Got a Sweet Tooth Bothering Me M. J. O'Connell
18081 My Mother's Rosary Avon Comedy Four
Yaaka Hula Hickey Dula Avon Comedy Four
TWELVE-INCH DOUBLE-SIDED DANCE RECORD
35561 Siam—Medley Fox Trot Victor Military Band
Ole Virginny One-Step Victor Military Band
SELECTIONS BY NOTED 'CELLIST
45096 Le Cygne (The Swan) Hans Kindler
Melody in F Hans Kindler
RED SEAL RECORD
74482 Tales of Hoffmann—Doll Song Mabel Garrison
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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Hampton, N. B., July 26.—The Sunday schools of Hampton Village, Hampton Station and Central Norton Baptist churches had a sail on the Hampton steamer, and held their annual picnic on the beach at Allaby's wharf, a point on the river shortly below Perry's Point, on Tuesday afternoon, July 25. The boat having been chartered to carry the party from the wharf at Hampton, left at 1 o'clock with about one hundred and fifty passengers, returning about eight o'clock in the evening. At the beach swimming, racing and other sports were indulged in by the young folks. The weather, which had been very unsettled, cleared during the morning and favored the picnickers with a fine afternoon on which to enjoy the splendid scenery of the Kennebecasis river. The steamer Hampton has not been running for the past two years, and this being the first picnic from Hampton this season made it an especially enjoyable affair.

Berlin, July 26, via London—The government today publishes a revision of the prize court regulations, made in retaliation for departures by the Entente Allies from the London Declaration. The revision extends the absolute contraband list to many articles which previously had not been considered contraband.

London, July 26—A Stettin despatch to Reuter's says that the German steamer Norderny, 5,497 tons, bound from Sweden for Germany and laden with iron ore, has been sunk north of Arcona, Rugen Island. The captain and three of the crew were drowned.

BRITI

SURVIVORS OF GE
KOENIGSBURG NO
THE B

BRITISH UNDER BR
MAIN GERMAN SO
FROM STRONG
THE NEU LA
ROAD AT

London, July 27.—The follow
official statement on the progress
the British campaign in East Af
was given out tonight:

"Brig-General Northey reports t
on July 24 he drove the main Ger
southern detachment of the en
from strongly organized positi
astride the Neu Langenburg-Ira
road at Malangali. After counter
tacks the enemy retired hurriedly
the direction of Irangi, abandonin
4.1-inch howitzer and two mach
guns.

"Among the number of Germ
Europeans captured previously
Dr. Stir, late governor of the
Langenburg district. Dr. Stir
since died of wounds. A majority
the surviving members of the crew
the German cruiser Koenigsberg f
a part of the German forces in the a
when."

Austro-Italian Front.

Rome, July 27, via London—The

MARKED REVIVAL IN ODDFELLOWSH

St. John Lodges are Prosp
ous—Milicite Encampme
Becomes Active Again.

During the past year or so there
been a great revival of interest
lodges have had a good number of
the branches of the order in the
candidates and the result of the
flux of younger blood has been a per
of marked development. A very
gible evidence of this was furnis
on Wednesday evening when m
bers of Milicete Encampment wh
while retaining its charter, has b
been dormant for several years,
in Golden Rule Hall, West End,
re-organized. Dr. A. D. Smith, P
Grand Master and District Dep
Grand Patriarch, was present and
stalled the following elected officer
Thomas Kerrigan, Chief Patriar
W. J. Saunderson, Senior Ward
Frank Stanton, Junior Warden; C.
Segee, High Priest. These with a s
to be appointed will form the offic
of Milicete Encampment for the c
rent term. A number of the youn
members have signified their intent
of taking their encampment degr
and it is expected that there will b
distinct boom in this branch of O
fellowship.

The Grand Lodge of the Marit
Provinces and Newfoundland will m
this year in Fredericton on August
and 10th, sessions of the Grand
campment and Rebekah Assembly
be held at the same time. It is c
fidently expected that the reports
go forward to the Grand Lodge fr
republic in South Africa, 123466166
trict of St. John will be the most fav
able submitted to that body for s
eral years.

HORWOOD TELLS HIS STORY FOR FIFTH TIM

Winnipeg, July 27.—For the fi
time V. W. Horwood, former prov
cial architect, is telling under o
the story of his knowledge of the c
struction of the Manitoba parliam
buildings. He took the stand in
assizes court this afternoon as the fi
witness for the crown in the trial
Sir Rodmond Roblin, George R. Co
well and James H. Howden, and
start was made in his evidence wh
will be continued tomorrow. He t
of calling for tenders. Two were
ceived—from Thomas Kelly and Sc
and the Lyall firm.

Horwood told of Mr. Coldwell spea
ing to him of a campaign fund. T
was while the caissons were bei
built. Mr. Coldwell, he said, asse
ed it was "customary to add campai
funds to contracts," and that he "
derstood a fund was raised in Regi
through changing from brick to ston
The witness said he advised placi
the funds on the caissons, and
Coldwell told him to take instructio
from Dr. R. M. Simpson. Dr. Simps
told him he thought $50,000 should
put on, and Kelly told him "the fo
wanted to put in another $100,000, a
could not protect it."

WILL BE KNOWN AS SCRIPPS-BOOTH ASS

New York, July 27—Consolidati
of the Scripps-Booth Automobile
and the Sterling Motor Co., both
Detroit, to be known as the Scrip
Booth Corporation, organized unc
the New York State laws, was
nounced here today. The corporati
will have a capitalization of 70,0
shares, with no par value.