

ITALIAN ARMY'S ADVANCE CONTINUES

TWO FROM THIS PROVINCE IN CASUALTIES

Chatham Man Among the Wounded—Harry Hamilton, St. John, Reported Prisoner at Giessen.

Ottawa, July 29.—The following casualty list was issued here this afternoon:

SECOND BATTALION
Prisoners of War
Eugene Bray, Belgium; Leslie Belben, England; Ellis Duncan Hughes, England; Ernest Isaacs, England; Charles Gregory, England; Thomas Henry Goodman, England; Lance Corporal John Donald McLeod, Scotland; Lance Sergt. Francis John McHugh, Scotland.

Wounded
Atkinson Pearson, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION
Prisoners of War
Robert Morley, England; James Martindale, England; John Bishop Craig, England; Daniel Kerwin Goyer, Ireland; Henry James, North Wales; Herbert Nelson, Ireland; Charles Romer, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION
Prisoners of War
George Griffin, Scotland; Lance Corporal Alexander K. Hardacre, Scotland; Lance Corporal John Chadwick, England; Lance Corporal Fred Thomas House, England; Robert Johnston, Scotland; Charles William Yell, England.

Last Night's Lists.

SECOND BATTALION.

Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Oberhausen.

Thomas J. Smith, Portsmouth, Ont. Prisoner at Giessen, According to German List.

James Brettie, Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Robert Graham, Oshawa, Ont. William Hotham (formerly 9th Battalion) Kingston, Ont.

THIRD BATTALION.

Prisoners at Giessen, According to German List.

Alex. J. Gubb, Montreal. Edmond J. Hicks, Lance Corporal Thomas Bromley, Toronto. Edward S. Hyde, Wexford, Ont. Jas. Guynon, Wm. Hatton, Charles Bedford, James Beattie, Wm. H. Gibson, James McLeod, Alfred W. Beckett, Alfred G. Blake, R. J. King, Joseph Wm. Thos. Baxter, Corporal Wm. J. Grant, Warren J. Graham, Lance Corporal John C. Hogan, Thos. A. Gamey, Toronto.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Prisoners at Munster.

John Edwin Adams, Winnipeg. Edmond Langstaff, Eganville, Ont. Harry H. Bryant, Vancouver. Andrew H. Wilson, England. George B. Williams, Toronto.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

John H. Morrison (formerly 7th Battalion) Hamilton, Ont. James Urphart, Vancouver. Lieut. D. T. Rochford, Victoria, B. C.

According to German List Wounded and Prisoner at Düsseldorf.

Thomas Waugh, England.

According to German List Prisoner at Giessen.

Frank Barlow, Eng. Corporal Jas. Klob, Scotland.

Wounded and Missing May 22.

George R. McFarland (formerly 30th Battalion) Nelson, B. C.

Previously Reported Unofficially, Now According to German List, Prisoner at Giessen.

HARRY EDGAR HAMILTON, NO. 194 PARADISE ROW, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SECOND BATTALION.

Prisoner of War.

Charles Heard, Hallburton, Ont.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Prisoner at Munster.

Robert Dell, England.

Died of Wounds July 23.

Harley Bargington, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Died at Rosselare While Prisoner.

William Augustus Bond (formerly 11th Battalion) England.

Prisoner of War.

Roy D. Chandler, Colquitz, B. C.

Alfred Christian M. Jensen (formerly 12th Battalion) Denmark; Harold O. Hill (formerly 18th Battalion), England.

Suffering From Shock.

Frank H. Phelps, (formerly 30th Battalion), England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds April 23.

Clair Burge, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Dangerously Wounded.

Corporal Harry S. Higginson, England.

Prisoner at Giessen.

John Henry Haines (formerly 19th Battalion), England.

THIRTIETH BATTALION.

Wounded and Prisoner at Schweinfurt.

Sergt. Herbert Bailey, England.

BECKER'S LAST HOPE GONE

Continued from page 1.

offered in my trial, and the mis-stating it both to the jury and on appeal, you have proved yourself able to destroy my life. But, believe me, I will surrender it without rancor. Not all the judges in this state, nor in this country, nor the governor of this state, nor the district-attorney, nor all of them combined, can destroy permanently the character of an innocent man."

The letter was mailed to Governor Whitman tonight. The statements which elicited it appeared in copies of the morning papers, which were sent to his cell shortly after he arose at six a. m., to spend what were to be the last 24 hours of his life. He had the night before, received the news that his application for a new trial had been denied by Justice Ford in New York, but had slept well nevertheless. He ate his usual morning meal. Then he was taken to the prison barber for the usual hair-clipping, which is given to prisoners who are to go to the electric chair. After a bath his clothes were changed for the "death suit" of black, and he was taken back to his cell.

He found that all his personal belongings had been removed.

Prepares Final Statement.

Becker, however, obtained paper and began the preparation of his statement, finishing the first draft about noon. Meantime, at the suggestion of Father William E. Cashin, the prison chaplain, his attorneys, Bourke, Cockran and Martin T. Mantion, were summoned from New York. They went to the cell and read the statement. Neither would discuss its contents when they came out.

"All I can say is that the statement is not legal matter," said Mr. Cockran.

Father James Curry, of New York, who has been Becker's spiritual adviser ever since his first conviction, was one of the doomed man's visitors during the day. He left him a prayer book and testament, marked with consoling passages, which the prisoner promised to read.

Late in the afternoon his two brothers, Jackson and John Becker, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Katherine Geigher, visited him and remained with him in his cell until long after his evening meal, which, though light, Becker ate with apparently his normal appetite.

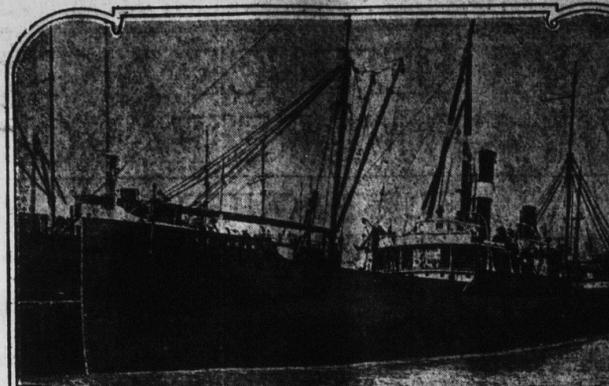
Tonight Becker seemed coldly resigned to his fate. The prison officials reported that while he awaited the arrival of his wife somewhat impatiently his composure was remarkable.

Becker was to be followed in the death chair by Samuel Haynes, a negro murderer, who killed a woman in Peterson, Putnam Co., N. Y.

Father Currie was to hear Becker's spiritual confession at four a. m., and give him communion. At 5:40 he was to be taken to the execution chamber.

Mrs. Charles Becker arrived at Sing Sing prison by auto from Poughkeepsie at 11:30 o'clock. She went at once to her husband's cell to tell him of the unsuccessful result of her conference with Governor Whitman.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE



THE LEELEANAW

The American steamship Leelanaw, from Archangel for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands by shell fire and bombs. The crew, with their possessions, were taken from the vessel to the Scotch coast. Then they were put into small boats and landed at Kirkwall. A dozen shots were fired at the vessel, but, having no effect, she ultimately was sent to the bottom by bombs. When in sight of the Orkneys the men were transferred to their own boats and proceeded to Kirkwall. The Leelanaw left New York on May 17 with a cargo of cotton consigned to Russia by way of Gothenburg. The vessel was detained at Kirkwall while inquiries were made as to the possibility of getting her cargo to Russia, as Sweden forbids the export of cotton. With permission to proceed to Archangel, where the cotton was discharged and a cargo of flax was loaded for Belfast, to which port she proceeded on July 8. It is assumed the German government on April 18 declared conditional contraband, was taken on board to obviate the necessity of steaming to a British coaling port in Belfast.

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., July 29.—There is an awakening of enthusiasm here looking toward the furnishing of a machine gun and a detachment to work it, which will be looked upon as a surety Hartland product and to be recognized as such in connection with one of the contingents about to be sent to the front. In the post office lobby today the matter was first mooted, with the result that the sum of \$75 was pledged without any canvassing. Encouraged by this spontaneously two or three leading spirits are considering the advisability of taking the matter up in real earnest and they have no doubt about being able to raise both the price of the gun and the necessary number of men to provide both a working and relief detachment. Correspondence will be entered into with the proper authorities looking to the carrying out of this most worthy idea. There is a growing interest among the male population of serviceable age, and if the machine gun proposition goes through it will be a most gratifying event to the local fishermen at this place, several rising to the aid of the mouth of the stream this week the lucky ones being Carey Baker of Victoria and W. P. Thornton of Hartland. The largest weighed about six pounds.

The ladies of Waterville and vicinity have organized a Red Cross Society with a membership of 21. The officers elected were Mrs. A. E. Plummer, pres.; Mrs. John Everett, vice-pres.; Miss Fern Culbertson, treas.; Mrs. E. C. Brooks, sec. At their first meeting a tidy sum was realized from the sale of ice cream, etc., and several donations were received.

Prof. William Estabrook of New York was in Florenceville on Saturday.

Miss Helen Dunham of Adams, Mass., is the guest of Miss Estabrook at Florenceville.

Miss Emma Cogswell left Wednesday for Caribou, Me., where she will visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Denton.

Mr. Herbert Mulherrin of the C. P. R. staff here paid an over-Sunday visit to his home in Grand Falls.

BRITISH OFFICER BEARS CHARMED LIFE

Hartford, Conn., July 28.—"He has been 'gassed' twice, shot through the neck, has a wound on his head and has been burined by a 'Jack John' son's shell. But his servants, one after the other, have been shot and killed standing at his side."

Thus writes the mother of Lieutenant John Glasco, of the Second Royal Irish regiment, to her sister, Mrs. Burton Hills, of this city. Lieutenant

Glasco served in the United States army from 1908 to 1911. After he had re-enlisted, in 1911, his mother obtained a commission for him in the North Staffordshire regiment. Afterward he joined the Second Royal Irish regiment.

John was reported to me by the War Office," continues his mother's letter, "as wounded and poisoned by German gas. I had my passport ready to go to Rouen, where I had been in the base hospital, when I had a telephone call from my son in England. He was discharged from the hospital as convalescent, but had been out only a few hours when lock jaw set in."

"He and his men acted as guard of honor to the King, and he shook hands with Mr. Poincare, the French President. Oh, he has been through a wonderful time and must have a charmed life. He is recommended for his capture. He does not know he has had tetanus. I am told it comes back sometimes four or five times."

A later letter, from the same officer's aunt, has the following news of him:—

"John was 'gassed' for the second time. They sent him to a special-gas hospital at Oxford. He is now recovering in a military hospital at St. Mark's College, Chelsea. He has been shot seven times. One bullet hit a watch in his pocket and glanced off. He was struck by a piece of shrapnel in the head, which is still there. It is impatient to go back to the front. The Duchess of Buckingham has been to see him and brought him a warm dressing gown."

"The sufferings from the gas are awful. It froths up in the lungs and gradually works up to the mouth, and the victim is slowly suffocated. The shrieks and groans of the men fighting for breath are quite direction enough to any hospital where they are."

WAR CONTRACTS COMMISSION AT P. E. ISLAND

(Continued From Page 1)

could vouch for them as good animals. Later the Major accompanied Doyle to Summerside where they examined six horses, bought them and took them back to Moncton. The next day MacNeill came over to Moncton with ten

more, and these were examined there, and later in the month the remainder of 81 were taken over. Doyle swore that he was not a buying agent of the government, but acted as veterinary inspector under Major Anderson.

Douglas Gordon, agent of the Steam Navigation Company, was examined as to the shipping contracts, with respect to the horses sent from Summerside. Only 70 out of 81 could be accounted for, but Mr. Gordon explained that in the event of a shipment coming down late to the wharf the purser on the boat would make out the contract. Gordon who was on the stand at the time of adjournment at 5:30 said he would communicate with the central office at Charlottetown to see if the contract were true.

Doyle was the principal witness examined today. He swore that he had been attached for seven years to the 19th Battery of Moncton, under Major Anderson, as captain veterinary.

Kept List of Sellers.

On August 12th, 1914, he was asked to assist in the purchase of horses by Major Anderson when the latter was recruiting the overseas battery. He sent in his claim of full-captain's pay after examining the horses, but the department allowed him the regulation fee, \$1 for the first three horses and fifty cents each for the remainder.

He examined altogether 249 in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia receiving \$126. He had no written instructions from headquarters; he kept a list of horses and names of sellers but no official record with full description of horses. He had never been asked to keep one. Major Anderson kept a description of the horses in an ordinary scribbler. Doyle then told of coming to Summerside to see MacNeill on August 15th. No one had suggested MacNeill to him. He had known him all his life. He spoke to no one else about horses. He could not explain why he did not try to secure horses in Charlottetown. "Why didn't you go there?" he was asked. "Oh," he replied, "I happened to meet MacNeill on the street and he was a personal friend of mine."

It was August 23rd that Major Anderson came to Summerside and both examined MacNeill's horse. Six were there examined and shipped. Nothing was said about prices. Anderson attended to that. MacNeill then brought ten over to Moncton.

The next time Doyle came to Summerside he examined sixty horses and passed 54. On August 31st he procured eleven more which were examined in Moncton. He got no commission in connection with the horses, only his fees, nor was he approached in any way.

W. H. McKie, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, testified that MacNeill had deposited to his credit \$18,429 for horses sold, the militia cheques being signed by Major Anderson and Doyle. This meant an average of \$227 for each horse. McKie also testified that cheques paid out by MacNeill through the bank to farmers for these horses ran from \$150 to \$210 each.

The enquiry will be resumed tomorrow when Gordon will give evidence re nursing shipping contract for eleven horses. A number of farmers will give evidence as to how much they received from MacNeill for horses.

The object of the commission was to ascertain whether there had been excessive profits and whether there had been collusion on the part of MacNeill and Doyle. In addition to Sir Charles Davidson, John Thompson, K. C., of Ottawa, counsel for the commission and Secretary Owens, there were also present Mr. Fraser, auditor-general who supervised the evidence re cheques and vouchers and L. J. Elrod, T. H. Bell, detective, who is supervising the general evidence. The commission is likely to meet in Charlottetown on Saturday.

MADRAS FISHERMEN WHO ARE EFFICIENT LIFE SAVERS



Madras fishermen, who go to sea in all sorts of weather, are shown in this picture. These natives have proven themselves efficient life savers when wrecks are wrecked near their coast. As these people make only a scanty living, they are forced to build their own boats.

AUSTRIANS ARE UNABLE TO CHECK ITALIANS

Rome, July 29, via Paris, July 30.—The following official statement from the general headquarters of the Italian army, dated July 29, was made public this evening:

"In the Cordevole Valley our offensive has made remarkable progress. Our troops have occupied the slope extending from the Lau Pass to the township known as De Livinalloso. In the valley of Padola the enemy advanced in force along the high road, but was repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands."

"On the Carro front, during the morning of yesterday, our adversary deployed in great force and supported by a violent artillery fire, tried to advance, with the evident object of throwing us out of positions we had conquered on preceding days. The energy and bravery of our troops caused this manoeuvre to completely fail, and the enemy was obliged to fall back after suffering very great losses."

"From statements from prisoners we learn that the counter-attack was carried out by fresh troops which had just arrived at the scene of action. Among these troops was at least one regiment of Alpine Landeschutzen, which was almost entirely destroyed. Our forward march continues. On 28th of July we made altogether 1,850 slowly. In the actions of the 27th and 28th, including twenty-seven officers."

"The British battleship Agamemnon, badly damaged, also is lying in Mudros harbor."

Berlin, July 29, by wireless to Sayville—Included in the news given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The correspondent at Athens of the Voessische Zeitung reports that the British super-dreadnought Lion, which arrived in the harbor of Mudros, on Lemnos Island, The Aquitania and the Mauretania, being used as troop transports, also are in this harbor."

"The Lion," the correspondent goes on to say, "received serious injuries in a naval engagement last January off the Doggerbank in the North Sea. She has been sent to join the Danubian fleet."

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