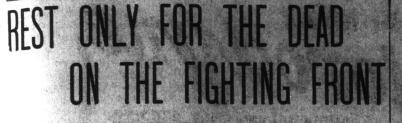
# THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGBAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916

THREE DOCTORS IN BOSTON TRAGEDY



Unimaginable and Incomparable Bombardmetn Takes Place Nightly on British Front-Never a Moment Since July 1 That Guns Have Been Quiet, Only a Slackening, Says Philip Gibbs.

(By PHILIP GIBBS, in the London Chronicle.) With the British Armies in the Field, July 26—Along the front of our attack from Pozieres eastward to the north of Bazentin-le-Grand and Fou-reaux Wood, and swinging south to Delville Wood and Guillemont, the bat-tle goes on by night as well as by day, and the fire of guns never ceases. German "crumps" are crashing over the trenches by Bazentin and smashing the trees in the lower end of Delville Wood. The steady rush of our shells overhead suddenly becomes a pandemonium of artillery. Some signal has gone up and all our batteries are answering the call. The red flames of the trench mortars are leaping all along the line. Heil has broken out once more and there is no rest except for those who will de before dawn.

So it was last night again. There two officers who lay by my side, sleep-ing like babies. A pandemonium of fire had all the light as he swung his lan-had broken out between Longueval and Basentin, and the signals were rocketing up with red and wh tern, and it gleamed on the bayonet up with red and white lights, as though the men were in a great state of excite-ment. Then our trench mortars got to work, and for half an hour this light artillery fung out explosives which burst up and down the enemy's line with a continual burst of machine gun fire sweeping to and fro, and then suddenly there was a rapid volley of rifle fire. In a minute or two our gumers answer-ed the signal lights and from batteries shells came rushing in the direction of the enemy's position north of Longue-val. Whatever was happening there was the devil to play, and many men were being killed there unless the German soldiers have dug deeply underground since we broke their second line, which is doubtful. The affair was just an episode of the night in one part of the line, not import-ant, evidently for in the morning bulle-tin, which refers to Pozleres, I see that elsewhere 'no incident of importance has taken place." I was elsewhere, and it seemed to me at the time highly im-portant, and that is why I described this of the men standing close to him in the the men were in a great ment. Then our trench work, and for half an doorway of the barn. It was all bitch blackness except for the red eyes glow-ing down the dark tunnels where the lorrics with dim tail lights crawled forlorrics with dim tall lights crawled for-ward through the French villages with breakfast for the men and guns. There was no moon, but the sky was faintly pale, and our drivers groped forward very slowly, telling his way by the shapes of things and by their degrees of blackness. The roads of war at night are full

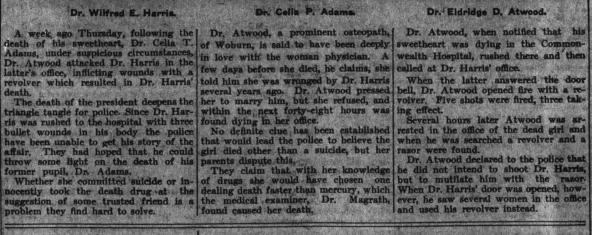
of blackness. The roads of war at night are full of moving shadows. Supply columns creep along; dispatch riders without any kind of lamps swoop down the black roads at an increasing pace, see-ing like bats. Last night there were horsemen on the roads. Groups of four rode at fifty paces apart. By the shape of their headdress I could see they were Indians. Guns went by with lauterns here and there beaming-French, by the shape of their helmets on the heads of men who drooped for-ward a little over their horses' necks. There were no soldiers marching, but everywhere behind the lines there were soldiers sleeping. Through the open doors of barns dimly lighted by lan-terns I saw their bodies and I heard the sound of their herathing. Sleeping in Shell Holes. inary, and our men in the fighting bend such nights under shells from reck to another, and have no rest ney are there. In the morning ne light came, giving a wan, bedrau ook to the fields, I went back

Sleeping in Shell Holes.

to the camps. As soon as the first avoid the camps is a soon as the first avoid the came skimming toward the campan lines the guns began to get b for the day. The night's work had belone, and the job was starting all to

Sleeping in Shell Holes. Sleeping in Shell Holes. We left our car along the road, climbed a steep bank and went toward the battle of the night. On the way we passed through small encampments of soldiers, most of them in darkness. Only very dimiv could one see the shapes of the tents. Some of the men were sleeping senarately curled up in the depths of shell holes as I have seen dead men, but very comfortable and sheltered from the light breeze. The black outlines of the cookers and trans-port waggons framed each small (camp. But further on there was "another ramp where some troops had just ar-rived and were settling down ofter their bodies as they moved about dump-ing which threw a ruddy glare upon their bodies as they moved about dump-ing which there was a smell of good soup in the air. "What's your regiment?" asked one of the officers with me, and the man told us in broad Scotch speech. He vid not seem surprised to see three strangers in the camp at this hour of the night. A sentry stood in front of camp of the fires, a sturdy Scottian figure, with the red light fung upon him. He turned his head as we passed,

Dr. Wilfred E. Harris.



London, July 28—News of the execution of Captain Fryatt, of the British steamer Brussels, caused a painful impression at the British foreign office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the foreign secretary, a note was dis-patched immediately to the American embassy requesting that James W. Ger-ard, the American ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the af-

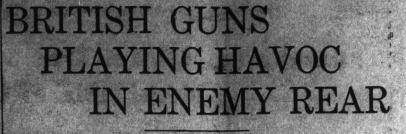
fair. The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the at-tention of the foreign office by press reports on July 18 to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine. From inquiries made of the owners of the steamship Wrexham, which Captain Fryatt commanded when the alleged incident took place, the foreign office learned the captain had with him neither a watch nor a letter to the effect that he had attempted to ram a submarine with him when he was captured. Therefore officials here state the charge must have been based on press reports. When the same that Captain Fryatt captain the between the tried was received the for-

charge must have been based on press reports. When the news that Captain Fryatt was to be tried was received the for-eign office immediately sent a note to the American ambassador, Walter H. Page, requesting that American diplomatic representatives take all necessary steps to provide for his defense, calling attention to the fact that the Wrex-ham's act in steering towards the submarine and forcing her to dive was essen-tially defensive, and precisely the same H she had used the defensive arm which the United States and Great Britain hold to be an undoubted right. No reply was received from Ambassador Gerard, but the foreign office is convinced he acted with his usual promptitude. Therefore, it is their theory that the trial and execution of Captain Fryatt was hurried even more than in the case of Miss Edith Cayell. Besides the original inquity, the foreign office sent two other notes on the subject to Ambassador Gerard.

Discussing the case with the Associated Press, Lord Newton,

retary for foreign affairs, who, during the conversation, was summ eign Secretary Grey's office for a conference on the subject, said: WORSE THAN CAVELL CASE

"On the fact of the details of the report, as received by us, the execu-tion of Captain Fryatt seems to be worse than the Cavell case. It is an ex-tremely grave incident, the importance of which it would be difficult to exag-gerate. It must be borne in mind that when the alleged ramming took place German submarines were attacking merchant ships without any warning



Success in Great Battles Due to Science and Daring of British Gunners

German Spirit is Broken-Battalion Sen't from Verdun to Somme Gradually Annihilated by Artillery on Way-Only Commander Lived-Great Deeds of Daring.

(By PHILLIP GIBBS, in London Chronicle.) With the British Armies in the Field, July 26-More ground has been gained today at Pozieres, and the Australians, after their first great assault before dawn yesterday, have been pushing across the Bapaume road, which goes through the town, and are bombing out the German machine gunners and holding parties on the western side; so that not many enemies are left along the runns of the underground in Pozieres Itself. There is higher ground beyond toward the windmill and further north for which the light will have to be made before the key of the position is really captured, but the advance of the English regiments on the left is a men-ace to the enemy which must cause him grave enziety. The line has also been thrust forward a little by a series of posts and joined up with the po-

been thrust forward a little by a series of posts and joined up with the po-sitions in the neighborhood of High Wood, where the enemy is again bom-barding heavily, so that no further progress has been made in this direction during the day.

within range of our 18-pounders and lost

<text>

though at manoeuvres. Field observers are audacious almost to the point of foolhardiness. Before the ground of attack has been cleared of Germans they walk calmly up with the telephonist, sit down on a crest or knoll commanding the field of observation, and

In rather windy in order to make ground of attack has been cleared of angs uncomfortable behind our lines. Germans they walk calmly up with the telephonist, sit down on a crest or knoll commanding the field of observation, and send back messages to the battery a mile or so behind. When the territory around Contal-maison was still swarming with Germanis, one of our officers went forward in this way and made himself at home on the top of a German dugot, record-finite points of attack and were com-finite points of attack and were com-finite nois of attack and were com-finite nois of attack and were com-finite apoints of attack and were com-finite apoints of attack and were com-finite apoints of our artillery is work of our artillery is work of our artillery is worderful achievement, and all the creas we have gained during this great

a wonderful achievement, and all the success we have gained during this great battle has been largely due to the sci-ence and daring of our gunners and to the labor of all those thousands of men at home who have sweated in soul and body to make guns and ammunition.

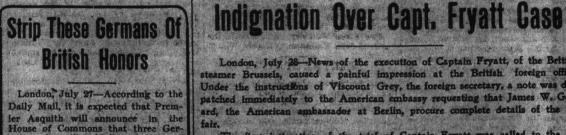
Can Only Die.

Such tales seem fantastic and impos-sible, but they are true. There is no doubt many German batteries have been destroyed apart from those which have been captured. I saw today a map which told by little colored dots the great drama of the war. Each dot rep-resented a German battery discovered by our gunners, since the beginning of the battle, and each color the day it was dis-Flesh and blood cannot fight against high explosives, it can only die, and the whole history of the battle is not to be written in reference to bayonets or tiffes, but to guns. It has been, and is still, a battle of guns and our heroic in-tantry has only been able to get for-ward or to hold its ground when the to find the state of the second to the gunners since the beginning e, and each color the day it ward or to hold its ground when the artillery preparation has been complete and the artillery support overwhelming-ly strong. Should this fail it would not be fighting, but a massacre. From the early days of the battle on-ward, our army has been great in weight of metal, in science, in vastness of its supplies of shells, and in the superb courage and skill of its men, who have endured the continuous strain upon them such that days for four wastness. o that one could see the exact distribu-ion of the enemy's guns as it changed uring the course of the battle. Soon fiter our bombardment started they be-ran to send down new batteries and here were clusters of little colored dots it certain spots. But a day or two later t certain spots. But a day or two later hey were wiped out or withdrawn urther back. There was a thick clus-er of green dots to the north of Bazen-in le Grand. It represented many bat cries. A day later they had gone. "What happened?" I asked a gunne: officer. He laughted, "we just smothered erm." They were smothered by a storm of shells which burst all over these bat err positions, over every vard of ground dured the continuous strain upon the ght and day for four weeks. The oke the German spirit and German ength to a point where our infantry and attack with somewhat like a unce almost for the first time in this r along the British front. By the rk of the aviators and the strain the strain rk of the aviators and the strain the stra positions, over every yard of grove so that no gun emplacement of war along the British front. By the work of the aviators and artillery ob-servation officers, we knew the positions of most of the enemy's batteries, and the geography of all his communicating trenches, transport roads, and supply depots. Our guns, which had been brought up secretly, were unmasked one morning, when the great bombardment began before the battle, and poured un-ceasing shells upon all those positions, smothering them with high explosives and shrapnel, while the field guns, closer up, were cutting the enemy's wire. there so that no gun emplacement could escape. But other dots are appearing on the may other little clusters of color fur-ther away to the right. The enemy is massing new batteries and it is from these positions that Deiville Wood, High Wood, and other parts of our line are being shelled night and day with fierce and increasing violence. Those batteries are not so easy to reach. To keep their fire down and still more, to knock them out, we must have a continual and in-creasing flow of guns and ammunition-ammunition in vast and ammunition-ammunities. For the figures I have heard doday of the ammunition we have used during the past three weeks is beyond one's range of imagination. Ammuni-tion workers at home must not relax their efforts if we are to continue our successes. It is by their labor that the lives of our men can be saved. All the time it is a battle of guns. Another correspondent estimates the and shraphel, while the field guns, closer up, were cutting the enemy's wire. Trenches were swept out of existence, ind batteries were blown to bits. I have een many of those broken German guns low standing as trophies on French evens seen many of those board containing as now standing as trophies on French lawns. The roads were swept by storms of death. The barrage was a great wall, through which nothing could pass. Ger-man soldiers in their lines could get in either food nor water. No reinforce-to ments could be sent them. Those of our own soldiers who were taken pris-oners on the morning of the first attack could not be sent back into the German lines, because no escort dared to go with them through the barrage. They were thrust down into a dugout with some German soldiers, and saw and suffered the effect of our fire. The nemy had no food to give them, having m none for themselves, and they were tor-tured by thirst for five days. They en-t dured this until nearly dead, but when the Germans were too dazed to act as t guards, three English soldiers managed to crawl out of a dugout, and by a mir-acle of luck escaped back to our own at thes over No Man's Land. Another correspondent estimates the umber of shells used by the British in ur weeks, at 5.000.000.



Submarine Will Not Leave American Waters Until the Safety of Sister Ship is Assured — Has Been Cleared Since Wednesday.

Baltimore, July 28—The growing in resistion that the German submatic reighter Deutschland was delaying his leparture for Germany until word wi eccived from her sister ship, the Bren m, took on the appearance of fact t lay, when it was learned, from a sour ed as reliable, that she ntil official information d from the Bremen by



J. J. TOMPKINS On behalf of the committee of gover-nors and alumni.

LY GENUINE CROUP, AGUE.

ASTRMA. BRONG

GOUT. RHEUMATISM. Bottle.

L T. DAVENPORT, LA

Limited, Toros

Manitoba act has been upheld by th

Manitoba act has been upned by the privy council. The alliance favor returning the li-cense money but say that is a matter between the city and the license holders. The board of control recommended a re-fund, but the council turned it down.

lot rep

The provincial government was a resented in the hearing. After the arguments the minister of

and that he would report the facts the cabinet council for final decision, is not regarded as likely however, the the act will be disallowed.

**APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS** 

The following appeal explains itself: University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, July 20, 1916. To the Friends of the University of St.

Francis Xavier: A few weeks ago, a friend of the Uni-versity offered to contribute the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for

the erection of a gymnasium, on the conditions that the authorities of St.

the erection of a gymnasium, on the conditions that the authorities of St. Francis Xavier's raise the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for a library. A few friends of the In-stitution upon learning of this generous offer have already come forward with contributions amounting in the aggre-gate to about Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), the contributions ranging from Two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) to Five thousand dollars (\$5,000). At a joint meeting of the governors of the university and the executive of the Alumni Association held on the 18th inst, it was unanimously resolved that steps should be taken without delay to raise the balance of the money for the library. The feeling of the meeting was that the friends of St. Francis Xavier's, would make a ready and cheerful re-sponse and would not suffer so generous an offer as the one mentioned to lappe.

A special committee was accordingly appointed to take the campaign in hand. The members of this committee are: Rt. Rev. James Morrison, D. D., bishop of Antigonish; Rt. Rev. Monsignor D. J. McIntosh, V. G.; Rev. Colin Chis-holm; Rev. H. P. MacPherson; Rev. J. J. Tompkins; Rev. A. McKensie; Rev. J. M. Kiely; Rev. Dr. C. J. Comolly; Rev. Dr. M. M. Coady; Hon. Mr. Jus-tice Chisboim, president of the Alumni Association; Sheriff Doncett; Dr. D. K. McIntyre, and J. M. Wall, esq., barrister. We take the liberty of bringing this matter to your notice, and if you are in-terested in the movement we shall be glad to hear from you on the subject within the next few days. The commit-

giad to hear from you on the subject within the next few days. The commit-tee are soliciting subscriptions of One hundred dollars (\$100) and upwards, and expect such subscriptions only from those who can give them and who are disposed to give cheerfully.

Yours very truly, H. P. MacPHERSON,

A special committee was a

## The Meredith-Duff Finding (Manitoba Free Press.)

The people of Canada are, we should say, well satisfied with the findings of the Meredith-Duff commission. It kept itself strictly to the object in view, and rendered its judgment in keeping with the evidence which was brought out during the investigation.

during the investigation. The comment by the commissioners upon the activities of J. Wesley Allison has confirmed the judgment the people of Canada arrived at when the evidence of his participation in the profits of the fuse contracts was given before the comfuse contracts was given before the com-mission. The electors of Canada will ask why a man of this character should have been given an opportunity to take toll. There is only one answer to the question. It was the open, avowed and paraded friendship of Sir Sam Hughes for Col. Allison that made it possible for the latter individual to intervene be-tween the contractor and the British tween the contractor and the British government and effect the immense sovernment and effect the immense rake-off which came to him as his share of the contract.

The contracts. The comtracts in the there is no evidence that Sir Sam Hughes knew of these activities of his bosom friend, Col. Allison. Nevertheless, if Col. Allison

had not been allowed to occupy tion in which he seemed to be Sin tion in which he seemed to be induced other self, he could not have induced the contractors to share their profits the contractors to share their profits

the contractors to share their profits with him. That this was a breach of trust on his part does not necessarily exculpate Sir Sam. If one man gives another a "character," he is responsible in very large measure for the uses to which this recommendation is put. If Sir Sam had repudiated Col. Al-lison the moment it became evident that he had employed the minister's friend-ship for purposes of personal gain, it could be urged with some show of rea-son that he was the victim of misplaced confidence: but, after the evidence up confidence; but, after the evidence up which the commission has based its ce sure of Allison's transactions was ma sure of Allison's transactions was man public, Sir Sam took occasion, more than once, to declare his complete con fidence in Allison in a manner offensis to public opinion. The friendship of Sir Sam Hughes and

Col. Allison, and the uses to which the latter put this friendship, are matters of high political importance, which will be fully discussed and upon which in due time the people of Canada will be asked to render a decision.

## FORMER P. E. I. MAN DEAD; WAS MILLIONAIRE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 27-John Francis Campion who died recently in Denver (Col.), was born near Souris (P.
 the E. I.) He was worth ten million dollars
 and was largely interested in mining be sides industrial enterprises, banks, etc. Foundation of his fortune was laid by mining ventures in Colorado, Nevada the of the fires, a sturdy Scottish figure, with the red light flung upon hint. He turned his head as we passed, but did not call out a challenge, as, per-baps, he ought to have done, taking us for granted as he and all his men did not bother their heads about other things passing in the night—great shells overhead like rushing trains to reach the journey's end yonder above Bazen-tin-le-Grand and Delville Wood, where many shells were bursting.

tin-le-Grand and Delville Wood, where many shells were bursting. So we went on falling into invisible trenches and crawling out of shell holes. Such a journey teaches one the difficul-tie. of No Man's Land, and the reason have is lose their sense of direc-tion sometimes and try to get home by way of the German lines. The home by

"Remember the Lusitania."

A Careful Witness.

(Letter in New York Sun.)

The Call has come! Broad march best back of head of the submarine and its ore within the rest of the corrange into the look of antional usity, national approximation the should be the look of the submarine and its orew which cause of the correlation is the look of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the look of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the look of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the state of the submarine and its orew which cause the submarine and its orewarine which causes its and postate where the submarine and its orewarin

No Intermission.

All through the night they were there. I counted only three times when for a second or two there were no lights up, and when for just that time our eyes were bathed and refreshed in the brief During a recent trial it became ner sary to take the testimony of a curiou reserved witness. "What do you do?" asked the lawyer having him under examination. "I am very well," was the prompt but unexpected answer. "I am not asking as to your health. I want to know what you do." darkness. I will not describe the n bombardment in detail, as I have alre given pictures of its effect in other des-patches. The same sounds were here again, and the same sights—the thunder

again, and the same sights—the thunder-stroke of our great guns away behind me shaking the earth and sending forth bolts which fore with a rush of air, the sharp rat-a-tat-tat of the field batteries "I work." "Where do you work?" "In a factory." "What kind of a factory?"

sharp rat-a-tat-tat of the field batteries close to where I lay, the awful crumps of the German shells bursting over our position, the little red flames followed by the running pools of light as our big guns fired, the high, uncanny whistlings of these nightbirds of death in flight from the enemy's side and the sudden "zeap" of a piece of shell falling close. Those things are always the same in a night bombardment. But last might there were certain de-tails of difference. It was about 8 o'clock when I was tempted to wake up the

conditions over which he or his agen and no control, were delaying his depa re from this port-

LAWRENCE GINNELL, who was ejected from the British House of Com-mons Friday when he refused to with-draw when ordered by the Speaker. Passing. (Elsie V. H. Baldwin, in New York Times.) The Call has come! Broad marchin

lines Fling themselves briskly on their way; Whate'er the storm in hearts and minds, The will is one—Obey! These fine young hearts, what have they known

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In a moment the waiter came back. "Scuse me, boss, but jest what did you say erbout dem aigs?" "I said just eliminate the eggs." "Yassa." And he hurried again to the

"Yassa." And he hurried again to the tiny kitchen. In another moment he eame back once more, leaned confidentially and penitent-ly over the table, and said: "We had a bad accident jest afo we leave de depot dis mornin', boss, an' de liminator done got busted off, right at de handle. Will you take 'em fried same as dis hyar gemmen?"—New York Times.

Amherst News:-Chester Pugsley and his bride (nee Miss Lerron of Plaster Rock, N. B.), will sail tomorrow on the S.S. Caraquet for New Amsterdam, British Guiana, where for the next three the next three

years Mr. Pugsley will act as superi tendent of a large school.

to wireless messages from Germany, Captain Fryatt was executed "for a franctireur crime against armed German sea forces." Officers of the admiralty were aroused to intense indignation when they

earned of the affair. A naval officer said:

learned of the affair. A naval officer said: "The execution of Captain Fryatt is in violation of all law and all prece-dent at sea. It affects every merchant officer in the world, neutral as well as belligerent. There is no such thing known as a franctireur at sea. We have officers of German submarines, whom we have taken as prisoners of war, who rammed merchant ships without warning, and fired upon merchant ships without warning, but they are treated as prisoners of war. We also have naval officers who dropped bombs from Zeppelins on harmless and undefended towns and killed civilian inhabitants."

A "PIRATE DODGER."

In the cross channel service Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate dodasions he had succeeded in eluding German subger" because on several occ marines by skilful navigation

When the capture of the Brussels was reported the Daily Chronicle said, in reference to Captain Fryatt:

in reference to Captain Fryatt: "For a particularly brilliant exploit in March, 1915, he was presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, by the lords commissioner of the admiralty, together with their thanks on vellum." "On another occasion, some twelve months before he surrendered the Brus-sels, according to the Chronicle, his vessel was chased for over an hour by a submarine while he was outward bound from Harwich to Rotterdam, but he succeeded in getting safely away. A few days lates, when on the North Hin-der Lightship, a torpedo was fired at his vessel, missing it by only a few feet."

London, July 29—The Morning news-papers comment bitterly and at great length on the execution of Capt. Fryatt. The newspapers, almost without excep-tion, quote the United States naval war code of 1900, which reads: "The per-sonnel of a merchant vessel, who in self-defense, resist attack, are entitled, if cap-tured, to the status of prisoners of war." The Daily News endeavoring to duci-date the German viewpoint, says: "The

ured, to the status of prisoners of war." The Daily News endeavoring to eluci-late the German viewpoint, says: "The Jermans have always sought to draw a nost implacable line between combatant The hurried action in carrying out the sentence immediately after it had been passed would indicate that the naval Bermans have always between combatant most implacable line between combatant and non-combatant, and in German eyes passed would court had thou court had thoroughly made up its mind to give a further proof of frightfulness.

the fate of Captain Fryatt may quite honestly be legal." "This much has been perpetrated," CANAL FAILS TO PAY ITS

a good husband and at the same time a good warrior." "You overlook the advantage of being

PARLIAMENT HILL SAYS NO DANGER OF NICKEL FOR DEUTSCHLAAD

hour or two, and when he re he found the Germans. He fire revolver shots and retired with to choose another place not quit wded with the enemy.

Such tales seem fantastic and impos

Ottawa, July 28—A semi-official state-ment from parliament hill today reiter-ates that there is no ground for alarm that the Deutschland will carry Canadian nickel to Germany. It is claimed that the prohibition of export from this coun-try would invite United States retalia-tion, and that the destination of Can-

 CANAL FAILS TO PAY ITS EXPENSES BY \$4286,551

 Washington, July 29—Panama cana onls were \$4286,551 less than expenses a the year which ended May 81. In the months during which the canal was lee of luck escaped back to our own ince over No Man's Land.

 The Best Artillery.

 Cherran officer, now one of our risomers, bears witness to the work of alling for the six months from October on gamers. He was sent with s bat talion from Verdan to Containaison and detained at Bapaume. There he be san a painful experience of shell far-through an accident to one of the Ger-man twelve-inch guns, which burst and helw up several carriages of a train, billing some of his men. But the rest of his journey was made terrible by rism guns y our 15-inch and 12-inch and he thinks—about other people.
 Man guns the canadia Refinery Com-part what he thinks—about other people.

 We always admire a man who says at what he thinks—about other people.
 With his basen were killed, but he were the canade and set the same times

the fate of Captain Fryatt may quite honestly be legal." "This much has been perpetrated," says the Daily Telegraph, "in order to terrorize British merchant sailors, just as one of the anticipated results of the German submarine pizacy was that al-lied sailors would be afraid to put to sea. But British sailors refused to be terrorized." Although the editorials condemn the execution of Captain Fryatt in no doubt full terms, it is notable that there is no demand for reprisals. "The whole of the civilized world," says the Daily Express, "will regard the and abominable, but it will be followed by no reprisals. We leave such coward-ice to the Teutons. But the death of this brave sailor will add to the determina-tion to accept no peace that does not give the allies power to punish the Hoh-ensollern crimes." CANAL FAILS TO PAY ITS EXPENSES BY \$4,286,551 Washington, July 29—Panama canal tolls were \$4,286,551 less than expenses in the year which ended May 81. In the months during which the canal was closed by slides the losses ranged be-tween \$546,000 and \$648,000 a month, to-talling for the six months from October to March, inclusive, \$6,553,627. Tolls col-lected during May amounted to \$868-028, the largest month since August 1915.