

TREBIZOND SCENE OF MANY HEAVY SIEGES

Stormed by the Goths, Georgians, Seljuk and the Ottomans.

A FINE MODEL OF ANCIENT WARFARE

Here Xenophon Rested Army in Retreat from Persia and Greeted the Sea With Their Famous Cry.

(From the Manchester Guardian). Although, by article XIX, of the Treaty of San Stefano, Russia obtained nearly forty miles of coast line on the Black Sea and some 20,000 square miles of territory inland, she has always had her eye on Trebizond, the ancient capital of Mithridates, and famous historically, geographically and politically because of its unique position. Renowned in its time as a Byzantine and Comnenian stronghold, Trebizond, which the Russians are now approaching had been besieged by the Goths, the Georgians, the Seljuks, the Turkomans, and the present Ottoman Turks in turn. It was here that Xenophon rested his army, after his retreat from Persia, and a hill some few hours' journey away inland is still pointed out as being the place where his tired hosts first greeted the sea with their famous cry. It was here that the Grand Comneni built their capital and the ruins of the fortress and citadel are still, in spite of Turkish vandalism, marvellously well preserved and almost intact. The ancient town, strongly walled and protected on the east and on the west by deep ravines, with access to it from the land side only obtainable along a narrow and exposed ridge, might be taken as a fine model of ancient warfare and natural strength combined. The outlines of the old harbor testify to an admirable scheme both for defence and offence. The Palace of the Comneni, famous for its number of beautiful women, still commands a glorious view of the wooded heights surrounding the town. It is situated at the highest point of the battlements and within the third and final defence works of the fort.

Before the days of regular sailings round the Cape and the later opening of the Suez Canal the whole of the Indian and Persian trade was conducted through Trebizond. But upon occupying Batoum the Russians constructed a railway from there through Kars to the Persian frontier, and this alternative route, in spite of its heavy charges, has in the past robbed Trebizond of much of its former trade. There are no manufactures and no industries native to the town, and in recent years the value of the imports has always exceeded that of the exports from the district. The commerce being made up from the produce of the transport business. The population in 1913 was estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 of whom the bulk were Turks; the rest were made up of Levantine Greeks, Armenians, and the motley crowd of Persian muleteers, drivers, and passing merchants, an ever floating but ever-present community. It has truly been said of Trebizond that here one sees to perfection the faded and faded of Europe mingling with the colored cottons of the East.

Until 1905 the harbor of Trebizond was being gradually filled in by the sand carried down by the river Delirmandere, but that year a mole was completed running due north, and composed of rough boulders cast one on top of another. Thanks to the assistance given by the drifting sand, it was hoped that this mole would withstand the storms more successfully each year. The mole extended opposite the town is by no means safe, and steamers anchoring there are compelled to keep steam up all the time for fear of the western gales, which in half an hour can make this corner of the Black Sea the most perilous anchorage place. There was for many years a grim reminder of this danger—the gradually disappearing masts of a steamer that had let the fires go down over a Turkish feast-day. In less than an hour the vessel became unmanageable and sank. A few miles west there is the roadstead of Platina, where all boats run to as the westerly wind increases in force, and there they may safely ride out the storm.

Running parallel for some miles with the Delirmandere River (the Fxytus of the ancient Greeks) is the one and only road into the interior and Persia. Particularly well laid and constructed by European engineers, this highway is an excellent one for the East. It is available right up to Erzerum for vehicular traffic, and only in two places are the gradients steep and the conditions unfavorable. This is the only road by which supplies can be carried to Erzerum. The distance from Trebizond to Erzerum, as measured in the East, is twelve to fourteen days by caravan, eight days by carriage and relays, and three to four days by the Turkish Post. The chief of the Post, who conducts the mail once a week into the interior, rides all the way without stop or rest, waking, sleeping on horseback—a remarkable feat of endurance. He is responsible for the safe conduct of the Post and its defence against brigands. Once it was no uncommon occurrence

17 New Brunswick Men In Latest Casualty Lists

for the Post to be robbed, and the guard killed by well-mounted and armed Kurdish bands, and this happened generally when Government specie or convertible value was carried. The Porte devised a very simple and truly Oriental means of defending the imperial mail. It detained upon the villages lining the route—the most heavily upon those in the immediate neighborhood of the robbery—for the amount of the loss. This system in effect turned the neighboring villagers into amateur guards and policemen to save their own pockets. The naturally fine position of Trebizond will offer excellent material for the modernizing influence of the engineer. With a railway running from it and with its harbor extended and deepened, the port may easily out Batoum and become the chief port in the eastern portion of the Black Sea. It is admirably situated to tap the extensive grain-growing district of the hinterland. And in the event of the remains of Armenia being re-assembled and given a place in the regrouping of the nations, the port of Trebizond would become the link between the two great empires, and to hope, the renewal of one of the most ancient Christian civilizations in the world.

GERMAN SIDELIGHTS

Illustrations For Turks. A most extraordinary publication is the latest number of the "Illustrirte Zeitung," the principal pictorial weekly in Germany. It contains over 100 pages of thick art paper and is sold at 2s. 6d. a copy. It is a Turkish number, and is published with the cooperation of the "German-Turkish Union," a commercial and financial association in command of considerable capital which has assumed the task of opening up the resources of the Turkish Empire.

The Deutsche Bank is very largely concerned in the business, also the German Orient Bank, and we understand that the large Hamburg and Bremen shipping lines are also supporting financial aid. This expensive, yet so-called issue of the "Illustrirte Zeitung" may therefore be regarded as a puff in the light of a commercial puff than as a contribution towards art. About 80 pages are devoted to the side of the bazaar, and to the artistic side of the bazaar.

A striking feature of the venture is that the advertisements are nearly all bi-lingual, the Turkish translator standing side by side with the German original. The most has been made of the decorative character of the advertisements, and wherever it is suitable, and frequently where it is wholly incongruous, we have Oriental scenery, mosques, minarets, muezzin, cypresses, and all the other properties scattered over the advertisements. A typewriting machine firm has a gorgeous crescent and star worked into their advertisement, a pallid moonlight night with their cars running along a palm and cypress road, minarets and stately domes in the background. A sewing machine company gives us a crowd of stately Oriental ladies in their gowns, examining the marvellous mechanism of their wares, more markets in the background. A chocolate maker gets his text inside a beautiful arabesque from the best models. A firm of brass buttons gives us a picture of a little Turkish boy asleep in one of the best of their beds, and his father, a turbaned and picturesque gentleman, tipping through the room with his finger to his lip. One of the best is the advertisement of a fire extinguisher firm. It is a bazaar scene in Constantinople, the flames are raging and a Turkish gentleman, with ease and precision, is directing an extinguisher firm. It is a bazaar scene in bazaar scene is admirable, and orders are sure to flow in. Why a fire extinguisher firm of cigarette makers should give "Prayer in a Mosque at Damascus" is difficult to explain, but it must be admitted that the picture and its color scheme are admirable.

The principal articles are "Turkey and Germany," showing the inevitability of an alliance between the two countries, and the need of mutual confidence now that their destinies have become linked. "The Powers and Kultur Work in Turkey," pointing out that the work hitherto of France and England in Turkey was destructive and carried on solely in their own selfish interests, whereas the work of Germany has always been directed towards, and with the development and progress of Turkey in view.

The Late Thadde Hebert.

The funeral of Thadde Hebert, a highly respected citizen of Edmundston, took place on Saturday morning at 9.30. The remains were taken to the Chapel, where requiem mass was held by Rev. Father Conway.

A large company of relatives and friends followed the remains to the cemetery, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held by the people of Edmundston.

The floral offerings were so numerous that two automobiles were used to convey them to the cemetery. Among the floral offerings were flowers from friends in St. John, Van Buren, St. Leonards, Grand Isle and Edmundston.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Allan Hammond, Van Buren, Me.; Robert England, Caluso, Dick, of Brookville. The wedding will take place at Bar Harbor, Maine, on June 19.—Dr. Dick is a sugar refiner.

Mrs. Astor, who is Madeleine Tal-

WM. N. BELVEA AND LEONARD CRAIG, THIS CITY, REPORTED AMONG THOSE KILLED IN ACTION, GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, FRED J. OSBORNE AND OTTO LOGAN WOUNDED.

LEAD CASU. Another long list of casualties was issued last night by the militia department, and includes many Maritime Province men. New Brunswick again figures often among the dead and wounded. The following is the list of Maritime Province men killed in action. William Nobles Belyea, Millidge Ave., St. John, N. B. Charles Frederick Collins, 11 Compton Ave., Halifax, N. S. Leonard Craig, Prospect street, Fairville, N. B. Pioneer Bennett J. Horne, Enfield, N. S. Missing. Irvine Long, Walton's Lake, N. B. Suffering from shock. James Adolphus Hatfield, Tusket, N. S. Seriously Ill. Pioneer James T. McBurney, Springhill, N. S. Wounded. George Brewer, Glace Bay, N. S. George Wilmot Campbell, 90 Kennedy street, St. John, N. B. George A. Crossman, Southport, P. E. I. James Driscoll, 14 Foundry street, Moncton, N. B. Allan God, Westville, N. S. Pioneer Stewart Peter Gordon, Dartmouth, N. S. A. Guino, Lower Saplun, N. B. Roderick Ronald MacAulay, Bayfield, P. E. I. Corporal Murdoch Campbell Maritime Province men: Lean, Ainslie Point, N. S. John White McLellan, Kinter, Victoria Co., N. B. Sapper John Alexander Campbell, 226 Argyll street, Sydney, N. S. Robert J. Cavers, West Road, C. B. Frederick J. Osborne, 81 Hilyard street, St. John, N. B. Wounded. Arthur Whiteside, Bayfield, N. B. Wounded. Pioneer James Henry Astley, Stellarton, N. S. MEDICAL SERVICE. Wounded. Arthur Whiteside, Bayfield, N. B. CHARLOTTE COUNTY'S HONOR ROLL. St. Stephen, June 18.—This community has suffered heavily in the casualties during the past week, Charles Vermin of Milltown and Ralph Stuart, son of Robert Stuart, of St. Stephen, being among those who gave their lives in recent fighting. Mr. Emerson Hanson received word from Ottawa Wednesday announcing that his son, Walter Hanson, was among the missing, and this was followed a few hours later by another message, placing him among those killed in action. His name, however, has not yet appeared in the published list, and hope is entertained that there may have been some error. Today Mayor Grimmer received a telegram from Ottawa announcing that his son, Corp. Vermin Grimmer, had received a gunshot wound in the back and was in hospital.

FORMER WOODSTOCK BOY AMONG KILLED.

Woodstock, N. B., June 18.—A telegram was received here yesterday telling of the death in battle of Claire Kirkpatrick. The young hero was 17 years of age, born in Woodstock, the second son of Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, formerly of this town, and now living in Creelman, Sask., whence Claire enlisted and went to England about a year ago.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor To Wed Brooklyn Man.

Widow of Millionaire Victim of Titanic Disaster Surrenders Income of \$5,000,000 Trust Fund by Second Marriage.

During his vacation of six weeks Mr. Bullen passed most of his time viewing the western battlefront from the air along the battle line, according to Percy S. Bullen, New York representative of the London Daily Telegraph, who returned recently on board the Orinda, of the Cunard line, about six weeks passed on the European continent. During his vacation of six weeks Mr. Bullen passed most of his time viewing the western battlefront from the air along the battle line, according to Percy S. Bullen, New York representative of the London Daily Telegraph, who returned recently on board the Orinda, of the Cunard line, about six weeks passed on the European continent.



New York, June 17.—The Brooklyn Eagle today announces the engagement of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, widow of Colonel J. J. Astor, who lost his life on the steamer Titanic, to Wm. K. Bullen, of Brooklyn. The wedding will take place at Bar Harbor, Maine, on June 19.—Dr. Dick is a sugar refiner.

BOYS ON THE HONOR ROLL OF 115TH CITY TODAY

Casualty Lists Tell of More New Brunswickers Who Have Sustained Death or Injury.

Yesterday and Saturday added more names to the long roll of heroes who have suffered on the battlefields of Flanders. Pte. Charles White. Word reached the city yesterday that Pte. Charles White had been admitted to No. 13 hospital, Boulogne, on June 10, suffering from shrapnel laceration. Pte. White is a son of Chas. White of Aberley's, Queens County. He has another brother on the firing line who left here with the 55th Battalion. Pte. L. E. Jones. Mrs. J. Mitchell, of 76 Thorne Ave., received word on Saturday that her son Pte. Lee Ernest Jones, had been killed in action on June 5. He left here with the 55th Battalion and was later transferred to another unit. A letter received from him last Thursday, dated May 26, said he was just leaving for the front and he evidently arrived just in time to take part in the last great battle, and there pay the supreme sacrifice.

Harry Graham received word on Saturday that his son Pte. Harry Graham, reported missing, had been killed in hospital in Boulogne. Needless to say, that while his parents were sorry to hear of their boy being wounded, their hearts were lightened by the news that he had not been killed or taken prisoner.

British troops now occupy 100 miles of the battle front in the West, which is one quarter of the entire line, according to Percy S. Bullen, New York representative of the London Daily Telegraph, who returned recently on board the Orinda, of the Cunard line, about six weeks passed on the European continent.

The 140th Battalion will leave St. John shortly, according to the latest advice from headquarters. It is probable that the advance party will leave tomorrow night. This means by the end of the week the only soldiers to be quartered in St. John will be about fifty men of the composite battalion on Partridge Island under Captain Wetmore and about one hundred men forming rear guards for the 115th and 140th.

The 140th were to hold service at St. Andrew's church yesterday, but owing to the cancellation of the parade and presentation the battalion did not turn out. Today the necessary preparations for departure will commence in order to be in readiness to entrain at short notice. It is understood that the composite battery on Partridge Island will take over the guard work at the West Side and other places as soon as the 140th Battalion leaves.

Strips of Khaki.

The citizens of Sussex will give a complimentary non-political banquet to Lieut. Col. Fowler on Monday evening, the 26th inst., prior to his departure.

Lieut. W. Leo Bonnell, who has been stationed at Campbellton with the 132nd Battalion, has been transferred to the 237th American Legion Battalion.

Dr. Burdett O'Connor of Mount Clear will be given the rank of sergeant in the Army Medical Corps of the 237th. No further word has been received concerning the condition of Major F. C. Magee who was recently reported wounded.

Mrs. Gardner Bartlett, of Boston, who is known among the Allied soldiers as Sister Beatrice, returned. Mrs. Bartlett declared there are 600,000 beds occupied by the wounded in France at the present time. She is deeply interested in hospital work for the Allies and has crossed the English channel sixty times since the beginning of the war to bring financial aid to the hospitals in France.

Other passengers included Colonel G. Greenhalgh, of the Twenty-fourth Canadian expeditionary force, who has been in France since September 20, 1915. Captain Greenhalgh returned on a leave, having been wounded several weeks ago.

Col. Wedderburn's Fine Battalion Will Entrain This Morning for Valcartier.

The 115th Battalion will leave St. John this morning. The first train will leave Union Depot at 5 o'clock, railway time—6 o'clock local time, and the second will leave at 8 o'clock local time. A and B Companies will be the first to leave. The signal corps and bugle band will accompany them. Lieut. Col. Wedderburn and staff will leave with C and D Companies at 8 o'clock. The regimental band will also leave with C and D Companies.

Owing to the downpour of rain yesterday the parade and presentation had to be postponed. Hence those who had boys or relatives in the battalion were obliged to visit the Barrack Square last night in order to say good-bye or to give them some token of remembrance. It was a current rumor around the city yesterday that the boys would be put on the train during the night and ushered to Valcartier while the city slept. This report had evidently reached the homes of the boys, for despite the steady downpour of rain hundreds of people could be seen yesterday and last night walking in the direction of the barracks with parcels and boxes for their loved ones. Up to a late hour last night mothers, wives and sweethearts gathered in little groups in the pouring rain, hoping to be able to see their boy or husband before he was ordered aboard the train.

The troop trains arrived about midnight and at an early hour this morning the men were busily engaged in loading the camp equipment. There will be a large number of prominent citizens at the 8 o'clock train this morning to say farewell to Col. Wedderburn and his men. Lieut. Hason Thompson will be left in St. John in charge of the rear guard. The number will comprise about fifty men whose duty it will be to clean up the barracks and ship anything which might have been overlooked.

Brigadier General McLean and Lieut. Col. Powell's forces will also be taken to Valcartier this morning. The total number of men leaving will be over 1,000.

The recruiting office on Prince William street will be kept open for a few days yet. It is understood that the Canadian Bible Association will mail each member of the battalion a Testament, as they were unable to present them yesterday.

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THE CLOSING OF ROSEMARY BOYS' SCHOOL

Rev. H.A. Cody the Preacher at Annual College Sunday Services Yesterday—Powerful Sermon on Efficiency.

There was a large congregation in St. Paul's church on Sunday yesterday to hear Rev. H. A. Cody preach the annual sermon to the Rosemary Collegiate School. Rev. W. R. Hubbard had charge of the service, and Canon W. Danahy had already read there are 80 boys who have already enlisted for active service who have formerly been scholars at Rosemary, and several of the boys are preparing to take the colors after graduation exercises.

Rev. Mr. Cody said in part as follows: "The demand today is for efficiency in every field of thought and action. Without it a man will be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. A mere puppet or pawn in the game of life; but with it he will be a leader and a commander of men. "Efficiency," construed the preacher, "is today the British navy which is today. As Winston Churchill recently said, 'The grand fleet dominates and will finally decide the fate of the warring nations.' "I consider the four characteristics of a real man. I will bring before you a remarkable picture taken from the Divine Volume.

"It shows us a vision of Ezekiel the prophet. It is startling when we look at it first for it shows us living creatures, each with four faces or aspects. And I do not think that I am straining the meaning of that scene when I take the living creatures to be men, and as such had four faces or appearances, so that is what we expect to find in each fully developed man today.

"Let us take each face separately, and see how they apply to our case. First, each had the face of a man. It is well that this should be the first mark mentioned. Man was made in the image of God, and we must expect the image of God in the living creature on the British coat of arms. Here is the second mark of efficiency which we want to find in our men of the 20th century. This present terrible war has brought out the noblest examples of true courage. It is in order to defend a weaker nation, and to remain true to her plighted word, through the sword.

"Thirdly," said the preacher, "there is the face of the ox. The ox has always been taken as the symbol of patient enduring service, and it is well that such should be the case. The eagle has not only the noble and plodding steadily along its daily task with its large patient eyes making a strong appeal to our hearts. "Fourthly," the face of an eagle. The eagle has always been used as the symbol of aspiration and vision. As the bird soars aloft on swift, tireless wings, so should our thoughts. That strong long look beyond is what is needed, and so vision is the fourth great mark of a true man.

"Some," said the pastor, "can see no farther than their own selves. Others are bounded by their homes or little social clique. But the man who has not only eagle eyes can see beyond these, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his church, his city, his province, his dominion, and in fact is vitally concerned with all that every few days but since I have taken the Compound I don't have to send for him. I have had three children and could not get any of them, but since I have taken the Compound I have a bright baby boy. I advise every suffering woman to try it and get relief. It has done wonders for me."—Mrs. CATHERINE GOODLING, 138 E. King Street, York, Pa.

When a medicine has been successful in bringing health to so many, no woman has a right to say without trying it. "I do not believe it will help me." There must be more than a hundred thousand women in this country who, like Mrs. Goodling, have proven what wonders Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can do for weak and ailing women. Try it and see for yourself.

If there are any complications you don't understand, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

ITALIA BEFORE HEAVY

Molga, Fosetta and Monte Magari Carried by Alpine Troops Although Stubbornly Defended by Austrians.

Rome, June 17, via London.—Italian troops have carried the Austrian positions of Molga, Fosetta and Monte Magari, between the Franzosa Valley and Marcesina, according to an official statement given out at the war office today. The Italians took 203 prisoners and captured six guns and four machine guns.

Austrian correspondents admit the strength of Italian attacks at Dobordo, which they are unable to repulse at points. Violent fighting continues. Austrian dispatches also claim that the surprise of the Russian offensive has now been overcome and that the defence is succeeding.

The text of the Italian official statement says: "Between the Adige and Astico the Sette Comuni plateau there were fierce engagements, which everywhere ended favorable for our troops. "Southwest of Asiago the enemy after heavy bombardments, made two attacks on our positions from Monte Fasà to Boscon, one in the direction of Monte Magari and the other between Monte Leoris and Boscon. "After repeated and costly efforts enemy infantry succeeded in reaching the summit of Monte Lamerle, but was at once dislodged by a successful counter-attack.

"Northeast of Asiago we advanced between the Frenzola valley and Marcesina, notwithstanding the difficult and intricate nature of the terrain and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, entrenched and supported by numerous batteries, we made progress at the head of the Frenzola Valley on the heights of Monte Fasà and Monte Magari, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and taking 203 prisoners, a battery of six guns, four machine guns and much material.

"In Garna and on the Isoneo, artillery actions and encounters of small detachments occurred. "Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on various points of the Venetian plain and on the town of Padua, killing three persons and wounding others." Berlin, June 17.—Delayed official reports of the campaign in the Trentino record on June 9th the occupation by the Austrians of Monte Sissola and Monte Castelomonte on the position of Malga, Fosetta and Monte Magari, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and taking 203 prisoners, a battery of six guns, four machine guns and much material.

"The Italians opened an offensive with artillery fire on the Dobordo plateau and against the Gorizia bridgehead, followed by attacks at night on the southern part of the plateau, according to the report of the 15th, which repulsed in some sectors and the fighting continuing in others. In the mountainous fruitless attacks by the Italians were continued.

"The statement of June 9 reports raids by Austrian aircraft on various Italian railroad including Grado and the points raised in the Venetian plain. The Verona and Padua stations were bombed, according to the statement of the 15th.

"In Albania, north of Avlona, since the June 10 statement, Italian patrols on the Lower Voussa were dispersed, while interference by Austrian artillery with Italian fortification work on the Verusa was reported in the statement of the 15th."

EXTREME WEAKNESS AND SUFFERING

Read How Mrs. Goodling got Relief and Strength.

York, Pa.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and found it to be all I needed. I was so sick that I could not stand at my sink to wash dishes and I could not sit under a pillow under me. I had the doctor every few days but since I have taken the Compound I don't have to send for him. I have had three children and could not get any of them, but since I have taken the Compound I have a bright baby boy. I advise every suffering woman to try it and get relief. It has done wonders for me."—Mrs. CATHERINE GOODLING, 138 E. King Street, York, Pa.

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NEWSPAPER MAN JOINS THE COLORS.

Ottawa, June 18.—H. B. Gust, of the parliament press gallery, who has represented the Montreal Mail and Montreal News here for some years, has enlisted as a private with the 20th Battalion of Ottawa. He is a graduate of Toronto University and is recognized as a correspondent of exceptional ability.

For British Relief. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, Regent, Royal Standard Chapter, I. O. O. E., gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$17 for the Belgian relief fund from the Tide-head Dramatic Club of Campbellton, N. B.

Mary Pickford in the last two months has, according to rumor, joined forces with several different motion picture companies, and is appearing in several of the latest reported newspapers is to the effect that she has definitely identified herself for the ensuing year with the Lasky.