

ITALIANS ON THE PIAVE HIT AUSTRIANS HARD BLOW

THE AUSTRIANS IN DESPERATE DEFENCE WORK FIGHT LOSING BATTLE AGAINST ITALIANS

Latter Deliver a Number of Hard Strokes Against Enemy on Lower Piave River — Advance of General Diaz' Men Was Over Difficult Terrain, Near River's Mouth Is Partially Flooded — French Troops Active on the Italian Front.

Rome, July 3.—Italian forces along the lower Piave delivered a number of hard strokes at the Austrian defences yesterday, fighting their way forward against desperate enemy resistance, the war office announced today. The advance was over the difficult terrain, near the river's mouth, which is partially flooded.

French troops were active yesterday on the Italian front, carrying out brilliant raids from their positions on the Asiago Plateau as the result of which prisoners were taken, the statement adds.

The Italians captured approximately 1,900 Austrians, together with trench guns, machine guns and war material.

More Prisoners

The Italians successfully withstood an Austrian counter-attack at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, in the Grappa region, where they had taken important positions in the fighting of the day previous. The new positions have been consolidated.

The number of prisoners taken here has reached 821, while 22 machine guns and quantities of war material also were captured.

The text of the statement reads: "On the Lower Piave we carried out yesterday a series of energetic thrusts, gaining ground in spite of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who attempted to take every advantage of the difficult zone, which was partially flooded. We took about 1,900 prisoners, including 45 officers, together with machine guns, small trench guns and various material."

Guns Captured

"In the region northwest of the Grappa, having successfully stemmed an enemy counter-attack at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley the valiant troops of the ninth army corps consolidated themselves in the positions reached yesterday with such great ease. The total number of prisoners has reached twenty-five officers and 696 of other ranks. We also took twenty-two machine guns and a large quantity of war material."

"On the Asiago Plateau trench parties, during brilliant raids in the Zoccol region, brought back prisoners."

SOME ENCOURAGING NEWS COMES FROM WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from page 1)
Many Prisoners.

They have in addition lost many prisoners who have been gathered in when the tide of battle had ebbed. The battle is still being fiercely waged.

French units are said to be engaged in the region of Vaux, but it is probable that they are not very numerous. The battle at Vaux has seemingly absorbed the most of the activity on the western end of the salient, running north from the Marne, but far up toward the Oise River, at Moulin-Sous-Touvent, a little village east of the De Lassigny Forest, the French have struck the German line over a front of nearly two miles and have penetrated to a depth of approximately half a mile.

Prisoners to the number of 457 have been reported captured.

British Loss

The British were unable to steady the positions they seized on Sunday near Bouzin Court, north of Albert. After a terrific bombardment the Germans have succeeded in re-capturing the ground. On the north side of the Flandry sector at Boyelles and Moyenneville, and in the Lys sector, at Merris, the British have taken prisoners in raiding operations.

The Italians have again shifted their attack, and this time have crossed the Piave front for the demonstration of their strength. After a bombardment which mounted to drumming intensity, the Italians crossed the Piave northeast of Cape Sile. In spite of the flooded areas before them, they made some progress, which is admitted by Vienna, and captured 1,900 prisoners as well as taking valuable war material. Austrian counter-attacks in the Grappa region, east of the Brenta, have been repulsed.

Air Combats

American air fighters have participated in combats during the fighting at Vaux and are credited unofficially with destroying seven German machines. In the fighting on Tuesday, six British destroyed 13 enemy planes and forced nine more out of sight.

The Ukrainian government, which was set up by the German military authorities in territory to its fall, it is reported, has altered its attitude of government toward the peasants and is to be the cause of the impending famine.

CONDITIONS HERE NO WORSE THAN IN OTHER CITIES

Deaconess Cora Sinclair Tells Presbyterian Women of Social Work.

SOME DIFFICULT PROBLEMS TO SOLVE

Mrs. R. A. Jamieson of St. John Reads Paper on Women.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, July 3.—At the second session of the St. John Presbyterian this morning devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. J. H. A. Anderson of St. John. Deaconess Cora Sinclair of St. John read an interesting address, the keynote of which was helping others. Miss Sinclair expressed the wish that the hearts of all Christian women could be touched as hers had been by coming in contact with those of the underworld and said while conditions in St. John are no worse than other cities it is more difficult to solve problems in our community welfare work owing to lack of concerted effort which is very necessary to do successful city missionary work.

"We have great cause to rejoice that some progress has been made along certain lines. After numerous attempts a Young Women's Christian Association has been organized."

Mrs. R. A. Jamieson of St. John read a delightful paper on "Women in Social and Religious Life."

Miss Walker read her report, giving the statistical standing for the year. Miss Emma Murphy gave an interesting account of the work being done among the foreign children at Minto.

After luncheon had been served to the delegates at the church Miss Jennie Robb of Korea gave an interesting outline of her work as missionary.

The afternoon session was given over to the reading of papers. In the evening a public meeting was addressed by Rev. A. F. Robb, returned missionary, who spoke of the work in Korea, and Rev. P. Drummond, who spoke on the needs of the home mission field.

BISHOP OF OXFORD WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES

Rt. Rev. Dr. Gore Will Make Speaking Tour of Large Cities in Interest of League of Nations After the War.

London, July 3.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade and parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, said that a permit had been granted to the Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford since 1911, to visit the United States.

The Bishop of Oxford, together with a number of other British public men and churchmen, were invited last January to visit the United States and make a speaking tour of the principal cities under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. The committee at the time of sending the invitation announced that its purpose in seeking to bring to America prominent Britishers, including ex-Premier Asquith, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Grey and Arthur Henderson, was to promote unity between the United States and the European allies during the war, and to prepare public opinion for a league of nations after the war.

TO SIGN ST. JOHN CONTRACT SOON

Construction of Dry Dock To Be Begun Within Six Months After Signing of Agreement.

Ottawa, July 3.—It is understood that the agreement between the government and the St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company whereby the company gets a subsidy of four and one half per cent on \$5,000,000 for thirty years, to build a drydock and shipbuilding plant will be signed in a day or two.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL GIVEN TO FRANCE

Sir Robert Borden and Others Make Presentation To President Poincare.

Paris, July 3, (Havas Agency)—President Poincare went to Joinville-le-Pont today where Sir Robert Borden, in the presence of General Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian armistice, and several prominent Canadians presented him with a fully equipped Canadian hospital. The hospital contains 620 beds which number will soon be increased to 1,040.

Charles Dalsiel, Charlestown, P. E. I., July 3.—Charles Dalsiel, superintendent of the waterworks department here, died yesterday aged 74.

HOW GERMAN MADE PREPARATION FOR HER WOUNDED SOLDIERS

All the Resources Accumulated in Peace Time For the Rehabilitation of Cripples Were Mobilized Almost Simultaneously With the Military Mobilization.

At the outbreak of the war, Germany of all other countries had laid the most solid foundation for the care of her wounded. Immediately all the resources accumulated in peace time for the rehabilitation of cripples were mobilized—almost simultaneously with the military mobilization.

One week after the beginning of hostilities, the Kaiserin, at the suggestion of Dr. Blesaslak, Germany's leading orthopedist and secretary of the German Federation for the Care of Cripples, sent a telegram to the members of the Federation, asking that the fifty-four German cripple homes throw open their doors to war disabled soldiers. To this, all the homes immediately consented. Dr. Blesaslak made a tour of Germany under the auspices of the Red Cross, in which he visited the principal cities, urging the formation of voluntary committees. The immediate result was the initiation of work in all parts of the empire under various auspices and with various plans.

There are four stages in the treatment of the disabled soldier: (1) medical treatment; (2) provision of artificial limbs and functional restoration; (3) vocational advice and re-education; and (4) placement. These activities are cut sharply in half, the first two being, as a rule, controlled by the imperial military authorities, and the last two by private and state agencies.

The medical side of the problem tends thus to be conducted on more uniform lines. The vocational and economic rehabilitation is in the hands of local committees. There is no central authority giving general direction to the work; the re-education schools are of varying types and most unevenly distributed. The matter of re-education is largely in private hands and most done by volunteers. It is not even supervised by the imperial government. In spite of the friction that sometimes developed, especially in the beginning, between the civilian workers and the military officials, the work ranks high, both with regard to volume and to the efficiency of the individual institution. This is due primarily to the existence of a strong body of enlightened public opinion as to what constitutes the duty of the nation toward the wounded.

What Public Opinion Has Done

As in every country, there was in Germany the usual outbreak of charity, misguided by the traditional attitude towards the war cripples which was a combination of hero worship with pity for an assumedly helpless member of society. The newspapers were loud in their demands for Heidenheime (old soldiers' homes), where all cripples could be maintained in idleness for the rest of their lives. Public sympathy towards the veterans was in danger of being absorbed in the undesirable forms of charity, to the total disregard of constructive forms of assistance.

Immediately, however, an educational campaign was started to divert public opinion to an interest in the work of rehabilitation and re-education. The fact that the standard of proper treatment for war disabled has been very efficient and effective. At the present time, German public opinion has fully assimilated the idea that the real public duty towards the handicapped soldier is to restore him to work and to an active participation in the economic life of the country, and that this is a patriotic duty.

The faith in the possibility of the rehabilitation has become a part of the patriotic faith. The principle that no one need be a cripple unless he himself wishes it, and that "the wounded man must sink back into the mass of the people as though nothing had happened," is accepted as a creed.

Different Methods, But Unity of Purpose

While the methods used in the different localities and institutions may vary greatly, there is a complete unity of purpose. Germany has a very definite scheme as to what constitutes the reconstruction of her wounded. It is accepted by all the institutions working to this end, it is put in practice, and it is said that in ninety per cent of the cases the desired results are obtained. Dr. Blesaslak puts it this way:

1. No charity; but work for the war disabled soldiers must be returned to their homes and to their old conditions; as far as possible, to their old work.

2. The disabled soldiers must be distributed among the mass of the people as though nothing had happened.

3. There is no such thing as being crippled, while there exists the iron will of the empire, and the iron will of the disabled man themselves.

4. Dr. Blesaslak says further that from ninety per cent, to ninety-five per cent, of all the war wounded treated are returned to industrial life.

Two Hundred Orthopedic Homes.

There is a fairly complete network of orthopedic homes distributed all over the empire, about two hundred in number, and all under military discipline. The time of treatment for a man in the orthopedic hospital is from two to six months. Men are kept here until they are fit to go back to the army or are pronounced definitely unfit for service. Even if they are so unfit, the war department does not discharge them until they are fit to go back to civil life.

More and more emphasis is being placed on physical exercise as a means of bringing the physical condition back to the standard. The plan is that a man shall begin very simple but systematic physical exercises even before he is out of bed. These are gradually increased until finally he has two or three hours a day under a regular gymnasium instructor. Games and outdoor sports are found to have an immense therapeutic value, both psychological and physical, as compared with the mechanical treatment. Though the hospitals do not attempt to train a man to a trade many of them have workshops attached for purposes of functional re-education. There is great stress placed on the fact that even this occupational therapy should be really useful and should lead the patient direct to some practical occupation.

General Interest in Artificial Limbs.

All artificial limbs are furnished and kept in repair by the government. The government has prescribed maximum prices for the different types. Otherwise there is no official supervision; no standard pattern is prescribed, and the matter is left to the doctors and engineers of the country.

The result is an immense stimulation of activity. The magazines are full of descriptions of new appliances recommended by doctors and manual training teachers from all parts of the country. At an exhibition of artificial limbs, held at Charlottenburg, there were shown thirty kinds of artificial arms and fifty legs in actual use. The German Orthopedic Society has devoted much discussion to the matter and there has been wide education and publicity.

The principle now thoroughly accepted is that the appliance should reproduce not the lost limb but the lost function. It should not be an imitation of an arm or a leg, but a standard of merit is the number of activities it makes possible. The so-called Eonntagsgarn (Sunday arm) is never supplied except on request to clerical workers.

Re-education in Germany goes on at the same time as the medical treatment. This has two causes: First, there is the strong conviction that results can be obtained only by getting hold of a patient at the earliest possible moment of convalescence, and second, the fact that, since the imperial government does not pay anything towards re-education, it is more economical for the care committees to attend to it while the men are in the hospitals and thus save themselves the expense of maintenance.

The first civilian function in the care of the war handicapped is vocational advice. The care committees usually appoints vocational advisers, whose appointments must be sanctioned by the local military authorities, controlling the visits made to the men at the hospitals. As soon as a man is well enough to be visited, the committee sends to him its representative to get full facts on his experience and his physical condition and then advise him as to re-education or immediate work. It is insisted that a man must, if humanly possible, go back to his old trade, or failing that, to one like it.

In most instances, there are no workshops maintained at the hospitals. The local care committee may utilize the local trade schools. There are excellent facilities for this, since every town has at least one trade school. Some representative of the educational authorities generally serves on the local care committee and the schools are eager, in any case, to offer free instruction.

German magazines are full of advertisements of free courses for soldiers, offered by schools of the most varied kind, public and private, from agricultural and commercial schools to professional schools and universities. On the other hand, in a large town, with a large number of hospitals, the committee may create a school of its own. Thus, in Dusseldorf, for instance, where there are fifty hospitals, the committee has taken possession of a school building equipped with shops and tools and given twenty courses open to men from all the hospitals.

Great Variety of Trades.

The instruction offered and the trades taught present a great variety. It is planned that none of the courses shall take more than six months, the maximum time for hospital care. These short courses are intended for men of experience who need further practice in their old trade or in an allied one. If a man needs further training after this short course, he becomes the charge of the local care committee, which supports him while he attends a technical school or pays the premium for apprenticing him to a master workman.

A special effort is being made to return to the land all who have any connection with it, such as farmers, farm laborers and even hand-workers of country birth. All the hospitals which have any land give courses in farming and gardening for their inmates. It is estimated that there are several hundred such hospital farms, small or large, run by the wounded. In addition to this, there are definite summer farm courses at agricultural schools and universities, which are free to cripples. There are in the empire regular agricultural schools for war wounded.

There is no uniform machinery for the placement of war disabled. The principle is universally recognized that a "man must go back to his former trade and, if possible, to his former position." The care committees, while interviewing the man in the hospital, get also in touch with his former employer. Sometimes a position is thus secured even before the man has started his training, and the latter is then adapted to the requirements of that particular position. It is, however, not always possible to place a man with his old employer. Some of the larger care committees run employment bureaus of their own. Others turn over the man who cannot be taken back to his old position to another agency.

Employers' and workmen's associations are of considerable assistance in the placement of war cripples, especially the Federation of German Employers' Association, which has been recently formed for this particular purpose, and the many master guilds of hand workers. There are also a number of agencies due to charitable or private initiative.

Finally, there are open to war disabled a very large number of positions in government service. The imperial government has promised that all former employees of the railways, post office, and civil service will be re-employed, if not in their old capacity, in a kindred position. These men are to be paid without consideration of their position. The post office department has decided to give all future agencies and sub-agencies in the rural districts to ex-soldiers, provided they



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MINUTARY ALMANAC.

Day	D. of W.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
4 Thu	5:47	9:09	8:50	21:16	2:38	16:09	
6 Fri	5:48	9:08	8:59	22:14	3:46	16:13	
8 Sat	5:49	9:08	10:57	23:09	4:48	17:12	
9 Sun	5:50	9:07	11:41	24:02	5:45	18:07	
8 Mon	5:51	9:07	12:32	24:52	6:35	18:58	
9 Tue	5:52	9:06		25:41	7:24	19:45	

THE WEATHER

Maritime—Moderate winds; mostly fair and cool.

Washington, July 3.—Northern New England: Fair Thursday and Friday, moderate variable winds.

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are fit for the positions and want to settle on the land. Many city governments make efforts to take in the handicapped. A number of employment agencies under the War Department are reserved. The War Department, through its recently created welfare department, attempts also to develop a placement activity wherever there is no very active local care committee, and publishes twice a week a journal which lists the positions open for handicapped veterans.

N. B. Girl to Wed

London, July 3.—(Canadian Associated Press)—The marriage has been arranged between Reginald C. Bromhead and Emma Gilroy, eldest daughter of the late Charles Duff Miller, Agent General for New Brunswick.

Archangel July 3—(Havas Agency)

The consuls of France, the United States and Great Britain today received a deputation of delegates from the Murman Coast and the White Sea coast asking for the protection of the entire allied governments.

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