

Many Mourn the Loss of Heroes

Week end Casualty List Contains List of Large Number Killed in Action

That her son, Corporal Frank Needham, of Toronto, had died in France was the news received on Saturday by Mrs. Isabel Needham, 185 Mecklenburg street. The information came from the soldier's wife in Toronto who had official news from Ottawa. Word had been received previously that the man had been wounded but there is nothing yet as to whether he died as the result of wounds or from other cause.

Corporal Needham was thirty-seven years of age. He was born here and in his young days took an interest in the volunteer militia and in this connection took a course at a school then running in Fredericton. In early manhood he went to Toronto. He leaves his wife and one daughter to mourn. In St. John he leaves his mother and three brothers—Joseph, William and Thomas Needham, and another brother, George, living at Hartford (Conn.).

Enlisted With 55th.

Private Anthony Boudreau, of Moncton, reported killed in action, enlisted at Moncton in the summer of 1915 with the old 55th battalion which was subsequently broken up and drafted. He was serving when wounded with a famous Canadian unit. He enlisted with Captain Frank Rowe, now a major in the 2nd Pioneer.

Herbert Drost, of the 140th Battalion, son of Leonard Drost, of Bath (N. B.), was killed in action March 29 in France. A memorial service was recently held for him in the Methodist church at Bath, conducted by Rev. George Ross.

Private Herbert Leonard Bradley, son of Mrs. Wm. Grant, of Highgate, Carleton county, aged sixteen years, has given his life for the cause of freedom. A telegram conveyed the sad news to his mother on Monday. He is survived by his mother, several brothers and sisters. He went over to England with the 140th Battalion thence to France with a draft.

Mrs. James Green, St. Stephen, received a telegram on Friday announcing that her son, Leo Green, was killed in battle on April 9. Deceased was eighteen years old, a son of the late James Green, for many years connected with the Shore Line Railway. James Green, traveling freight agent for the C. P. R., is a brother, and Frederick, Donald, Francis (at St. Joseph's University), are brothers. Mrs. Davis, Somerville (Mass.), and Mrs. Vickerson, Portland (Me.), are sisters. The young soldier before he enlisted was bookkeeper with F. F. McKenna, St. Stephen.

Among the casualties in France last week was the name of Major J. H. Sweet, of the Seaforth Highlanders, Victoria (B. C.). Major Sweet was the son of a former rector of St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, New Brunswick, county, now the venerable Archdeacon of Victoria (B. C.). He was born in St. Mary's rectory, Dalhousie (N. B.) Oct. 18, 1878, the son of Rev. J. H. and Evelina Janet Sweet.

The death of Pte. Charles Fenton, of New Brunswick, of pneumonia, in a French hospital, is reported to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Fenton, of Edgett's Landing, Chatham, N. B. Another brave Chatham boy has laid down his life for his country. Yesterday Mrs. F. Jodrey received word that her son, Ted, has been officially reported as died of wounds. He was about thirty years of age and beside his mother there survive him two sisters and one brother, all of Chatham.

Word has been received in Moncton of the death of Private Clabert Bantford Woodworth, who died in the Military Hospital, France, on April 28, 1917. He was thirty-nine years of age, and was a son of the late Albert Woodworth and Mrs. Sarah Woodworth. He leaves his wife and one brother, whose whereabouts are unknown; also two sisters, Mrs. William Peck, of Vancouver (B. C.), and Mrs. John Mitton, of Moncton.

Ottawa, April 28.—The following casualties are reported:

INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

- J. B. Frenette, Petit Rocher (N. B.)
- J. J. Garry, Campbellton (N. B.)
- W. J. Hill, Cassville (N. B.)
- E. F. Noble, Glenlivet (N. B.)
- B. O'Brien, Loggieville (N. B.)
- H. Robertson, Taboulat (N. B.)
- V. M. Joyce, St. John (N. B.)
- B. S. Ealigan, Jacques River (N. B.)
- M. Warren, Calhoun (N. B.)
- C. N. Dale, Port Elgin (N. B.)
- J. E. Bell, Fielding (N. B.)
- R. Church, Collins (N. B.)
- J. H. Donnelly, St. John (N. B.)
- R. Pirth, Flatland (N. B.)

Killed in Action.

- L. L. Green, St. Stephen (N. B.)
- M. S. McLaughlin, Freacide (N. B.)
- J. P. Theriault, Piquerville (N. B.)
- G. L. Anglin, St. John (N. B.)
- P. Clark, Red Rapids (N. B.)
- W. D. Feich, Millville (N. S.)

I. A. Savory, Lageville (N. B.)
A. Diagle, Point Sapin (N. B.)
T. P. Doucet, Upper Carquet (N. B.)
D. Kelly, Point Sapin (N. B.)
P. Bernatchez, Campbellton (N. B.)
A. Clark, Londonderry (N. S.)
L. H. Carter, Dalhousie (N. B.)
L. C. Fairweather, St. John (N. B.)
Wm. J. McDougall, Dorchester (N. B.)

ARTILLERY.

Wounded.

Gunner J. Hall, Pinder's Mill (N. B.)

SERVICES.

Seriously Ill.

A. M. Exley, Blairwadock, Hampton (N. B.)

In Camp by May 25th.

It is understood that there are plans in view for the assembling of all New Brunswick defence units under canvas at Sussex by May 25. Calls for tenders have been issued for provisions, etc., to be furnished at this date and it is assumed that the men are to be there to consume the supplies delivered.

Lieut.-Colonel Forbes at Front.

That Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Forbes, formerly officer commanding the 140th Westmorland and Kent Battalion, and more recently in charge of an infantry unit at Bramshot Camp, England, is now on active service in France, was the news contained in a letter received by Moncton folk on Friday. The soldier who spoke of meeting the colonel at the front did not say in what capacity he was acting.

Says Premier is Responsible

Sir Sam Hughes Blames Him for Slump in Recruiting — Frank Remarks About Former Colleagues

Lindsay, Ont., April 29.—Lieut.-General Sir Sam Hughes was nominated yesterday at the convention of Victoria and Haliburton Conservatives, and delivered an address in which he claimed that attempts had been made by some of his former colleagues to oust him from the cabinet, and expressed resentment at the appointment of Sir George Perley as overseas minister of militia, claiming that if there were anything wrong in the overseas finances, a supplementary minister of finance would have been more to the purpose.

He characterized Sir George's actions as interference, and said: "From the very outbreak of the war Sir George Perley had always been active, seeking to create an unhealthy atmosphere against me in England. Both he and the finance minister seemed to have certain newspaper influence. The Canadian Press Association, overseas, in England, paid by the money of Canada, is associated indirectly with them. Every insinuation or adverse criticism was sent to Canada. Sir George Perley was therefore a fit agent to be appointed the new minister overseas. One journal in Toronto, upon which the finance minister once served, and which is generally regarded as his Toronto organ, viciously attacked me, while two Montreal papers, owned by a brother of that gentleman, were insistent in adverse criticism."

Warned in New York.

"In New York I was informed by a leading American financial magnate that I should not sail, that an attempt was about to be made to destroy me. I was urged to cancel my trip. Thinking reference was made to torpedoes, I laughingly passed it off."

"The gentleman assured me, however, it was not torpedoes at sea, but 'venomous poison' on the part of some of your own colleagues in the cabinet, who seek to get rid of the prime minister, but who realize that you are behind him solid, and in order to get rid of him they must first get rid of you."

"I immediately wrote from New York to the prime minister, giving him a brief summary, and told him that in case anything turned up he was to cable me promptly, and I would return instantly. I have never yet been able to ascertain how the New York financial gentleman became possessed of the information."

Sir Sam took credit for the re-organization of the medical service, but claimed that there was yet much room for improvement.

"The Pet V. A. D. Matrimonial Bureau system, dear to the hearts of colonialists of the Sir George Perley brand," was marked for reformation.

Killed Recruiting.

He stated that a year ago an agitation to stop the taking away of men from munitions and farms had sufficient effect on the mind of the prime minister that he (Sir Sam) was asked not to press recruiting, and as a consequence recruiting was today dead for fighting purposes.

"We have discovered," he said, "that the so-called peace societies of Canada

Day of Bayonet Has Not Passed

Cold Steel Again is Arm of Last Appeal

German Position Held Out

Four Desperate Assaults Had Been Successfully Resisted — Then Came Bayonet

With the British Armies in France, April 30.—Despite all the wondrous war weapons modern science has created, the cold steel of the bayonet has asserted itself anew in much of the recent bitter fighting as the arm of last appeal.

As already related, the struggles about Monchy-le-Preux since Monday have attained an intensity unequalled by any of the fighting in the Somme campaign last year.

There was one German position north of the town and paralleling the Scarpe River which resisted four desperate attacks. It was finally decided to take this position at the point of the bayonet, without a shot of any kind being fired to rob the attack of its surprise nature. The attack was made along a three-quarters of a mile front under cover of darkness.

A Complete Surprise

The British battalions were formed in comparatively close order, and at the whispered word of command, repeated along the line, trudged forward into the night. Grim and silent figures they were, some in kilts, some in plain khaki, each man wearing a steel helmet, each having a firm grip of his rifle with fixed bayonet, the polished surface of which, however, caught no reflecting glint in the enveloping darkness.

Overhead, shells were droning, and back of the lines guns could be heard. But it was only a desultory bombardment, and there were few distinct intervals of strange quiet just where the determined line of British troops was approaching their unsuspecting gray-clad

Four unsuccessful daylight assaults had left a touch of chagrin which was to be wiped out in this "getting." There is little more to tell. The sound of the fighting in the trenches was lost in the British barrage which closed down some distance behind the German position immediately the British signaled they had entered the position. This barrage cut off any German who attempted to flee from the bayonet charge.

All Over in Ten Minutes

Thus in ten minutes with the silent bayonet as secured position which had held out for two days.

The bayonet also has come in effectively in dealing with the ever troublesome machine guns and gunners. A few brave men, stealing out in the night have been able to accomplish much.

Several British battalions have reported in the past few days that the Germans are again employing the old "kannard" ruse, suddenly standing up in the shallow trenches and holding up their hands and begging to be taken as prisoners that they would surrender. Two battalions, believing the sincerity of this proposal, started across to bring in the prisoners, but were immediately attacked.

Incidents like this have helped materially to give the element of bitterness to the fighting to a degree which has startled even those men who have been in the battles since the first German rush through Belgium.

Bayonet Training

The British have given unceasing attention to the bayonet fighting drill in the past two years. The month of training in England has been supplemented by post-graduate courses in the great training camps in France, and as the units passed down through the corps into divisions, brigades and battalions. The night before the Arras attack some sergeants could be heard giving their platoons last instructions. One of these groups formed a curious picture in the moonlight, where all the air was electric with preparations for the coming clash at dawn.

Traffic along the choked road leading toward the point of contact with the enemy suddenly stopped because of a temporary block. The throbbing motor engines were throttled down to an almost inaudible purr; the tired horses dragging

and the United States were being paid by German gold."

He had been charged with preventing general elections. If that were a criticism, he was proud of it.

In conclusion he made a strong appeal for the putting into force of the militia act. He had heard there was a proposal to exempt Quebec. "Why should Quebec be exempted?" he asked.

The cabinet he described as "fifteen members, more or less self-opinionated."



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army wagons or artillery limbers stood with the stillness of near-exhaustion. Their drivers' heads dropped limp as they snatched a few moments of sleep. The mystic sort of silence which settled down was broken by the raucous rattle of just before dawn these bitter cold mornings. There were several ammunition dumps nearby which might have been hit by the shell, but as luck would have it, the rum cart was the mark.

SYSTEMATIC WORK FOR PRODUCTION

(Bangor Commercial)

The committee on food resources of the Penobscot committee of safety concluded on Tuesday the first week of its active campaign. Up to Monday afternoon reports had been received from 1,000 Penobscot county farms on the survey which the committee is making in its work of increasing the acreage of

food products in this county. At the committee's headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce, city hall, numerous farmers have called lately to obtain details in regard to the campaign for increasing the farm production. While there are a few slackers, the general response, according to the members of the committee on food resources, has been very satisfactory.

The county committee on food resources expects to be able to present a comprehensive report for every town in the county, showing a similar spirit to that of the town of Garland in practically every community.

The first town to send in a complete report of the food resource survey was Garland, where the local food resource committee acting under the committee organized by Rev. J. A. Hammond, who reports an increase of 84.8 per cent, in production, and an increase of 316.25 acres.

The committee on food resources is now planning for a campaign for home gardens in the cities and towns of this country.

MEXICO WILL SEIZE GERMAN WHO CONCENTRATE NEAR BORDER

Washington, April 30.—Official advice to the state department today said the Mexican government had warned Germans in Mexico that any concentration of Germans near the American border would be followed immediately by their arrest.

In conveying this notice the Mexican authorities explained that they could do no less in view of the fact that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

Officials of the American government were gratified by this practical manifestation of Mexico's neutrality.

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