

CANADA TO HAVE PART IN STORY OF SOMME DRIVE

FRENCH TOOK TRENCH SYSTEM IN 80 MINUTES

Saturday's Big Advance Completed in Little More Than Hour.

EARTH ROCKS FROM ROAR OF THE GUNS

Armored Forts and Fortified Redoubts Taken in Assault—German Resistance Futile.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The capture of the third line of the German defense from Hardecourt to the Somme was preceded by a bombardment so intense that for a radius of twenty kilometres the ground seemed to be shaken by an uninterrupted earthquake, says La Liberté's correspondent in the north of France.

"In the trenches the infantry watched for formidable artillery preparations," the correspondent adds, "waiting impatiently for the moment to dash to the assault. Finally, as if obeying an order which had been heard simultaneously on the entire front, the batteries suddenly ceased fire. The silence which succeeded the great uproar lasted only a few minutes. Several blows on the whistle were given and orders were passed along. The clanking of bayonets being adjusted could be heard. A few seconds more and there was a tumult of confused forces and a shout of 'Forward!'"

"Human forms surged from the black holes, running madly forward. The noise of the warning sirens of the adversary and the crackling of their machine guns told that the battle had begun. The positions which the French captured were exceedingly strong and along the entire front of the defensive system of the Germans, comprised two or three lines of trenches, according to their locality, and even four lines at some points.

"Many works and armored forts, and fortified redoubts completed this powerful organization, and it fell into the French hands, from one end to the other, in exactly one hour and twenty minutes. The French losses were much less than had been expected. At Maurepas they did not have three hundred men disabled, and it was at this point of the summit plateau, the southern part of which had been occupied the day before, that the combat was hottest. The Germans hung on, defending the ground inch by inch, trying to cope with the French and hurriedly bringing up reinforcements.

"Their resistance was vain, however. The French after furious hand to hand fighting pushed forward and entered the village, which had been completely destroyed by the French shells. The French are continuing their progress and their possession of the entire village seems probable."

Little Boy Nine Months Old HAD DYSENTERY

Dysentery is one of the worst forms of bowel complaint. The pains in the bowels become intense, the discharges occur with great rapidity, and are very often accompanied by blood, and the sufferer becomes very weak and languid.

Unless the discharges are checked, death may ensue in a very short time.

There is only one remedy to use in all cases of dysentery, and that is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It will cure when all other remedies fail.

Mrs. J. Leslie McKee, Redvers, Sask., writes: "I used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for my little boy when he was about nine months old. He was awfully bad with dysentery. I had not laid him down for three days and nights only when his father took him for a few minutes. He had both the diarrhoea and vomiting. I had tried everything until my husband got 'Dr. Fowler's,' and three doses cured him."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy you want. Don't take any other when you ask for it. Manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 50c.

New, Positive Treatment to Remove Hair or Fuzz

(Beauty Notes)

Women are fast learning the value of the use of delatone for removing hair or fuzz from face, neck or arms. A paste is made with some powdered delatone and water and spread on the hairy surface. In two or three minutes it is rubbed off, the skin washed and every bit of hair has disappeared. No failure will result if you are careful to buy genuine delatone.

4 DIVISIONS OF CANADIAN TROOPS NOW IN FRANCE

Fourth Division Under Gen. Watson has Crossed the Channel—Dominion's Soldiers who have Made Canada's Name Glorious at Ypres Move to Somme to Join More Actively in Big Drive.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Canadians have been withdrawn from the Ypres salient to take part with the British and Australians in the great offensive on the Somme.

Announcement of the foregoing was made at the department of militia today. It is also officially stated that there are now four complete Canadian divisions in France, the fourth division, under General Watson, having just crossed the Channel.

The withdrawal of the Canadians from Ypres does not mean that the "Gateway to Calais" as the position is termed, is to be abandoned. The Dominion soldiers are to be replaced with less seasoned troops.

Ypres will be written in letters of blood upon Canadian military annals. It was there that the immortal first division met and checked the attempt of the Prussian Guards to smash their way to Calais in the terrific battles of St. Julien and Langemark.

Last February when the German Crown Prince made his desperate but futile attempt to crush France at Verdun, and the British lines were extended to aid Joffre hurl back the foe, the Canadians were moved to the "bloody angle" or a peak of the Ypres salient. They were exposed to the shattering fire of the Germans and to an almost continuous heavy bombardment. On June 1 the Germans after a bombardment of sustained fury capturing anything yet experienced by British forces in the war, attacked the Canadian lines in overwhelming numbers.

The mounted brigade fought and died with the greatest gallantry, but were forced to give ground before sheer weight of metal. A few days later, however, the Dominion troops by a charge of splendid dash and heroism drove the Germans out of their newly conquered position and re-established the Canadian lines. It is estimated that nearly 12,000 Canadians have fallen in the vicinity of Ypres.

KING GEORGE VISITS FIRING LINE ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page 1)

ing the field the soldiers of the reserves, the transport men, gunners and others in the neighborhood followed him until there was a large crowd around the party before they entered their automobile. Somebody called for three cheers for the king, which were given with a will. Sir Douglas Haig, as the king's host, told him what was worth seeing during his visit, and then the king laid out his own programme each day. This led him to have a look at a town which had been shelled recently by guns of big calibre. As he and the prince went about leisurely examining the enormous craters in the square, and the ruins of the old town hall, his attendants were considering what might happen if another crater was made where the occupant and heir of the throne were standing. But quietude did not permit them to tell royalty to move on, but they suggested it politely. Royalty, however, persisted in remaining in the square until curiosity was satisfied.

Sees all Types of Men Who are Fighting.

When the king visited the men of the Scottish division, which had seen such desperate fighting at Delville or "Devil's Wood," the survivors of the South Africans gave him their usual war cry. He managed to see something of all kinds of the soldiers fighting under the British flag, from the Scotch, English and Irish, to the troops from overseas. A machine gun company of the Lancashire, in rest quarters on a French farm, was most surprised of all by his visit. Leading the way he walked into a barn, with its cracked beams and plaster walls and litter of straw on which the men were lying after their turn on the firing line. The most amazed of the company was one soldier smothering, who was the last of those asleep to awaken. Blinking and rubbing his eyes he looked up to see the face of the king. At first he refused to believe that some trick was not being played on him, then convinced, he scrambled to his feet while the king broke out laughing.

More than once the king's car had to draw on one side of the road as a battery of guns swept close to its panels, or a marching battalion passed by. When Private Proctor, of the Liverpool regiment, was told the king himself was going to pin a Victoria Cross on his breast Proctor confessed to being scared. "But you were not scared when you fought the Germans," he was told. "No, I know how to act when I meet Germans, but not when in the presence of kings."

"I believe I have found my youngest soldier," exclaimed the king when he saw a twelve-year-old boy among the Northampton. But little Joseph Lefevre was not English. He is the son of a dead Belgian soldier, and was found wandering about under shell fire at Ypres, adopted by the battalion and placed on its rolls. He told his story in French to the king, and said:

"They will not let me go up to fight, but keep me back with the transport." The king said:

"As I was going to suggest and, being a soldier, you will have to obey orders."

Meets Heroes of Pozieres. If there could be said to be any review it was an informal one. When the king went to call on General Birdwood he met a battalion of Australians, who were just coming out of the trenches after taking Pozieres Ridge. With their steel helmets back on their heads, their shirts open at the neck, their skins tanned as in-

dians, their clothes rent and streaked with earth stains, they and streaked and gave him an Australian cheer.

General Joffre came over from his headquarters, and President Poincaré came from Paris to take lunch with the king. The king and the queen, accompanied by the king's son, Prince of Wales, and the king's daughter, Princess Mary, were in the picture. The king was noticeably proficient in slipping out of the picture just as the operator began turning the crank. Not the least of the many scenes with dramatic appeal during the king's visit was that on the quay when the king landed. He was received by a guard of honor from a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, seventy-five per cent of whom had been wounded.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS ON THE INCREASE THROUGH ONTARIO

Eight New Cases so Far this Month but Situation Not Yet Regarded as Serious.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Infantile paralysis is apparently on the increase in Ontario, though its prevalence is not yet found in alarming numbers of victims. The provincial department of health today reported that eight cases had developed from August 1 to August 15. No deaths have been reported during August. During July there were eleven cases and two deaths in Ontario, while in June there were but two cases and no deaths.

WILL LOAD DEALS.

Steamer Clan Urquhart arrived yesterday to load deals.

Ship Almora is due to load for the other side.

DIED.

TAYLOR—At Sheffield, August 15, Thomas F. Taylor, aged 58.

Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence.

SHAW—In Somerville, Aug. 13, Alice T., beloved wife of the late Albert Shaw.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 16, from 25 Ellington road at 8:15. High mass at St. John's Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited.

COBHAM—July 30, 1916. Somewhere in France, Arthur Gladstone, third son of George and Ada (Blizard) Cobham, aged 31, leaving father, mother, three brothers and four sisters.

WALKER—On Tuesday, August 15, Isabelle, wife of John W. Walker, leaving husband, one son and two sisters to mourn.

Funeral Thursday, August 17th, at 2:30 p. m. from her late residence, 14 Harding street.

HARRINGTON—At her home Chipman, after a brief illness, Catherine, wife of Timothy Harrington, on August 15.

Funeral was held on Friday, August 11, after Requiem High Mass at St. Joseph's church, Chipman.

ANGER OF STRIKE NOT PASSED YET

Settlement May be Reached by Railroads Granting an Eight-hour Day, Collateral Issues to be Settled Later.

Washington, Aug. 15.—President Wilson's effort to bring the railroad managers and the brotherhood leaders together in some form of settlement of the differences which threaten a nation-wide railway strike has, after two days of conference, progressed only to the point where a ground-work for further negotiations has been laid. Hope of arbitration of all issues was not determined.

After communicating with President Wilson tonight, the employees' sub-committee sent word to New York for the 640 members of the general committee to come to Washington in order to facilitate negotiations. They are expected here Thursday, and probably will see the president Friday. The managers' committee will confer with him again tomorrow.

Two official statements issued from the White House during the day merely stated that the discussions still were in progress, and that no report could be made on results.

Austrian Report.

Vienna, via London, August 15 (11.40 p. m.).—The Austrian official communication issued today said that our battalions were attacked by superior Russian forces, who recaptured their positions.

"At the Tartar Pass, near Stanislau and south of Jernopol (between Halicz and Stanislau), Gen. Kovess reported an advance. West of Monasterzyk during the day the enemy stormed our front, and captured six successive times in mass formation, but he was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses."

MIRACLE WORKERS IN WAR

New Italian Roads That Touch the Clouds.

By Sidney Low, Special Correspondent on the Italian Front.

Italian Headquarters, August 11.—The Italian theatre of war is in many respects different from those of Western Europe. It has, indeed, one point in common with these, and I suppose, with all the others. It is a theatre in which nobody is admitted without a ticket.

This is among the strangest characteristics of the new warfare. In the old days, right down to 1870 and later, the armies wandered about among the civilian population, and it could not have been very difficult for the non-combatant to go and see a battle if he cared to take the risks. In these times matters are more strictly regulated. Fifteen millions of men are engaged in mortal conflict within a number of gigantic prize rings, carefully railed off and fenced in, and most rigidly guarded from unauthorized intrusion. There is positively no admission except on business.

Up the Mountain.

We turned from the wide low valley and swept up a road into the hills, and then quite suddenly the atmosphere changed and we saw that we had plunged into the war area. Here at last we came upon the now familiar signs which indicate that one is behind the lines of a great army deployed on a fighting front. We passed at a little town, which in other times is a haunt of artists. Now its winding narrow streets and little piazzas were so choked with soldiers that we could hardly make our way through them.

Here, when the campaign began, there was nothing but a hill path up which the villagers could climb with stick and bundle. Today that path has been changed into a fine road, graded, metalled, and carried by cunningly devised spirals and turns three-quarters of the way up the mountain. It is a notable piece of military engineering, but it is not merely that. It will serve as an artery of commerce when it is no longer needed for the passage of guns and army service wagons. There is nothing temporary or makeshift about it. Rocks have been blasted to leave a passage for it, and solid bridges of stone and steel thrown across rivers.

This road has made it much easier to supply the batteries which lie behind or among the first and second line trenches and the trenches themselves. By its means stores can be pushed high up and accumulated at

convenient spots, whence they can be distributed by mule carts or hand-trucks. Along the road now the favorite Italian medium and heavy calibre guns are hauled comfortably by traction-engines, and placed in position with that concealment which is almost the prime requisite of modern artillery science.

Bridging the Air.

There are some of them on the ice ledges of the Ortler, nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, in places which it is by way of an achievement for the amateur climber to reach, with guides and ropes and porters, and nothing to take care of but his own skin. But here the Alpine and frontier guides had to bring up the heavy pieces, hauling them over the snow slopes, and swinging them in mid-air across chasms and up knife-edged precipices, by ropes passed over timbers wedged somehow into the rocks.

Some of them lived through the winter very much in the manner of Polar explorers. In snow huts and dug-outs they found shelter not merely from the searching Austrian guns, but from the icy winds and pitiless storms. Wounded men are sometimes sent down by that sagging rope when there is no other means of getting them away quickly, clinging as best they may to the swaying boxes.

The worst of dangers in some of these Alpine stations, worse even than the great Austrian cannon, which drop their crashing projectiles from the clouds, was, and is, the avalanche. The snow masses, loosened by the concussion of the bombardments, are more treacherous and insecure than ever.

"We lost forty men and two guns up there the other day," said the artillery colonel to me, pointing to an imminent-looking slope above us. The guns were got out from under the snow, after much labor, little damaged. They are sending them up again next week. And the men?

"We shall send other men," said the colonel quietly.

Berlin Report.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The war office announcement says:

"Yesterday afternoon the British repeated their attacks from the Ovilere-Bazentinde-Petit line and continued them with the greatest violence far into the night. They again obtained a foothold in the same section of our first line trenches on the Thiéval-Posieres front from which they were repulsed yesterday morning. Otherwise all their numerous assaults, which followed each other at short intervals, broke down completely with very sanguinary losses in front of our positions."

"The French twice repeated their fruitless efforts between Maurepas and Hem."

CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Midnight List.

INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

Lt. Robert T. Matthews, St. John, N. B.

Walter Pothier, Wedgeport, N. B.

Albert Ross, Bayfield, N. B.

Wounded.

Roy F. Maher, Lower French Village, N. B.

William J. Poole, Jefferson Corner, N. B.

Herbert Bertheaux, Deep Brook, N. B.

Hiram F. Dalaney, Yarmouth, N. B.

ALL WERE DELEGATES.

While the Athletics were in Chicago for a series of which every game was postponed by rain they had nothing to do but mingle with the convention crowd in the hotel lobby and seek diversion. One day a delegate from a New England state, who introduced himself as "Mr. B—," approached Napoleon Lajoie.

"Delegate?" he asked of the second sacker.

"Yes, from Iowa."

"Is that so," he replied. "I know very few of the western men."

"Well then, I'll introduce you to a few," answered Lajoie cordially.

Lajoie took the New England man in tow. He introduced Connie Mack as Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. Then he led him to Ira Thomas, whom he introduced as Senator Cummins of Iowa.

Amos Strunk happened along and Lajoie promptly presented him as the private secretary to Governor Casper of Kansas. Business Manager von Ohl was palmed off as Governor Hanna of North Dakota.

Big Nabors was being introduced as Delegate Cobb of Georgia when a well known Chicago sport writer came along. Before Lajoie could give him the wink, the sport writer, with the emphasis of great personal satisfaction, said loudly to a companion:

"Sykes, let me present you to Napoleon Lajoie, the greatest ball player in the world."

Lajoie made a hasty handshake and ran. "Senators Smoot and Cummins" and "Governor Hanna" and "Delegate Cobb" also had business elsewhere, and disappeared without formality.

Come to the South Bay Fair on Saturday.

Miss Q. L. Holt, of Portland, Me., is visiting friends and relatives in the city.



Kellogg's
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES
10¢

WATCH your alert, keen-eyed, clear-headed business man at breakfast.

You never see him eating heavy, soggy foods that clog the body and slow up the mental processes. No, as a rule, he selects some appetizing, easily digested cereal such as Kellogg's, for he knows that these thin, crisp, toasted corn flakes supply all the nourishment that the ordinary body needs without dissipating his energy in digesting and absorbing them.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes go well with fresh or cooked fruits in place of the usual milk or cream.

The only product made in Canada by The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Co., Limited, London, Ontario, Canada

BROTHER OF A. G. TURNER IS

Provincial Horticulturist ceives Word of Death in Great Drive Last Month.

Fredericton, Aug. 15.—J. Turner, Provincial Horticulturist, day received word that his brother, Lieut. William Turner, had been killed while fighting with the 23rd Battalion early in July. The late Lieut. Turner was a member of the 8th Battery. In Gunner Turner stated that he had been reported missing, killed after the first attack, but that the British early days of July.

"William was reported as believed dead after the first attack, but he was still alive, and was taken to the hospital at the front, and was now recovering from his wounds."

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