

## REST ONLY FOR THE DEAD ON THE FIGHTING FRONT

Unimaginable and Incomparable Bombardment  
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 Foureaux Wood, and swinging south to Delville Wood and Guillemont, the battle 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. Hell has broken out once more and there is no rest except for those who will die before dawn.

So it was last night again. There were no lights on our cars. The sentry had all the light as he swung his lantern, and it gleamed on the bayonet of the man standing close to him in the doorway of the barn. It was all pitch black except for the red eyes glowing down the dark tunnels where the lorries with dim tail lights crawled forward 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 slowly, telling his way by the shapes of things and by their degrees of blackness.

The roads of war at night are full of moving shadows. Supply columns creep along; dispatch riders without any light of lanterns swoop down the black roads at an increasing pace, seeing like bats. Last night there were horsemen on the roads. Groups of four rode at fifty paces apart. By the shape of their heads I could see they were French. They went by with lanterns here and there beaming forward a little over their horses' necks. There were no soldiers marching, but French, by the shape of their helmets on the heads of men who dropped forward a little over their horses' necks. There were no soldiers marching, but French, by the shape of their helmets on the heads of men who dropped forward a little over their horses' necks. There were no soldiers marching, but French, by the shape of their helmets on the heads of men who dropped forward a little over their horses' necks.

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 sleeping. Only very up dim could one see the shapes of the tents. Some of the men were sleeping separately curled up in the depths of shell holes as I have seen dead men, but very comfortable and at ease. They were sleeping in shell holes, and some of them were sleeping in shell holes. They were sleeping in shell holes, and some of them were sleeping in shell holes. They were sleeping in shell holes, and some of them were sleeping in shell holes.

Yours very truly,  
H. P. MACPHERSON,  
President.  
J. J. TOMPKINS,  
Vice-President.

On behalf of the committee of governors and alumni.

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 a clear and concise manner.

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## THREE DOCTORS IN BOSTON TRAGEDY



Dr. Wilfred E. Harris.

Dr. Celia P. Adams.

Dr. Eldridge D. Atwood.

A week ago Thursday, following the death of his sweetheart, Dr. Celia T. Adams, under suspicious circumstances, Dr. Atwood attacked Dr. Harris in the latter's office, inflicting wounds with a revolver which resulted in Dr. Harris' death.

The death of the president deepens the triangle tangle for police. Since Dr. Harris was rushed to the hospital with three bullet wounds in his body, the police have been unable to get his story of the affair. They had hoped that he could throw some light on the death of his former pupil, Dr. Adams.

Whether she committed suicide or innocently took the death drug at the suggestion of some trusted friend is a problem they find hard to solve.

Dr. Atwood, a prominent osteopath of Woburn, is said to have been deeply in love with the woman physician. A few days before she died, he claimed, she told him she was wronged by Dr. Harris several years ago. Dr. Atwood pressed her to marry him, but she refused, and within the next forty-eight hours was found dying in her office.

No definite clue has been established that would lead the police to believe the girl died other than a suicide, but her parents dispute this. They claim that with her knowledge of drugs she would have been able to deal death faster than mercury, which the medical examiner, Dr. McGrath, found caused her death.

Dr. Atwood, when notified that his sweetheart was dying in the Commonwealth Hospital, rushed there and then called at Dr. Harris' office.

When the latter answered the door bell, Dr. Atwood opened fire with a revolver. Five shots were fired, three taking effect.

Several hours later Atwood was arrested in the office of the dead girl and when he was searched a revolver and a razor were found.

Dr. Atwood declared to the police that he did not intend to shoot Dr. Harris, but to mutilate him with the razor. When Dr. Harris' door was opened, however, he saw several women in the office and used his revolver instead.

## Strip These Germans Of British Honors

London, July 27.—According to the Daily Mail, it is expected that Premier Asquith will announce in the House of Commons that three Germans who still hold British titles of nobility are to be deprived of their British honors.

They are the Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland, who are in line of accession to the British throne, although remotely, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.

## DEUTSCHLAND IS AWAITING BREMEN

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

Baltimore, July 28.—The growing impression that the German submarine, Deutschland, was delaying her departure for Germany until word was received from her sister ship, the Bremen, took on the appearance of fact today, when it was learned from a source regarded as reliable, that she would not sail until official information had been received from the Bremen by her agents here. This seems borne out by the statement of Captain Keeling at the custom house last Wednesday, when he was given clearance, that circumstances and conditions over which he or his agents had no control, were delaying his departure from this port.

Passing.  
(Elsie V. H. Baldwin, in New York Times.)

The Call has come! Broad marching lines  
Flung themselves briskly on their way;  
Whatever the storm in hearts and minds,  
The will is one—Obedience!

Of war's black suffering, hate, and fear,  
Who eared long to hear that Call—  
And met it with a cheer!

In you drab mass of molten forms,  
Flooding the highway silently,  
Somewhere he marches swiftly on,  
Who is so dear to me.

Of whose young face each line is  
prized.  
He, gallant step and lifted head,  
Has passed—unrecognized!

Yet, as the steady stream rolls on,  
Tears shed in sadness rise in shame.  
Not even a mother's heart should weep  
Before this splendid flame!

This burst of bravery burning high  
In every transient face I see.  
Though my boy pass unseen, unknown,  
Through this he speaks to me.

A Delicate Instrument.  
Two men were in the dining car ordering breakfast. The first one said to the waiter:

"George, you may bring me two fried eggs, some broiled Virginia ham, a pot of coffee and some rolls."

"Yassa,"  
The other said:  
"You may bring me the same."

"Yassa."  
The second man then called after the waiter and remarked:  
"Just eliminate the eggs."

"Yassa."  
In a moment the waiter came back. "Excuse me, boss, but just what did you say about them eggs?"

"I said just eliminate the eggs."  
"Yassa." And he hurried again to the tiny kitchen.

In another moment he came back once more, looked confidentially and penitently over the table, and said:  
"We had a bad accident jest a few minutes ago, boss, an' de eliminator 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. Carquois for New Amsterdam, British Guiana, where for the next three years Mr. Pugsley will act as superintendent of a large school.

## Indignation Over Capt. Fryatt Case

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 dispatched immediately to the American embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention 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 news that Captain Fryatt was to be tried was received the foreign 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 Wrexham's act in steering towards the submarine and forcing her to dive was essentially defensive, and precisely the same if 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 Cavell.

Besides the original inquiry, the foreign office sent two other notes on the subject to Ambassador Gerard.

Discussing the case with the Associated Press, Lord Newton, under secretary for foreign affairs, who, during the conversation, was summoned to Foreign 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 execution of Captain Fryatt seems to be worse than the Cavell case. It is an extremely grave incident, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. It must be borne in mind that when the alleged ramming took place German submarines were attacking merchant ships without any warning whatsoever."

According to wireless messages from Germany, Captain Fryatt was executed "for a fraudulent crime against armed German sea forces."

Officers of the admiralty were aroused to intense indignation when they learned of the affair. A naval officer said:

"The execution of Captain Fryatt is in violation of all law and all precedent at sea. It affects every merchant officer in the world, neutral as well as belligerent. There is no such thing known as a franc-tireur 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 DOGGER."  
In the cross channel service Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate dogger" because on several occasions he had succeeded in eluding German submarines by skillful navigation.

When the capture of the Brussels was reported the Daily Chronicle said, 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 Brussels, according to the Chronicle, his vessel was chased for an hour by a submarine while he was outward bound from Harwich to Rotterdam, but he succeeded in getting safely away. A few days later, when on the North-Humb Lightship, a torpedo was fired at his vessel, missing it by only a few feet."

London, July 28.—The Morning newspapers comment bitterly and at great length on the execution of Capt. Fryatt. The newspapers, almost without exception, quote the United States naval code of 1900, which reads: "The personnel of a merchant vessel, who in self-defense, resist attack, are entitled, if captured, to the status of prisoners of war."

"The Daily News endeavoring to elucidate the German viewpoint, says: "The Germans have always sought to draw a most implacable line between combatant and non-combatant, and in German eyes 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 policy was that all 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 abominable, but it will be followed by no reprisals. We leave such cowardly to the Teutons. But the death of this brave sailor will add to the determination to accept no peace that does not give the allies power to punish the Hohenzollern crimes."

The Daily Graphic says: "We probably will have no immediate answer to this dastardly deed, but it will strengthen the determination to carry on the war until we are able to inflict on the surrender of the German high officials what we think he thinks—about other people."

## BRITISH GUNS PLAYING HAVOC IN ENEMY REAR

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

German Spirit is Broken—Battalion Sent from Verdun to Somme Gradually Annihilated by Artillery on Way—Only Commander Lived—Great Deeds of Daring.

(By PHILIP GIBBS, in the 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 ridges 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 menace to the enemy which must cause him grave anxiety. The line has also been thrust forward a little by a series of posts and joined up with the positions in the neighborhood of High Wood, where the enemy is again bombarding heavily, so that no further progress has been made in this direction during the day.

Germans in Kilts.

One curious incident was observed here by the troops holding the ground south of High Wood. They suddenly noticed a body of men coming out of the glades and were surprised to see they were in kilts. For a moment it may have occurred to them that they were some of the wounded Scots who had fought through High Wood a few days previously. That could hardly be possible, however, because the enemy is in strong numbers in the upper part of the wood. An officer, staring through his glasses uttered a word of astonishment. "I saw no kilts," he said.

The men on the skyline were Germans dressed up in kilts taken from the dead. Our guns put some shells over them and they disappeared below the ridge.

For the past few days the increasing strength of the enemy's artillery, especially of heavy guns, has been noticeable and he has been firing at longer range and rather wilder in order to make things uncomfortable behind our lines. Owing to the great superiority of our observation, and the complete failure of his own aircraft, our anti aircraft guns have been hardly called upon to fire a round during the last few weeks. He is wasting a great deal of ammunition. This is different from the earlier days in the battle, when the German gunners had to concentrate their fire upon very definite points of attack and were completely mastered in many of their positions by the immensity of our bombardment. The work of our artillery is a wonderful achievement, and all the success we have gained during this great battle has been largely due to the science and daring of our gunners and to the labor of all those thousands of men whose hands have been busy in the night and day to make guns and ammunition.

Can Only Die.  
Flesh and blood cannot fight against high explosives, it can only die, and the whole history of the battle is so far written in reference to bayonets or rifles, but to guns. It has been, and is still, a battle of guns and our heroic infantry has only been able to get forward or to hold its ground, when the artillery preparation has been complete and the artillery support overwhelming.

Should this fall it would not be fighting, but a massacre. From the early days of the battle onward, our army has been great weight of metal, in science, in the wisdom of its supplies of shells, and in the superb courage and skill of its men, who have endured the continuous strain upon them night and day for four weeks. They broke the German spirit and sank German officers who dropped bombs from Zeppelins on harmless and undefended towns and killed civilian inhabitants."

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