

**LOWER CANADA COLLEGE MONTREAL.**

**HEADMASTER, C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.**

Successes 1916.  
4th Place R.M.C., Kingston.  
1st, 7th, 12th Places McGill.  
Entrance Royal Navy.  
Physical Training, Manual Training, Swimming, Rinks, Tennis Courts, Riding, Drawing, Music.  
Term commences Sept. 12, at 9 a.m.

**TO-DAY'S Messages.**

**10.00 A.M.**

**BRITISH OFFICIAL.**

LONDON, To-day.  
An official report from British Headquarters in France to-day says: After the failure of three hostile counter attacks north of the Souchez River reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy made a fourth attempt later in the night to recover the lost positions and was again completely repulsed. The weather was less favourable for flying yesterday, but the work in conjunction with our artillery continued with good results. One German aeroplane was brought down in an air fight and one other was shot down by our anti-aircraft. Two of ours failed to return.

**MURDERED CHILDREN BURIED.**

LONDON, To-day.  
Sixteen children, only two of whom were over five years of age, victims of the last German air raid over London, were given a public funeral this afternoon. Their bodies were laid in a common grave in an east end cemetery over which a monument will be placed. Seldom if ever in the history of this country have children been accorded such a funeral. The Marquis of Crewe attended on behalf of the Government, while Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the London District, represented the army. There were messages from King George and the Queen, while the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Stepney, conducted the service in the church, which was a bower of flowers sent by children from all parts of the country. Most of the floral offerings contained perfumery words of sympathy, but others did not mince matters. These nearly bore inscriptions like "To our children, murdered by the German aircraft."

**BALFOUR TELLS OF HIS MISSION.**

LONDON, To-day.  
Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave an account of his stewardship in connection with his mission to the United States to members of the Commons in a luncheon to-day arranged in his honor by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the beautiful dining room on the terrace. The guests were members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, with American Ambassador Walter Hines Page and a few Colonial representatives as the only outsiders. Ex-Premier Asquith presided in token of the non-political character of the occasion, with Balfour on his right and Ambassador Page and Premier

**The Arnold Case.**

**DR. KEEGAN EXPLAINS AND GIVES VALUABLE ADVICE.**

Editor Evening Telegram.  
Dear Sir,—In Tuesday's edition of your paper you published an item titled "Died Under Operation". It referred to the case of a girl named Bessie Arnold of Alexander Bay, who suffered from acute appendicitis and who was admitted to the General Hospital in a moribund state on Monday morning last.

The statement no doubt was inserted thoughtlessly in your rush of journalism, but as it is incorrect and misleading and might easily scare people against an early operation for this highly fatal malady, I shall be obliged if you will kindly permit me to state the facts of the case and at the same time say a few things in reference to the disease that may be of public benefit.

Five days before this girl's admission to hospital she was stricken with a violently acute attack of appendicitis, and suffered intensely. She was far away from a doctor and I think eventually had to be brought to one. She was then ordered on to hospital, and the parents' description of driving the child over a rough road of five miles, from their home to the railway station, in the greatest agony, and her suffering during a thirty-hour railway journey in an accommodation train, was heartrending in the extreme. As a result of the journey the child developed a rapidly spreading peritonitis and was conveyed to the hospital in a dying condition.

Her friends were told there was no hope, but nevertheless I decided on a quick operation and to avoid delay had her clergyman minister to her on the operating table.  
She did not die during the operation nor under chloroform, as your item stated; on the contrary she rallied somewhat and at 2 p.m. was able to take some fluid nourishment by the mouth and talked with her father. The system, however, was overwhelmed with germs of the disease and she died on Monday night. Her life undoubtedly could have been saved by an operation performed forty-eight hours before, or even just before she made the journey, but this is some of the hard luck that a surgeon meets with.

For the benefit of those living far away from a doctor I would like to point out the symptoms of this very serious affection in its acute stage and also to give a little advice. Pain in the lower right part of the abdomen, coming on suddenly, is marked. If this pain is increased by pressing the hand on the part, and if there is vomiting, you probably have an acute attack of appendicitis to deal with and the patient should immediately be put to bed. There are two very important things to be remembered in the treatment, 1st, starvation; nothing should be given by the mouth except water for forty-eight hours. 2nd, no purgative of any kind should be administered; the usual household remedy, castor oil, will invariably kill the patient. Nature attempts her cure by spilling the bowel; art in the form of castor oil destroys this attempt. This treatment will certainly modify and may even stop the disease, but operation is the only safe and sure remedy for the affection.

During the past few years a large number of valuable lives have been saved in this country by the surgical aid we are able to give the public, and as practically all the acute cases of appendicitis pass through my hands I can write with some authority, and I have no hesitation in saying from my personal experience that even in its most acute form 98 per cent. of appendix cases can be saved if operated on within three days of the initial symptoms. Every hour tells add it is therefore imperative to perform the operation as soon as possible.

Looking up the Hospital records for the year 1916 I find we operated on 113 cases. A large number of these were from the outports, many of them of a very acute and virulent nature, yet we only had two deaths. In 1915 the record was even better and I am glad to be able to say that no hospital anywhere can beat this record and few can come up to it.

I regret that more surgery cannot be done in the outports and that the Hospital is always so overcrowded and that in many cases there is delay on this account, but this is inevitable because there is very little discrimination used in the selection of cases, because many cases are sent in a hopeless condition, old men and women who would die happier in their own home. Even to-night, since starting this letter, a man of 78 years of age was sent over from Harbour Grace and conveyed to hospital in an unconscious state. While this condition of things continues it is impossible for us to make room for serious cases that might be saved and as a result some valuable young life has to be sacrificed.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space.  
Truly yours,  
L. E. KEEGAN.

which they are convinced depends the whole trend of civilization. These are not the fruits of the mission, but the mission gave occasion for their most emphatic expression. If that be valuable we may congratulate ourselves on the results of our efforts.

**WHY AMERICAN SOLDIERS SHOULD BE TRAINED AT THE FRONT.**

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE; CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The use of machine gun as a weapon for offensive operations and for indirect fire by elevating the gun so that the bullets will fall into the trenches of the enemy is one of the recent developments of warfare, which convinces the British army that the American Expeditionary Forces should be trained within the sound of the guns at the front. This change in the method of using machine guns has been brought about within a year. It shows, say the British officers, the rapidity with which methods of fighting are being altered and that if capable officers were sent to the front from the United States the systems they learned might be out of date before the troops they were to teach arrived in France. Less than a year ago the machine gun was regarded primarily as a weapon for direct fire, that is, for mowing down the advancing enemy. It was thus used chiefly for defensive methods; its usefulness was limited to rather rare periods when the enemy was actually attempting an attack. But to-day the machine gun, though retaining its importance in this respect, has become still more a weapon of indirect fire, and by far the greater proportion of the machine gun casualties nowadays are caused through the use of the weapon. In one highly valued type of so-called indirect fire, the machine gun is carefully trained by day on a stretch of road or communication which the enemy is using at night for bringing up supplies and reinforcements. The machine gun tripod is carefully adjusted to command this road and stakes are placed so that the bullets can be sprayed over the road. Then at night, although the road is invisible, the machine gun is turned on at intervals of perhaps an hour, sweeping the road clear of any enemy supply columns that may be there and in effect making the use of that road impossible even at night. As in the case of the machine gun evolution is constantly in progress in the use of bayonet, in bombing, in trenching, sapping, in counter attack. Nowhere say the army officers, can the latest developments of each of these specialties be taught so well as in the training camps just behind the trenches, where specialists direct from yesterday's fighting are at hand to instruct the novice. Another valuable feature of a training camp at the front is that the soldier is there brought rapidly, almost unwittingly, into the atmosphere of modern warfare, so that when he is finally directed into the front line of his unit he finds nothing particularly new or strange to him. No matter how well the troops might be trained in the United States they would find the melee of actual battle psychologically very trying, and war experts no longer laugh at psychology. Training the mind for surprise novelties on the battlefield is as important as the physical side of training, say the British authorities.



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The Kodak Store, 320 Water Street.

**That 'Suspicious' Craft.**

Was Formerly a Hun and was Sold at Auction to Norwegian for £10,000.

The subjoined excerpt from the London Daily Mail concerning the "suspicious" yacht that was here recently, will, no doubt, be of interest, whilst it suffices to disclaim the unfounded and unjust allegations made regarding her. She was formerly the Germania and was re-christened the Ariadne by her new owner:—  
Herr Krupp's steel racing yacht Germania, which is said to have cost £45,000, was sold on the Baltic and Shipping Exchange yesterday for £10,000 to Captain Hannevig, Norwegian, who is a ship insurance broker in London.

"That goes to Norway, and he's the best sport I've met for a long time," said the auctioneer, Mr. Harry Kellock, when he knocked the fine yacht down to Capt. Hannevig after a spirited contest.  
The Germania, the auctioneer said, was built for a sporting reason, to give "a certain crowned head, the owner of the Meteor," in other words, the Kaiser, a chance of racing. It was one of the fastest things that ever had keel put on her, and if a man did not want to race it would make a lovely summer home when the war was over. The boat had been overhauled by the Admiralty Marshal, dry docked, cleaned and coated, and was in excellent condition. There was over 100 tons of lead in the keel and ballast. The present price of lead is £30 a ton.

**New Yachtsman Owner.**

Captain Hannevig is stated to have bought the Germania for his own use. He was also the purchaser for £1,600 of a 51-ton racing cutter, the Paula III, previously owned by Herr Ludwig Sanders.  
Mr. Frank Dixon, of Harris and Dixon, Ltd., shipowners, bought Lascar II, a steel sailing yacht of 357 tons, formerly owned by Herr Walter von Bruning, for £2,500. The yacht has been all over the world. A fourth German yacht of 29 tons was sold for £570.—London Daily Mail, May 24.

Have you seen the latest feature of a "Cafe Chantant": Patriotic Tableau? Songs, Dances, Electric Effects. Grand Spectacular Display on behalf of the Khaki Guild, C.C.C. Hall, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. C.C.C. Band. Admission 20c.—tu,th

**From Cape Race.**

CAPE RACE, To-day.  
Wind S.W. light with dense fog; nothing heard passing. Bar. 29.78; ther. 67.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR TENNIS GOODS.**

Our stock of Tennis Goods is the largest and most varied in the City.

Here are some of our Quality and Prices in Tennis Racquets:

The "DARLING" . . . . . \$1.60	The "YOUTH" . . . . . \$2.50
The "RIVAL" . . . . . \$2.50	The "LA BELLE" . . . . . \$3.00
The "WIMBLETON" . . . . . \$3.25	The "TRIUMPH" . . . . . \$3.25
The "UBIQUE" . . . . . \$3.50	The "ZEPHYR" . . . . . \$3.75
The "EXCELSIOR" . . . . . \$4.00	The "COURT" . . . . . \$4.50
The "S. & S." . . . . . \$4.50	The "ACME" . . . . . \$4.75
The "CHALLENGE" . . . . . \$5.25	The "Q. C." . . . . . \$5.25
The "PREMIER" . . . . . \$6.00	The "DEMON" . . . . . \$6.25
The "PASTIME" . . . . . \$6.50	The "PELICAN" . . . . . \$7.50
The "IRIS" . . . . . \$7.50	The "SINNET" . . . . . \$8.50

Also a very large stock of TENNIS BALLS, including the celebrated Planenger and F. H. Ayne, 1917 make, from 15c. to 50c. each.  
TENNIS PRESSES, 75c.; TENNIS POSTS, \$3.60 set.  
TENNIS NETS, \$3.70, \$4.75; CENTRE SUPPORT for Nets, 80c.  
TENNIS BALL BAG, 10c.; LAWN MARKERS, \$5.50.

**MARTIN ROYAL STORES HARDWARE CO., Ltd.**  
(Successors to Martin Hardware Co. & Royal Stores Hardware)

**Opposition Resume Obstruction Tactics**

A LIVELY TIME AT THE HOUSE—BUSINESS DONE—NIL.

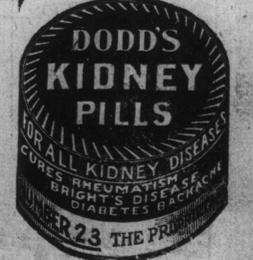
With renewed determination to fight the Government, as challenged, because of no answer being forthcoming from the Premier as to whether or not an election or prolongation of Parliament will take place this year, the Opposition never let the Estimates budge during yesterday afternoon's session! The usual half-holiday attendance of spectators filled the galleries and an occasional round of applause vied with indignation during the really enjoyable thrills and climax worked up by some of the speakers. While the long talks against time went on, there were as many members absent as were present. A social gathering, marked by a feast of "oratory" occurred in the lobby, the junior member for the Southern Shore playing the leading role. Both sides took "watch and watch" on deck in case any vote should be taken, though the Premier held the "bridge" for the whole sitting with his second hand the Colonial Secretary constantly on the "look-out."

Mr. Coaker made a long speech on the Estimates, dealing mainly with the Auditor General's Report and exposing what he considered "graft." He did not see why ten thousand dollars should be given to the District of St. George's as an extra special grant to pay for washouts, and thought the Colonial Secretary was unpatriotic for accepting \$1,742 for performing the duties of Deputy Chief Censor. Mr. Coaker also dealt with other amounts amounting to \$16,629, paid in connection with censorship and telegraphy of war news. In particular he would like to know what the Colonial Secretary did to earn that amount and other officials in that department who get extras arising out of the war. After some heated debate, Mr. Bennett gave a satisfactory answer to Mr. Coaker. The former wished to inform the latter that he never took a dollar from the Government that he did not give returns for and was not in the Department for what he could get out of it, as he often gave away as much to charity. Continuing, Mr. Coaker hoped to see Mr. Bennett's name down for \$1,742 on one of the Patriotic Lists. He next went on to tell how the country had been bled last year by paying \$75,000 for Home Defence service; advocated night schools; challenged the Premier to open the Government Districts of St. John's East and Fortune Bay, and have the seats filled, and if he (the Premier) won them he was satisfied to submit to a postponement of the election. The advisability of commandeering a steamer for the Labrador service was next talked of by Mr. Coaker.

Mr. Piccott—"What about commandeering your large motor boat?"  
Mr. Coaker—"Yes, for quarter the amount you paid for the one last year." He did not see why Mr. Piccott did not get a seat in the Upper House, as he was entitled to it, and now that there is a vacancy there, he should be appointed to fill it.  
Mr. Piccott said that sectarianism was the reason he didn't have a seat there.

Mr. Coaker said that he learned the same principle applied to the Central District Court, depriving Mr. Frank Morris of his appointment. It was time, he thought, to cut out sectarian cries. He then lauded Inspector O'Reilly, who he said was the best and most official servant in the public service; made rings around Mr. Devereaux about the lobster fishery and intimated that the press reports as to the undesirability of an election only comprised the opinion of a few men, the editors who write the articles. When Mr. Coaker resumed his seat the clerk of the House started as quick as a flash to read the Estimates, when Mr. Grimes sprang to his feet and occupied the attention of the House up to adjournment hour. He asked the Premier if the Government had yet decided as to an election or otherwise, and he got "no" for a reply. So far the House has been a week discussing the Estimates and no headway has been made.

Stafford's Essence of Ginger Wine only 15c. bottle.—may1,tf



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