

OPEN FIELD BETWEEN FRENCH AND RIVER SOMME

LAST DEFENSIVE WORKS OF GERMANS IN REGION OF SOMME ARE SWEEPED AWAY

Only German Soldiers in Open Field Formation Stand Between French and Their Next Objective—Maj Gen. Maurice Gives Some Interesting Information Concerning Events Leading Up to Beginning of Great Drive.

London, July 4.—"Only German soldiers in open field formations now stand between the French and the River Somme," said Major General F. B. Maurice today, referring to the part of the river which flows northward to the east of the sector along which the French have made their greatest gains.

"The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our Allies." In giving the Associated Press a summary of the results attained by the Allied offensive on the Western front, Major Gen. Maurice, who is a director of military operations of the imperial general staff, continued: "Much undesired obliquity has been heaped upon the British army by English, French, and American people because we apparently did nothing to assist the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. But all this time we were doing the part requested by Gen. Joffre.

"According to this plan, we conserved our troops, accumulated supplies and waited the word for the grand offensive, in which we were to play our part with the Russians and Italians, as well as the French. Naturally during these anxious weeks we could give out no exciting news, because our deliberate preparations were not good copy. For certain tactical and moral reasons, which need not be dilated on, it was necessary that the French should not lose the east bank of the Meuse, and General Joffre informed us that he could hold the positions which command that part of the river until the end of June, so we knew we were going to strike at the beginning of July.

All Allies included in the plans. The blow planned by the Allied general staffs included offensives by the Russians and Italians which I do not need to tell you, already have been begun. We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are enor-

mously pleased with the wonderful progress made by the French, who, with comparatively light losses, are sweeping forward to the Somme.

It is quite evident the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They evidently believed our allies would be kept too busy before Verdun to participate seriously in the western offensive which they knew was coming. Consequently they made extensive preparations before our front, piling up reinforcements there while comparatively neglecting the southern sector dominated by the French.

The Germans, anticipating our move, brought up great forces, much of which consisted of independent units called mousqueton battalions armed only with light machine guns. It was these battalions which inflicted the heaviest losses on us.

Enemy Brave and Resourceful.

"Our enemy is brave and resourceful, and put up a desperate defense, especially in the region from Gommecourt to Fricourt, where he evidently expected our main attack. "In this region the fight is especially severe. The chalk formation saved the Germans a splendid chance to make the best use of their miners, who constructed dugouts and other defensive works which our heavy shells could not destroy. From these works mousqueton battalions put up a most determined resistance. "Physical features made the capture of Fricourt peculiarly difficult, and our severe losses there were not unexpected. Montauban was one of the strongest positions occupied by the Germans, but our advance there was brilliant and rapid, without the losses suffered between Gommecourt and Fricourt.

"On the whole we are well satisfied with our advance. We will continue our artillery preparation, as we have no intention of butting our head against a stone wall."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS AT A.F. AND A.M. INSTALLATION CEREMONY IN LONDON

London, July 4 (Montreal Gazette Cable).—"The finest type of Canada's soldiers defending the Empire," was the reference made by one speaker to Captain W. MacLeod Moore, formerly of Montreal, who was tonight installed as Worshipful Master of Canada Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at present in charge of the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Beachborough Park, Shorecliffe. Captain Moore is preparing for the active life in the trenches. Captain Moore, declared P. G. S. Grundy, in toasting the worshipful master, was the embodiment of everything for which Canada lodge stood. It was largely owing to him that the lodge existed, and there was no more fitting time for him to take office than when Canada's contribution to the defence of the Empire was being so strikingly emphasized. Messages from the King and the Duke of Connaught were received. A number of officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force were guests at this most successful installation gathering.

TRANSFER OF THE QUEBEC SAGUENAY ROAD TO GOV'T

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, July 4.—Sir Rodolphe Forget is in the capital completing the transfer of the Quebec and Saguenay to the government. The road, the claims, will be in operation to Murray Bay by September or in time to furnish a service to Quebec when navigation closes.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Honorah Hurley and family wish to thank their many friends for kindness shown in their recent bereavement, and especially Mr. H. Fisher Miller and employees of mill for their past kindness and floral tribute. They also wish to thank the Painters' Union and St. John Power Boat Club for past kindness shown to their late son and brother, John Hurley, and for the beautiful floral tributes.

MRS. HURLEY AND FAMILY.

THEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO GERMAN THRONE ENROLLED IN ARMY

Berlin, July 4, via London, July 5.—According to a traditional custom of the Hohenzollern House Prince William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William, and heir presumptive, was enrolled in the army today, his tenth birthday. He was appointed a lieutenant of the first guard infantry. The Prince, like his great-grandfather, Emperor William I., who became a lieutenant in 1807, begins his military career in the midst of a great war. Prince William also was given an honorary command with the second guard Landwehr regiment.

FINE SPIRIT OF RECIPROcity AMONG CHAPLAINS AT FRONT

London, July 4.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), on leave from the front, speaks well of the spirit of reciprocity among the chaplains. Catholics, Anglicans and Free Church chaplains have buried men of other faiths according to the rites of their churches. One Catholic soldier asked Major Gordon to bury him, if a priest were not available, remarking that the prayer put up by Major Gordon over his chum would be good enough for him.

JULY DIVORCE COURT

Fredericton, July 4.—The regular July sittings of the Court of Divorce opened this morning, with His Honor Justice McKeown presiding. There was an exceptionally large attendance, the witnesses in several cases making in itself quite a large gathering. By arrangement among the counsel and on the ground of convenience and with consent of the court, cases on the docket were taken up in a little different order than entered.

The case of E. Jennie Kelly vs. John F. Kelly was next taken up. Mr. Kerr moving for trial. Several witnesses gave testimony and on adjournment at one o'clock this case was still before the court. The case of Alexander L. Leama vs. Anselma Leama, on motion of Mowat H. A. Powell, K. C., counsel with Austin A. Allen, was first heard. Four witnesses were examined to prove the allegations set forth in the bill of complaint, and Mr. Powell asked for this from the testimony submitted. The Court delivered judgment, dictating decision to the Court stenographer. The divorce was granted on the usual terms.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL

Official Report of the Fighting. Petrograd, July 4, via London, (7.53 p. m.)—An official statement issued tonight says: "Between the Styr and Stokhod, and south of the Stokhod, fierce battles continue. In the region of the Njmanja Lipa we are closely pressing the enemy, who is defending himself with great persistency. "An attempt of the enemy to cross the Styr, in the region of the village of Lipa, was repulsed. During the night we captured on this front 11 officers, nearly one thousand men and five machine guns. On the right bank of the Dniester the enemy twice attempted an offensive gear lessakoff, but was repulsed by our fire. "In the direction of Kolomea we dislodged the enemy from several positions and, pursuing him, occupied the village of Potok Tcharny. The booty taken here was four cannon and a few hundred prisoners. "We pierced two lines of enemy works south of Tairine, northeast of Baranovichi. The battle continues. In this fighting yesterday we captured 72 officers, 2,700 soldiers, 11 cannon and several machine guns and bomb throwers. "In the course of yesterday's assault the valiant Colonels Govoroff, Silakoff and Stryanoff fell, while Colonel Adjeff succumbed to his wounds later. "On the northern front there was a lively artillery fire which became violent at some points. In the region of the village of Saltaguz, east of Lake Vichnevskeye, the Germans attempted to leave their trenches but were prevented by our fire. One of our air squadrons raided the Baranovichi railway station. "Caucasus front: In the direction of Balburte our offensive continues to make progress. We captured two field guns, 11 ammunition wagons, two machine guns and three bomb-throwners. "Persia: Our troops are fighting in the region of Kernanshab."

THE BLOCKADE AGAINST ENEMY GROWS TIGHTER

Whole Population Now on Short Commons Looks Anxiously to Harvest

TRYING TO GET SUPPLIES ABROAD

Turkey and Balkans Have their Own Troubles and Can Send but Very Little Relief.

Special Cable to the N. Y. Herald.

London, June 21.—"Neither in the North Sea nor the Baltic," said Mr. Balfour in his speech before the Imperial Council of Commerce, "can the Germans for many months make any organized fleet effort, which might have been in their power before the battle. And our blockade is tighter than ever."

If the condition of Germany was ever growing more serious owing to the blockade before the North Sea battle, what must the future have in store? From the same authoritative source from which on a previous occasion I obtained first hand information about the effects of the blockade I have further information on this same matter. "The whole population," said this same informant, "is on short commons as regards many necessities, though even now things have not reached a point which can justify the cry about starving women and children raised in order to create prejudice in neutral countries against the British blockade. Still, the blockade is telling, and the Germans are looking forward with great anxiety to the next two months before the harvest."

Desperate efforts are being made by Germany to obtain food supplies from neighboring neutral countries, and such imports are in excess of the quantities obtained in normal times. For instance, of 30,000 tons of potatoes exported from Holland this year 42,000 tons have already gone to Germany, and the same quantity of Danish exports to Germany, however, have declined, and the supply of fish and fish oils from Norway have lately been reduced by English purchases. In the case of the German agents are scouring towns and villages for every article of which Germany stands in need, and what cannot be exported openly is smuggled out by every possible device and subterfuge. The high expectations entertained by Germany with regard to supplies from Turkey and the Balkan States appear to have been grievously disappointed, but from Roumania considerable quantities of agricultural products are now being obtained. Still "it is clear that the various measures taken to safeguard the supplies and control the use of fodder, milk, butter and other edible or agricultural products of these articles is making itself increasingly felt in the provisioning of the people."

The acute scarcity "is almost entirely attributable to the fodder shortage, and this in turn to the effect of the blockade upon the imports of various kinds of cattle food. Meat is likely to grow scarce." The sugar shortage is mysterious. "Whether enormous stocks have been secretly accumulated for the purpose of dumping after the war or whether enormous hoards have been made on stocks for fodder and for providing the public with a diet substitute for fat, or whether the original estimate was deliberately overstated, there is nothing at present to show." As to prices of food, "the general level in March was more than one hundred per cent above that of the last month before the war. Restaurants are bound by regulations to prevent sumptuous meals even for those who can afford to pay for them, and attention is being directed to the danger of restricted diet. School children in Leipzig are stated by a lady residing there to have lost on an average six to twelve pounds in weight, according to age.

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You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once. It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fail curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache or constipation. Even one box is brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 35c per box at all dealers.

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VOW TO PRESERVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Meeting of Toronto Anti-Unionists Marked by Spirit of Covenanters.

(Toronto Globe, Friday.)

Canada is to have its covenanters, who will vow to uphold and preserve the Presbyterian Church against all attempts at union with other denominations of Christians. At a meeting of some three hundred Presbyterians held in St. Andrew's institute last evening, Rev. Dr. Robertson of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church called upon those present to rise and solemnly make a covenant to preserve the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Prayer was offered, and practically the whole audience stood up. Rev. T. Wardlaw Taylor, speaking of the vote on union at the General Assembly at Winnipeg, said the Assembly was not deliberative, the supporters of union did not consider the social problems before the Church. The vote was taken under pressure of public sentiment. "The whole thing was an appeal to passion and prejudice, and the Assembly carried its decision under a whirl of excitement," said Dr. Taylor. He strongly criticized the character of the debate, and said it was a mystery to him how so many men turned around to the side of the unionists. He said that, while the west was largely for union, there were many strong men there who were opposed to it. Mr. John MacKay made a strong speech urging more efficient organization for the preservation of the Presbyterian Church. The audience was composed of members of churches from various parts of the city.

Valuable Victory For Russians Berlin Says

Berlin, July 4, (Via London, 4.27 p. m.)—A notable victory for the Teutonic forces in Galicia was announced by the war office today. Southeast of Tiumsch, by a speedy thrust, the Russians were forced back on a front of more than 12-13 miles to a depth of more than 5-14 miles. Tiumsch, near which the defeat of the Russians is reported by the German war office, lies 27 miles north of Kolomea, the railway junction point recently taken by the Russians, and 25 miles southeast of Buczac.

DEATH OF CHARLES STACKHOUSE PURELY ACCIDENTAL, SAYS JURY

Result of Coroner's Inquest Exonerates Randolph and Baker Mill Management from All Responsibility for Accident to West St. John Man.

"We the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Charles Joseph Stackhouse, find that the accident occurred on the 29th of June, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Randolph and Baker's mill, and that he died in the General Public Hospital at 2.30 o'clock on the morning of July 1st. After hearing the evidence we are convinced that the accident occurred while he was making repairs to a saw-dust chain conveyor, and that it was purely accidental, and we exonerate the mill management from all blame."

Signed—Andrew Mylles, (foreman), Walter Trearartin, Daniel Connolly, M. J. Isaacs, Edward B. Spragg, Murray J. Northrup, James Kerr.

The above is the verdict rendered by the jury before Coroner W. B. Roberts in the court house last night, on the death of Charles Joseph Stackhouse. Frank Baker, the foreman of the mill was the first witness called, and testified that Stackhouse had been engaged to install new conveyors. At the time of the accident, he was placing a block to guide a chain on a saw-dust conveyor, the work was quite unnecessary, and was not Stackhouse's duty. If such work should be done it was the duty of Mr. Cripps the millwright. It was when Stackhouse was placing the block in position to fasten to a post that his hand caught in a chain and was hauled between the chain and the pulley.

Dr. J. H. Allingham gave evidence of being summoned to the mill. He found Stackhouse conscious. The man's left arm was badly torn, the hand was hanging only by some skin; there were several fractures of the arm, the muscles from the chest to the shoulder were torn apart and the nerves exposed. Witness gave stimulants, dressed the wounds temporarily and conveyed the injured man to the hospital in the ambulance. That evening the arm was amputated about an inch above the elbow joint. The next morning the man's condition had improved, but during the night he took a turn for the worse, lapsed into unconsciousness and died at 2.30 o'clock Saturday morning. While in conversation Friday morning, witness said Stackhouse stated he had some work so often that he thought there was no danger, and that the accident was caused by his own carelessness.

John Kenney, Factory Inspector, testified that he had visited the scene of the accident and found conditions all right. The same conditions regarding these conveyors exist in all saw-mills.

James Cripps, the millwright for Randolph and Baker, did not see the accident but assisted in extricating the injured man from the machinery. Witness said he would not have attempted to make such repairs unless the machinery was stopped. It was not part of Stackhouse's duty to work where the accident occurred. Thomas Stout, a carpenter employed in the mill, gave evidence that he was assisting Stackhouse when the accident happened. Stackhouse was about to place a block against a post to guide the revolving chain, when suddenly he exclaimed, "I'm caught." Witness then saw Stackhouse's left hand being fed in between the chain and the cogs of the pulley. He caught hold of the body and tried to haul the man's arm clear, and being unable to do so, stopped the machinery, and with others assisted in hauling the man clear.

Harry J. Kierstead, a millwright employed in looking after the top floor of the mill, stated he would not have attempted to place the block in position without first stopping the machinery. Stackhouse had no right to make such repairs, as he was engaged to place new conveyors in the mill and this work was fifty feet from where the accident occurred.

John L. Valtour, assistant millwright was called but stated he had nothing to add to the testimony already given. The jury then retired and in half an hour brought in the verdict as stated.

The manuscript score of Edward MacDowell's principal orchestral work "Indian Suite," is in the Library of Congress, a gift from its composer.

BRITISH DRIVEN OUT OF IRANGI, IN EAST HUNS FLEE B...

West of Lake Victoria Bukoba — Italian Reate Fighting on the Pasubio — Monte C Austrians.

London, July 4.—British troops made a further advance in that provincial station issued today. The "Lieutenant Colonel Vandeventer from Kondoa-irangi, pursuing him to West of Lake Victoria we occupied agwe district."

Desperate Fighting on Austro-Italian Front.

Rome, July 4, via London.—The war office made public the following communication today:

"Further details confirm the despatch of the desperate nature of the fighting on July 2 on the northern slopes of Pasubio. After three hours of intense bombardment the enemy attacked in force. Supported by our batteries, our infantry drove back repeated assaults and counter-attacks with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses."

"Along the front between the Adige and the Brenta yesterday there were intense artillery duels and infantry engagements. In the Posina Valley we completed the occupation of Monte Calzari, taking 132 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. On the Asiago plateau our advanced detachments occupied the northern edge of the Assa Valley, and repulsed counter-attacks of the enemy. In the Campelle Valley, in the Maso Beranta area, we dislodged enemy detachments which were entrenched strongly among the rocks. Prima Lonetta and of Cengello, capturing 106 men and one machine gun. In the Upper But and Boite valleys there was great activity of the artillery. On the Carso another violent engagement in the Montebelluna sector resulted in our occupation of several trenches of the enemy, and in the capture of 381 men, including a battalion commander and eight officers. An Austrian artillery battery was shot near the front, and the occupants were captured."

DEATH TOLL FROM INFANTILE PARALYSIS SHOWS ALARMING RISE

Twenty-six More Victims in New York in Past Twenty-four Hours.

New York, July 4.—Twenty-six children have died from the epidemic of infantile paralysis in the five boroughs of New York within the last twenty-four hours, according to a statement made this afternoon by Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner. In Brooklyn alone, 131 new cases were reported for observation. Thirty extra medical inspectors were summoned to attend to the cases. More than 100 persons, among them two adults, now have died of the disease since the epidemic began. Many fathers were sending their families out of town today to stay until the epidemic has been checked.

SERIOUS FIRE IN AVONLEA, SASK

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 4.—The town of Avonlea, 33 miles south of here has been badly damaged by fire. It is reported that two implement houses, one lumber yard, a hotel, a barber shop, a pool room, harness shop, butcher shop, one dwelling, restaurant and a laundry were burned to the ground. Details are still lacking.

Handsome Floral Showing. A few days ago The Standard made reference to the flower boxes in the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company's building on King street. T. Marr Millinery Company are also deserving of praise, for they are now using flowers in all their window displays. In fact Mr. Marr might be said to have started the plan in St. John, and he hopes that many other business houses will follow the example.

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