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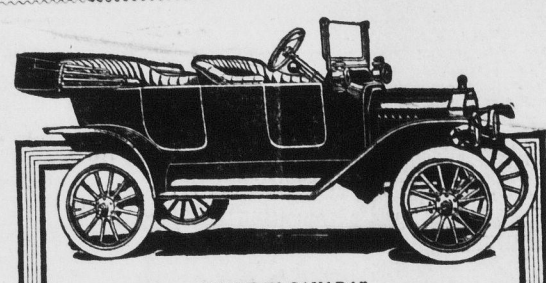
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F.O.B. Ford, Ont.

Fully equipped, less speedometers.



GRIM HUMOR OF WARFARE

Described by a Member of Harvard Contingent of American Ambulance Corps in France.

New York, July 28.—Writing to his sister in this city, Carlyle Holt of the Harvard contingent describing scenes and events in the war zone in France says:

"Please don't imagine, just because I said 'front,' that we spend our days dodging shrapnel and ducking bullets and scurrying from one bomb-proof to another, and don't form any picture of the line driving down the road in a 'storm' of shot and shell, or any of that kind of rot, because the front is not a bit like that. Nine days out of ten it is as quiet here as a New England Sunday. There is some row when there is a row, but it only lasts about half a day generally, and we do not stir out of the yard until the fight is over—not because they have any great desire to save our skins, but because they do not want to wreck the ambulances."

"While fighting has been going on in and around this town since the start of the war, and it is slightly frayed around the edges, it is still a perfectly good town; the shops are all open. Business is flourishing, and things are surprisingly normal. As for danger, except in case of an attack a wounded man in the trenches is a considerable event and more or less of a curiosity."

Home-Made Hand Grenades.

"The things that happen in the trenches are many and interesting. In the particular part of the front where we are they are seldom more than fifty yards apart, and usually very much less. The weapons they use are curious, running all the way from the most modern high-power artillery and rifles down to manufacturer hand grenades, most of them thrown by a sort of catapult. The hand grenades the soldiers make themselves. They are simply sardine, condensed milk or beef tins filled with

powder, pebbles, nails and other junk, lit by a fuse and thrown at the other fellow, and, finally, plain, ordinary stones. A French soldier told me that one day when he was sick of shooting, he took a stone, waited until he saw a helmet, threw the stone, hit the helmet, and heard the German say "Ouch!" There is one place where the French and Germans are in the same trench, with only a yard of earth between them. One day the French put some sand bags on the top of this bank and in the night the Germans stole them. So the next day a French soldier shovelled up a sand bag with one hand and held a shovel ready in the other. When the German reached over to grab the sand bag he banged him on the head with the shovel. Rather primitive!

"The German prisoners here are formed into a sort of combination white wings and village improvement society. They clean the streets and sewers, repair the roads, and are generally useful. Their looks vary very much. Some of them resemble blue-ribbon thugs, while others are very decent. They are apparently contented, their hardship being that they have to wear their hats and most of their buttons. Outside of being German, they are all right."

Answering a Night Call.

"One night I had a call around 10 o'clock to get one blasse at a little town about four kilometers from here. One fellow went with me, as we always go two on a car at night. It was one of those hot, muggy nights with thunderstorms in the distance. The horizon was a purplish black, the sky plain black, and the road a dim, foggy, dark gray blur. I drove where I thought the road ought to be, and when I guessed wrong we looked for it with matches. After a while we had an occasional glimpse ahead of us from the flicker of cannon and the bursting of illuminating shells, which burn with an intense white light for a few seconds and then go out suddenly leaving everything impossibly black."

"We reached our destination at last, loaded on the wounded man, and were returning when we were stopped by an officer who said he had a wounded man who was dying. The man was a native of the town in which we live, and would please take him there to die if the doctor of the hospital would let us? Of course we would. The man had been shot in the forehead by a bullet that had come out of the back of his head. Why he was alive at all is more than I can figure out, but he was not only alive, but struggling so hard that it had been necessary to

strap him to the stretcher. When we had almost reached the hospital he suddenly beat a retreat and ran back to the front. I thought he was dead, but he was not. When we took him out at the hospital I was interrupted there three days ago by a battle. The French started an attack in the afternoon, kept it up until midnight, after which they retreated and the Germans counter-attacked until dawn, when the French began again and attacked all day. The artillery was going all last night and still in a desultory way. Day before yesterday the hospital was shelled, and some of the men were killed. Some of them were sitting in the hospital yard on benches or on the stairs, and the corridors were crowded with men on stretchers for whom there were no beds. A few of them were dead, some were dying, and others were groaning and crying with pain. Since then we have been evacuating the hospitals and now they are nearly empty again. I have only had four hours sleep in the last six days, so I think I'll turn in now and finish this book some other time."

"That man did not die; he has a good chance to recover."

"I got this far last Friday night, when I thought I was due for a good night's sleep, but I never made a worse guess. No sooner had I climbed into bed than the Germans exploded three mines under a trench and then attacked, and up to midnight last night the fighting has been continuous, with the French making a desperate effort to reach position they have been trying to reach all winter. In the last four days we carried 1,678 wounded in our ten Ford's. I do not know what our mileage was but each car burned twenty-five to thirty litres of gasoline per day and we fired about sixteen miles to five litres. We grabbed our sleep and ate on the fly. Have only had one shoe off in six days, which I took off this morning to have one of the doctors lance a boil that had wished itself on my left foot. It has been nearly killing me for the last couple of days."

"June 1. Our position here has an element of danger, which is not very great and is nothing to worry about. Everybody within about eight miles of the trench has a chance to be hit, but the chance of not being hit is infinitely better; the chances we run are trivial. We were really run to death last week, being wounded for seven solid days and nights. We never stopped for anything but gasoline and food, and occasionally during a lull for a nap of an hour or two. The French section of ambulances had left, so we had it all to do with

our ten Ford's. We carried 1,683 men and traveled nearly 6,000 miles doing it. Our biggest day we carried 504 wounded. Most of the time naturally is taken up in loading and unloading the cars."

Appreciates the Times.

"I had written this much two weeks ago, when I thought the rush was over, but it had only just begun. The fact is, it has been continuous, and of course the stream of wounded, too. In these two weeks we have carried more than 4,000, and both the cars and ourselves are pretty well banged up in consequence. From over here it seems that there is an excellent chance for the United States to enter the war. I hope we do for it would probably shorten the war some. The more I see of this life at the front the less I like the Germans. They must be crazy. Their reply to the President's note looks to me rather feeble."

"I must stop now and get some sleep."

"Your affectionate brother,

"CARLYLE H. HOLT."

HAS LEARNED ABOUT HIM.

Chief Simpson has received word that Michael Cogswell, who is under arrest in Albert, N. B., on a vagrancy charge, resided in West St. John for several years. He first came to St. John about twenty years ago and resided near the Old Fort. Particulars will be sent to the magistrate in Albert.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

Property transfers are announced as follows:

Hannah Beattie to W. E. Brennan, \$1,400, property in Prince Street, Carleton.

Letitia B. Crawford, et al, to Henrietta, wife of J. A. Lapslett, property in Simonds.

Inglewood Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., to I. G. Stetson, Lancaster property.

Estate of James Lowell to I. G. Stetson, Lancaster property.

Robert Macgee, et al, to James Fitzgerald, Crouville property.

Heirs of James McInerney to Margaret A. McInerney, Simonds property.

Margaret A. McInerney to Robert Gordon, Simonds property.

Kings County.

Berry Dimock to Euphemie G. Lamb, Sussex property.

B. S. Bonnell to O. C. Hazlet, property at Westfield.

B. F. Coates to J. W. Coates, Jr., property at Havelock.

Almira A. Erb to Warren Erb, property at Kingston.

G. & G. Flewelling Mfg. Co., Ltd., to H. A. and Mark Thompson, Jr., property at Norton.

C. N. Inch to L. W. Hamilton, \$750, property at Greenwich.

To All Ye Good Judges

Do you pride yourself on your acquaintance with the fine things of life. Then we summon you, as a stranger to the super excellence of

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN SCOTCH

Here is whisky that's kindly, wholesome and good—it is mature and fine—it achieves the ideal of the competent judge.

There is nothing beyond—it is perfect. Try it and try it at once.

FOSTER & CO., St. John,

Agents for New Brunswick.

Willis Pianos and Players

MADE IN CANADA

Endorsed by the World's Leading Musicians

Have attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which establishes them as peerless in tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

WILLIS & CO. LIMITED - Manufacturers

580 ST. CATHERINE STREET, W., MONTREAL, P. Q.

Branch Houses and Agencies from Ocean to Ocean

LIFE INSURANCE TAKEN ON EMPLOYEES

The Studebaker Corporation Generously Enlarges Scope of Workingmen's Personal Welfare Work.

Under an arrangement in effect with one of the largest and strongest risk companies the Studebaker Corporation has placed life insurance for a substantial sum upon each one of its employees. This does not include office men, but refers only to those in the work-shops of the different plants. The amount of insurance placed for each individual is sufficient to provide for sickness and funeral expenses, and still leave a comfortable balance for other immediate needs of the beneficiaries.

The insuring company is the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the policy being on the new group plan recently inaugurated by this risk concern and increases in value with each additional year in effect. The Studebaker Corporation is the first automobile manufacturer to afford its employees this protection. As the insurance will eventually cover from eight to ten thousand workmen, meaning an expenditure of thousands of dollars for the premium fee, the Studebaker Corporation in the welfare of its employees can be readily appreciated.

The arrangement dispenses with the usual physical examination required for life insurance, through acceptance of the examination which every Studebaker workman must undergo before being given employment. This is in line with the policy of the institution to surround its men with clean, healthful and sanitary conditions.

Nor does length of employment matter, the only requirement is that the insured person shall have been on the rolls of the Corporation when taken with the fatal illness. No insurance whatever attaches to the insured, all being borne by the Studebaker Corporation.

Of recent years there has been a general tendency on the part of manufacturers, and in particular the larger ones, to bring about closer and more intimate relationship between employer and employees. It was a movement inspired by humanitarianism and given impetus by splendid results rapidly attained. Safety appliances were installed as swiftly as they could be devised; more sanitary conditions were inaugurated and factory environments made more pleasant. The effect was that the men worked in better spirit and without being driven to it accomplished a great deal more work in the same amount of time than under the old order of things.

In time the system was extended so as to include the homes of the workmen. In them was inculcated a spirit for better living; with a view to getting the enjoyment there is to be found in life.

The Studebaker Corporation has been greatly interested in this principle for years, due in all probability to

IMPROVED METHODS FOR LOWER PRICES

One Man Now Does Work of Ten in Wheel Finishing Department of Olds Plant.

"Aside from the fact that we have set out to build four cars this year to one last year, and therefore, have a better command of the market in procuring materials, the recent drop in the price of our four cylinder car can be attributed, in a large measure, to economies in production which have been effected during the last year or so in our plant."

As best illustrating the truth of this declaration, Sales Manager J. V. Hall of the Olds Motor Works cites the improved method of applying varnish in the process of finishing the natural wood wheels. Which have been attracting widespread attention on the four cylinder Oldsmobile. In former times the finishing fluids were put on with a brush and in any sizable plant a large body of workmen were required at this task. Methods in this branch of automobile production have been so simplified, however, that the wheels can be even more beautifully finished than before and at a great saving in cost.


Wheels are finished in the Oldsmobile plant by dipping and spinning them on a spindle revolving at high speed. By thus employing centrifugal force the finishing fluids "are more evenly applied than was possible with a brush and, moreover, one man can accomplish the work done by ten to a dozen workmen by the former slow methods. The whole process of dipping and spinning a wheel requires not more than a few seconds. The operation is repeated with each succeeding coat of varnish."

NEW AUTOMOBILES FOR TORONTO FIRE SUB-CHIEFS.

Toronto, Ont., July 30.—The dependability of the Ford car has passed the acid test in this city and the city council has supplied the sub-chiefs of the Fire Department with six Ford cars. This brings the battery of cars in the city's fire fighting service up to 19 in all. Ten of these are combination hose and chemical machines, and one is a heavy hook and ladder truck.

While Ford cars which are to be put in the hands of the Dominion cities in their fire departments, their usefulness as fire fighters is by no means confined to the city streets. The Dominion government has recently purchased a Ford car which is to be put in the hands of the Dominion fire fighters in the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff. It will be used in fighting forest fires within the park limits.

There is a rumor out west to the effect that the park to motorists this year, machines having been prohibited heretofore. Definite news that the park



Model 43

Would be Taken for a \$3,000 or \$4,000 Car

The body is solidly built, luxuriously finished and permanently silent. Strips of anti-squeak felt distributed at all friction points—between the sills and the frame, along the entire face of the dash where it joins the body and where the metal panels are fastened to the ribs—eliminate all noise.

At \$1560 Model 43 sets a new pace. In materials, workmanship, equipment and all mechanical features it is fully up to the high standards of its distinctive predecessor, Model 42, and at the same time it is bigger, roomier, more comfortable, better appearing, smoother riding, and priced \$275.00 lower.

Our demonstrator will call at your residence or office.

This Company has been building good motor cars for Seventeen years.

New Brunswick Motor Car Company

146-154 Charlotte Street

Phone Main 40

is to be opened to motorists would be welcome news everywhere, and Ford owners will be particularly fortunate, inasmuch as they will find at the end of their journey a well equipped garage, capable of taking care of them in every respect. J. E. Deegan and Sons are Ford dealers at Banff.

Retail Market.

There was a good supply of provisions in the local market yesterday. No changes of importance in the prices of commodities have to be recorded. Eggs were a trifle dearer, fresh case 24c. to 27c. Butter still brings from 28c. to 30c. per pound for creamery; dairy, 26c. to 28c. Meats were of fine quality at about usual prices.

There was a plentiful supply of vegetables, native peas bringing from 30c. to 32c. per peck. Turnips, carrots, beets, and other native produce were obtainable at about 10 c. per bunch. Retailers say that business during the present week has been only fair. A feature of the market is the plentiful supply of fruits from foreign parts, California, Florida and other centers to the south are sending fruits of fine quality and the prices asked by retailers are considered particularly reasonable in view of war conditions.

The funeral of Mr. John Lindsay took place yesterday afternoon. Interment was in the Church of England burying ground, Rev. R. P. McKim officiating.

FINDING OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON FULLERTON CHARGES

Report made public yesterday says charges unfounded—Saw-offs objectionable in public interest

Winnipeg, July 30.—That the charges made by C. P. Fullerton, K. C., on behalf of fourteen private members of the legislature, were unfounded, is the finding made by the Royal Commission, of which Mr. Justice Perdue is the chairman, made public at eleven o'clock today. The commissioners report that "it is impossible to say" that the negotiations which attended the resignation of the Roblin government, were "in any degree improper or unfair."

The commissioners, Mr. Justice Perdue, Mr. Justice Galt, and Public Utilities Commissioner Robson were unanimous in their finding. The report contains about eight thousand words and sets out in the beginning the statement made by Mr. Fullerton before the Mathers Royal Commission, when he asked for the investigation.

The commissioners find:—

"That the first charge set forth in the statement contained in the order in council is unfounded, and that no agreement involving payment of money or any other consideration was made between the late government, or any member thereof, and the then opposition, or any member thereof."

"That the second charge is unfounded, and that no agreement was made involving any improper consideration or motive whereby the Conservative government should resign and the present government should obtain office."

Reasons For The Findings

Then follows their reasons for the findings, a summary of the more important evidence and the commissioners' conclusions.

The report reviews the evidence as to the saw-off of election protests as given by Hon. Valentine Winkler, Sir Rodmond Roblin, and others, and states:

"The whole system which has been followed with regard to the disposition of election petitions in Manitoba during many years, has defeated the intention of the act, and prevented due inquiry in the public interest into corruption and irregularities at elections. We think that these saw-offs, agreements for the withdrawal of election protests without bringing them to trial are very objectionable in the public interest and contrary to the spirit of the Controverted Elections Act."

"The commissioners express the opinion that the best way to prevent saw-offs would be to simplify procedure in regard to election protests to overcome delays, and they also recommend abolition of the preliminary objections altogether."

"The evidence given as to the meeting between J. H. Howden, then attorney-general, and T. C. Norris, the opposition leader, is reviewed in full. Howden swore that at this meeting Norris told him any arrangement made by William Chambers would be all right. Norris swore that Chambers' name was not even mentioned."

"There is no evidence, whatever," says the report, "for connecting Winkler or any other member of the then opposition with the first charge. Unless Norris is proved to have been connected with the charge it must fall altogether. Whether or not he was implicated turns upon the question, who of the two, Howden or Norris, is to be believed as to what took place at the interview between them."

"Without regard," say the commissioners, "to improbabilities in the narrative of Howden, upon which they themselves cast grave doubt, we base our acceptance of Norris' statement upon the respective characters of the two men as revealed by the evidence. The members of this commission unhesitatingly accept Norris' account of what took place at the interview in question."

The commissioners point out that when the \$25,000 was received by Chambers, the Mathers Commission had commenced its inquiry. The resignation of the government at that time was very serious, it is stated, and "it is, therefore, scarcely credible that Howden or the persons behind him who furnished the money would pay \$25,000 to obtain the dismissal of the protests when the government, as they must have known, was on the eve of resigning."

Further, when he found Chambers could not arrange matters, Howden refused to take back the money, and he continued to refuse even after the government had resigned.

"The opinion we form," continue the commissioners, "after a careful consideration of the evidence is that, even if the money dealing in regard to the dismissal of the election protests was Howden's intention in the first place, and even if the money was paid in Chambers' hands to enable him to make the attempt to secure the removal of the protests, the plan was quashed during the passage of the matter by Howden and those acting in concert with him, whereby Norris should be by some means be connected with Chambers and implicated in the receipt of money. When it was believed that the purpose of the plan had been effected rumors in regard to the money dealing had spread."

They found no evidence whatever to support the charge that the second \$25,000 was paid to anyone in connection with the change of government.

The conference between A. B. Howden and F. H. Philpott concerning the resignation of the government and the submission of proposals to Chief Jus-