

SIR HENRY WILSON SUPREME SOLDIER

New Chief of British Imperial
General Staff Hailed As
War Genius.

FROM WARRIOR FAMILY

Helped Establish Versailles
War Council—France Ap-
plauds His Promotion—
Rose Like Kitchener.

"In appearance he is like a Scotch university professor with a low golf handicap," remarked an intimate friend of Sir Henry Wilson recently. A man of retiring disposition, with an inherent dislike to publicity in any shape or form, the general is as little like the popular conception of a great military commander as was the "Little Corporal" himself.

"Ugly" Henry strolling through Piccadilly in frock coat, top hat and cane, almost unrecognizable in his stride, with a longish head and his strong, almost whimsical mouth ever and anon a large and rather rakish looking brier pipe, would be recognized by the passerby as anything but the descendant of a race of great Irish soldiers. The first of the family landed in Carrikerbeg in the army of William III, and developing a liking for the country settled down at Currygrane, Edgeworthstown—home of Max Edgeworth and all the Edgeworths since Queen Bee's time—to carve with his own hands above the stone portals of the great doorway the family motto, "Virtue is powerful."

The last of the Wilsons has sprung into prominence as the leading figure in the greatest crisis in British military history. His promotion to the position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff—in army parlance the C. I. G. S.—gives him an appointment the second most important in the whole British army.

The Imperial General Staff is the brain of the infantry and the guns and the aircraft on every front. Success or failure, victory or defeat, lie in the hands of that small body of experts in that dingy little room in Whitehall, London. The C. I. G. S. himself is military adviser to the War Cabinet and is responsible to the Commander in Chief for "the working out of all arrangements regarding military operations, war organization and efficiency of troops."

The former chiefs, whose office was founded in 1908, include such names as Gen. Sir William Nicholson, now Field Marshal, who was first to hold the office. Lord French was chief from 1911 to 1914. Gen. Douglas was appointed chief in April, 1914, and held the position until his death in October, 1914. Gen. Sir William Robertson was appointed in December, 1915, following Sir Archibald Murray.

What, then, is the explanation of this unexpected appointment? The answer lies in the fact that last and always Sir Henry Wilson is a soldier. He is a man who always believed in seeing things for himself. He not only speaks foreign languages; he realizes the foreign mind. He is a great military scholar, and his experience dates from the Burma campaign thirty years ago.

In well informed circles he is considered the cleverest soldier of the day. Premier Lloyd George has always expressed the greatest admiration for his work. And he is a member of that little band of Kitchener generals trained and developed under the eye of the great war master himself.

Rose Like Kitchener.

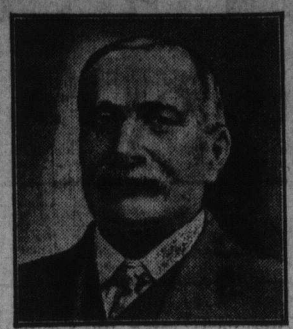
The military careers of the two men are not dissimilar. Both were born and brought up in remote Irish villages. About the time K. of K. was assimilating Egyptian and Hindustani in the East, the new chief was devoting every spare moment at Sandhurst to perfecting his knowledge of French, Russian and German. Kitchener laid the foundations of his career in Egypt and India. It was in Burma that Wilson climbed the first steps of the ladder of fame.

Both belonged to a group which all unconsciously was trained in the higher art of war in readiness for the great military catastrophe which broke over a peaceful Europe in 1914. Contemporary with them were Sir Douglas Haig, Sir James Grierson, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir William Robertson and Sir Henry Lawrence.

Kitchener, an engineer, for the first

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All Treatments Proved Useless Until
He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

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"In the year 1910 I had Nervous Prostration in its worst form; was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives."

I began to mend almost at once; and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of "Fruit-a-tives" in the house."

JAS. S. DELGATY.
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time broke into the trade unionism of the higher military commands. Sir Henry is an infantry man. To find an infantry man who has reached high place in the profession is to find a military rarity. The genius of the man has triumphed over tradition.

Starting his career on the militia battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles, he joined the Rifle Brigade as a lieutenant in 1884. Two years later he served with his regiment in the Burmese expedition, was wounded, recovered, returned to duty and saw the campaign through.

When at the Staff College as a student, the professors shook their heads. One of them placed it upon record that Wilson was too versatile ever to climb to the potential apex in his career. Curiously enough, he was to return some years later, after the conclusion of the South African war as commandant of the same historic college.

Helped Relieve Ladysmith.

In the interval Sir Henry had found and made his opportunity. He went to Natal as a junior staff officer on a Boer war, but the effort that finally caused the Boers to raise the siege of Ladysmith owes more to the individual genius of Sir Henry than is recorded in any despatch or history. After the relief of Ladysmith, he served on Lord Roberts' staff and was later on Lord Roberts' staff at army headquarters.

In the period of reorganization that followed the Boer war, Sir Henry held a high position at the War Office. It is interesting to remark that both Gen. Robertson and Gen. Rawlinson held this command about the same time. Gen. Rawlinson was orthodox, but both Gen. Robertson and Gen. Wilson introduced a particular and original school of thought.

When it was necessary to send a trustworthy representative to handle the delicate diplomatic situation created by the Agadir incident Sir Henry was selected. "He speaks French like a native, and can sympathize so wholeheartedly with the French point of view," someone said. The value of his work at this period cannot be overestimated.

However, it was when the masses of gray-coated German soldiers came swarming across Belgium and the fair fields of northern France, when the whole civilized world held its breath in painful expectancy, that Wilson stood out apart—a figure that was destined to pay the last hand in that grim weary game; who proved to be the military genius of the war.

Sir Henry probably could show you a map of the western front from memory! All his leave for the last twenty-five years he has spent in familiarizing himself with the ground where the "sensed" the next great war was going to be fought.

Often Arrested By French.
He cycled every year over the plains of Flanders and that part of 2-Sir Henry's life was spent in France where the fight is now raging. In those days when France was not altogether friendly he was often arrested.

A good linguist, he always replied to his captors' angry questionings, "I like you as a people, and I like your wine." His charming personality and his scintillating Irish wit were such that not even the fiercest Anglophobe could resist him long.

Childhood and early manhood had been passed in Ireland; but he had as close an acquaintance with Ypres and the Somme. He guessed where his work was going to lie, and when the moment came it could not find him wanting.

It was he who drew up with Gen. Foch the various arrangements and agreements which enabled the British expeditionary force to co-operate smoothly with the French army. So far as things did go well with the Allies in those days Sir Henry must take the credit. Had it not been for him they could have gone far worse.

His official position when war broke out was undersecretary to Sir Archibald Murray, who was Chief of the General Staff in France. But he soon became more than that. Sir Henry came to be recognized as the connecting link between Joffre and French. His intimacy with and knowledge of the French General Staff were of the

greatest value to the British Commander in Chief during those first strenuous days of gigantic war. It was however, during the retreat from Mons that Sir Henry's sterling qualities as a soldier reached high water mark.

It is probable that no contemporary history will tell the true story of that retreat—will truthfully chronicle the happenings of those "days of wrath" when the Cabinet at home was warned to expect the worst. Then it was that Sir Henry was seen at his very best. He was the backbone of the staff. No matter how black the outlook or desperate the suggestion, he never lost his cheerful demeanor in public or his clear head in the council chamber.

His fertile brain probed deep into the probabilities of the enemy's intention, and his quick and instant wit produced order out of chaos and confidence out of despair. Rarely has a country been better served. His mind was never hypnotized by the immediate situation of the decimated British army; he held the proportion and probabilities of the situation in proper relief.

As the British army expanded, Sir Henry was appointed to the command of an army corps. As the commander of an army corps he was never in any of the major operations of the war. But the very presence and personality of the man were of untold value.

The first impression on meeting Sir Henry, who is a giant of a man, towering head and shoulders above his companions, is an immediate sense that in every way here is a "big" man. A few minutes' conversation shows that he is human, imaginative and humorous.

An intimate friend wrote recently: "Another time I saw Sir Henry Wilson in very difficult circumstances. He desired to see the whole defensive system of a certain sector of the front, and I had the privilege of escorting him alone for some three hours in an arduous tour. Almost the whole way round this tour of the trenches we came under heavy shell fire, and at least a dozen times German shells burst within fifty yards of us, and one which landed on the side of the trench scattered earth all over my companion."

"Many men, on these occasions, are inclined to be silent, but Sir Henry cracked jokes all the time, and even when wisdom dictated a retreat to ward home he insisted on continuing his tour, and in spite of the unpleasant persistence of the Hun artillery visited several posts and chatted with various sentries."

After this French command came a period with the Franco-British mission to Petrograd. Sir Henry and Gen. Castelnau were appointed as the military wing. Sir Henry's motto had always been to see things as they are, and the authorities knew that if any man could size up the position Wilson was the man. He went and, only the Russian revolution put an end to activities there which promised to be extremely valuable.

Sir Henry returned to French army headquarters. To the surprise of all who knew him and his capabilities, he was sent home to take the Eastern command. His friends shrugged their shoulders. In a way the appointment was an honor, but there was a feeling that Sir Henry's place was on the other side of the Channel.

When he was chosen for the allied war council at Versailles those who knew him Sir Henry had come into his own. With this view our French allies were in accord. No British appointment of the war has met the same measure of success or been received so favorably by the discriminating French press.

Lieut. Col. House, writing recently in the Liberator says: "Gen. Wilson is well known in French military circles and the most eminent chiefs of our army, with whom he has often collaborated, have had opportunity to appreciate the wide scope of his knowledge and the accuracy of his judgment."

Helped Found War Council.

"It was Gen. Wilson, who so to speak, drew up the protocol of the conference at Rapallo. It will be remembered that it was from that conference that the Versailles council emerged, at the sittings of which he himself has taken part up to the present, and regarding which nothing has yet been said indicating that he will be withdrawn."

His promotion to be chief of the Imperial general staff ought then in any case to give a greater importance and a higher authority to the organization which he helped to found. A big step has been taken toward that which is called a close liaison of efforts.

Perhaps the best anecdote ever recounted of the new C. I. G. S. was when Sir Henry was at dinner with Mr. Asquith, who was then premier. Mr. Asquith remarked to him: "It is curious that in more than two years of war we have not yet produced a great general."

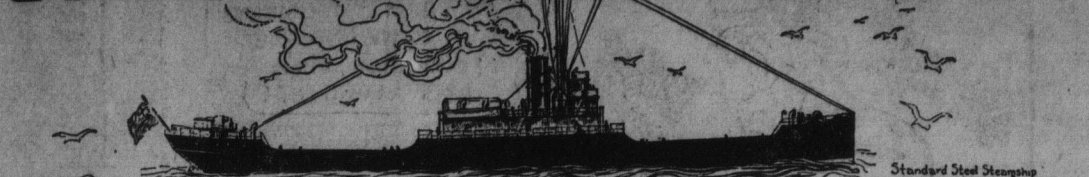
With a merry twinkle in his eye, Sir Henry Wilson replied: "To us in France it seems equally curious that we haven't yet produced a great statesman."

School Girls' Nerves

When an undue amount of nervous energy is consumed in the brain there is bound to be failure of the other functions of the body. Digestion is impaired—the head aches—you cannot sleep—you are easily excited and irritated—feel tired and lack energy.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a creator of rich, red blood and a builder up of the exhausted nervous system.

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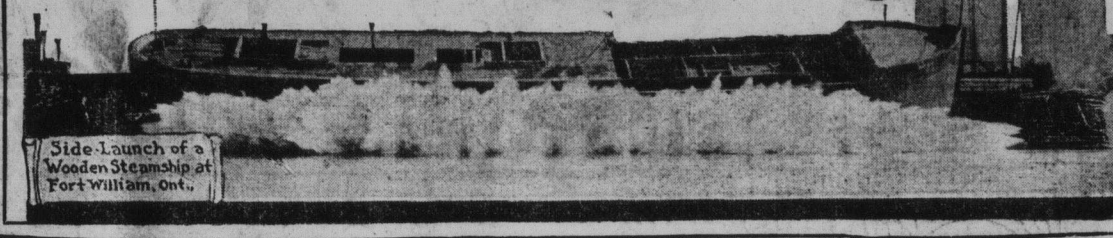
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Grant & Horne, St. John, N.B.
The Southern Salvage Co.,
Limited, Liverpool, N.S.

It may be that the trade you follow is closely allied to one of
the trades necessary for Shipbuilding,
if so your Patriotic Duty is clear.

Join Canada's Shipyards
If you are not engaged in farming



HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, July 4.—On Saturday, June 29, the marriage was solemnized at the home of Mr. Quillford Steeves of his daughter, Helen, Copeland Steeves and Mr. Aubrey Lorne Colpitts of Moncton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. W. Cann. The bride was gowned in white satin and Georgette Crepe with trimming of fine lace and beaded panel. The bride entered the room leaning on the arm of her father to the strains of the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, rendered by the sister of the bride, Miss Sara Steeves and took her place under an arch of hemlock, ferns and daisies. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses, locust, maiden hair fern and smilax. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the guests were received by Miss Jennie Steeves, and Miss Marion Steeves, sisters of the bride. After the ceremony a luncheon was served.

The groom's present to the bride was fifty dollars in gold. The bride's travelling costume was a long coat of taupe cloth, worn over a dress of burgundy colored silk with hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Colpitts left on the Maritime Express for a trip to Montreal and vicinity, and on their return will spend the summer months at their cottage at Point du Chene, and after September will reside in Moncton.

The out-of-town guests to attend the wedding were Mrs. R. R. Colpitts of Moncton; Miss W. H. E. Steeves of Boston; Mrs. H. H. Atkinson and Lawrence, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Purdy of Oxford, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Livingston of Amherst; Miss Frances Dutton, Miss Vera Baird, Mrs. Wm. Norman, Miss Thelma Warman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brewster, all of Moncton.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts of cut glass, silver and money.

Mrs. Watson Betts and son Charlie are at Montreal.

Mrs. Earl Steeves of Petticoat, is the guest of friends here.

Rev. G. W. Tilley was at Petticoat last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Steeves of Roseville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Lewis.

Miss Blanche Duffy has a position in the C. G. R. office at Moncton.

Misses Lena Beatty, Lena O'Connor and Pearl Hawkes are at Moncton this week.

Miss Martha Kennie and Mrs. Walter Lewis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Warnock for the week-end.

Mr. Rollo F. Steeves and son Floyd of Moncton, spent Sunday at their home here.

Mrs. Stephen Mills and son George

ville of Moncton, are guests of Miss Charlotte Stewart.

Mr. Thomas Steeves of St. John is here.

Miss Mairie Collins of Salisbury, is spending the vacation at her home here.

Mr. Willard Tingley has returned to Amherst, after spending a few days here.

Mrs. A. M. Steeves has returned to her home in Ansonia, Conn., after spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Steeves.

Mr. Clarence Spencer of Winnipeg, is the guest of friends here, having motored from that place in three weeks.

Mrs. A. B. Lauder and daughter, Mary, are visiting at St. John.

Mrs. C. Hill and Mrs. F. Barnett were at Moncton last week.

A number of the young people of Edgemoor Landing, enjoyed a motor boat trip to Dorchester, on the holiday.

Rev. G. W. Brooker of the Valley Baptist Church, preached a special sermon on Sunday evening, subject: "National Intercession and National Victory."

OBITUARY

Miss Mary Simpson
Gagetown, July 5.—One of New Brunswick's oldest teachers, and a life-long and greatly respected resident of Gagetown, passed to her rest on Sunday morning, when the death of Miss Mary Simpson took place at the home of her niece, the Misses Simpson. Sixty-eight years ago, Miss Simpson, then a girl of seventeen, graduated from the old Provincial Normal school, which was at that time situated in St. John, and began her work as a teacher, having charge of schools in Burton, Gagetown and other parts of the province. To her faithful and thorough methods of teaching, she added a kindness and patience which won her the affection as well as the respect of her pupils. In her long period of service, Miss Simpson, in some instances, taught the children of her earlier pupils. By a coincidence, her death took place in the same week as that in which two of her former pupils, Mrs. Johnathan Bridges, of Sheffield and Henry A. Estabrooks, of Upper Gagetown, passed away.

Miss Simpson had been ill only a few days, a slight cold, contracted while on a visit to St. John last week, developing into pneumonia on Friday evening. On Sunday morning, a little before the hour at which she usually started for church, she passed peacefully away.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. H. Harrison, retiring pastor of the Gagetown Methodist church, and Rev. Neil McLaughlin, of the Portland Methodist church, St. John, officiating. Services were conducted at the house, and church, of which Miss Simpson had been for so many years a faithful member. In her home was made in the Methodist cemetery. Miss Simpson was the last of a number of brothers and sisters, and since retiring from her profession a number of years ago, made her home with her niece, the Misses Simpson.

James Terry White is the author of the well-known and widely appreciated quotation: "If thou of fortune be bereft, And thou dost find but two leaves left To thee—sell one, and with the dole Buy Hyacinths to feed thy soul."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Keep the stomach well,
the liver active, the bowels
regular, and the breath
will be sweet and healthy.
But let poisons accumu-
late in the digestive organs,
the system becomes clogged,
gases form in the stomach
and affect the breath.

Correct

these conditions with
Beecham's Pills. They
promptly regulate the bod-
ily functions and are a quick
remedy for sour stomach and
Bad Breath

Correctable by any Medicine in the World.

School Girls' Nerves

When an undue amount of nervous energy is consumed in the brain there is bound to be failure of the other functions of the body. Digestion is impaired—the head aches—you cannot sleep—you are easily excited and irritated—feel tired and lack energy.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a creator of rich, red blood and a builder up of the exhausted nervous system.

Always
Crisp and
Delicious



Sold in
Different Sized
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Made Under Our Own, More Exacting,
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The purity and goodness of McCormick's
Jersey Cream Sodas is assured by the
careful selection of the very best materials;
by the skill of our experts who bake them;
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