

THE COBHAM FAMILY HAS SURELY DONE ITS DUTY BY THE EMPIRE

Mr. and Mrs. George Cobham of West St. John Receive Letters of Sympathy from Capt. C. F. Inches and Lieut. N. P. McLeod on Death of Glendon Cobham—Two Other Sons Now in Country's Service.



GUNNER ARTHUR GLENDON COBHAM
1st Heavy Battery, Canadian Artillery



GUNNER ROY COBHAM
4th Siege Battery.



SERGEANT HARRY B. COBHAM
Strathcona Canadian Horse.

It is only about a week ago since Mr. and Mrs. George Cobham of 97 Germain street, West St. John, received the sad intelligence that their son, Arthur Glendon Cobham, had been killed in France. He was a gunner with the Canadian Heavy Artillery of the first division, was struck in the abdomen by a piece of shell and died on a stretcher while being carried to the dressing table. Although the home has been saddened, and the parents deeply grieve over the death of their son, they received the news in the spirit of a true British mother and father, and say they are proud of their boy, who died the death of a hero, fighting for his king and country, and for the cause which they know is right.

The dead gunner is only one of three who are at the front, and with their three boys doing their bit, Mr. and Mrs. Cobham certainly should feel honored.

Mr. Cobham yesterday received letters from Capt. Cyrus F. Inches who is in command of the battery, also Lieut. Norman P. McLeod of the same battery, telling of Gunner Cobham's death and speaking in the highest terms of the deceased. The letters are as follows:

30 July, 1916.
George Cobham, Esq.,
97 Germain street,
St. John, West.

Dear Mr. Cobham:
Before you receive this letter you will have had official notification of the death of your son, Gunner Arthur G. Cobham, which occurred about five o'clock this morning. When in action with the gun detachment of which he was a member, he was struck by a fragment from a hostile shell and died a few minutes later on his way to a dressing station near the battery. With other officers and a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates I attended his funeral, which took place at two o'clock this afternoon in a military cemetery, the location of which I will be at liberty to give you at a future date. The Rev. Captain Southern of Bristol performed the last obsequies.

Your son was a skilled gunner, cool and reliable, and devoted to the service of his gun, which he tended continuously from his arrival in France, taking part in the operations at Neuve Chapelle, Festubert, Givenchy, Loos, Arras, and more recent engagements, particulars of which I will be glad to supply you with at some other time.

He was a great favorite with Major Magee who arranged for his transfer to this unit while we were on Salisbury Plain. His unfailing good humor and original sayings endeared him to his fellow men with whom he was most popular. We will not forget him. May I extend to you and family my deepest sympathy.

Sincerely yours,
CYRUS F. INCHES,
Capt. C. F. A. O. C. 1st Canadian Heavy Battery.

From Lieut. N. P. McLeod
1st Canadian Heavy Battery,
C. E. F., France,
Monday, 31st July, 1916.
George Cobham, Esq.,
West St. John, N. B.

My Dear Mr. Cobham:
No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me directly but as I have seen letters passing through my hands from your son Arthur, I have been tempted to enclose a personal word or two for old acquaintance sake. I regret very much the occasion that

calls for this letter, but I thought you might like to know that Arthur was cared for, as best possible in his last hours.

I want you to know that Arthur was a good soldier in every sense and had a clean conduct sheet. He was always doing his work cheerfully and with a smile on his face no matter how disagreeable or dangerous the job might be. Due to these qualities he was most popular with both officers and men and will be greatly missed for his sunny disposition.

It was Saturday night that your boy was hit by a shell which wounded two others pretty badly. Arthur was hit in the abdomen and in spite of all attention given at once, bled to death on the stretcher en route to the field dressing station. We buried him Sunday at — and all the St. John boys were able to be present.

It may be some slight satisfaction to you to know that your boy died as any man might be proud to die, doing his utmost duty in behalf of the greatest cause the British Empire has ever been called upon to espouse. Let me express to you and Mrs. Cobham my personal sympathy in your bereavement and the hope that your son's noble and exemplary sacrifice may to some extent soften your sorrow.

Very sincerely,
N. P. McLEOD,
Lieut., 1st Canadian Heavy Battery.

When war was declared a little over two years ago, and the country called for recruits, Major Magee was placed in command of an ammunition column to mobilize on Partridge Island. One of the first men in the city to offer his services was Gunner Arthur Glendon Cobham, and being a large, strong and healthy young man he had no difficulty in passing the examinations and was taken on. Doing duty on the big gun of the artillery was nothing new to this young man, for from his

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BARBED WIRE IS ONE GREAT FACTOR IN WAR

Divisional Supplies Can Now be Measured in Tons per day — Gives Machine Guns Greater Opportunities.

(From The Sphere, London.)
Amongst the materials used in the present war, barbed wire takes a prominent place, though its true importance can be realized only by those who have had to deal with it in action. Attention is focussed principally on guns and ammunition, but it should be remembered that a large part of the munitions are directly employed against barbed wire. Bombardment to a great extent is directed against the men in the trenches we wish to capture, and the heavy casualties amongst them form a big factor in any victory. It would be a much less important factor, however, if they were not barbed wire, for if only our men can get at the enemy they are fully able to deal with an equal or even greater number of Germans. Again, the importance of machine-guns cannot be denied, but it is the deadly pause and crowding at any undamaged barbed wire which give the machine-guns their greater opportunities for decisive action.

Barbed wire has been for many years past a common material of permanent fortification, and in the South African War it was freely used in blockhouse lines and slope defenses, but its general use in field warfare only commenced during the present war. Its extensive use does not seem to have been expected for even the far-seeing and ever-ready Germans were by no means well provided with it at the commencement, a fact explained, perhaps by their vigorous offensive policy. We were even worse prepared. When trench warfare first started, the amount of barbed wire available per mile of front was a tiny percentage of what is supplied now. On the Alsace position, though we were on the defensive after the first few days, barbed wire was used by us in mere patches. Supplies from England were practically non-existent, and a division considered itself lucky to get a wagon load every now and then. Most of the wire put out was that laboriously collected from fences and hedges. Nowadays divisional supplies can be measured in tons per day. There are not only the trench trenches to protect (where the activities of hostile guns and patrols make maintenance a never-ending task), but numerous reserve lines and redoubts as well.

Barbed wire entanglements have been for years past the subject of experiment from the tactical points of view of obstructiveness, economy in labor and materials, concealment, and so forth; but they have usually been considered as works which could be erected in comparative peace. This view, however, has introduced new conditions for the barbed-wire setter. It is one thing to put up an entanglement in broad daylight and in peace and quietness; quite another to do so in the midst of a battle, amidst shell holes and debris of all kinds with the enemy's sentries and machine guns only a hundred yards away. Methods which would be sensible in one case would be madness in the other. No better illustration of the difficulties of "wiring" at the extreme front can be found than the fact that though at the former place the necessity for wire is much the greater, the entanglements are much inferior. When the enemy's wire converges to one's own work upon it becomes essentially a night job for small parties, and to be quickly done. The quietest times for work are perhaps those when the opposite force are similarly engaged, then is a case of "wire and let wire."

Though the regular pattern of "high wire" entanglement may be familiar to many, its widespread use and present-day importance gives it a claim to, at any rate, a brief description. Posts about four inches in diameter are driven into the ground, projecting about four feet above it and spaced six feet or so apart checker-wise. Between them horizontal and sloping pieces of barbed wire are fastened in all possible directions, some taut and some loose. There may be only a double row of posts or several; this is a question of time, material, labor and situation. The design is easy to grasp, but what is not so often realized is the formidable quantity of weighty material which an entanglement requires. To protect 100 yards of trench with an entanglement only six feet wide we need a mile-and-a-half of wire, fifty stout posts, and some pegs, materials which weigh over half-a-ton. When one considers that the British trench is about ninety miles long, that barbed-wire entanglements are continuous along it, and that there are numerous trench lines and redoubts in rear wired also, one can imagine what immense quantities of material have been consumed in "wiring" and what labor, under difficult conditions, the construction of these obstacles has involved. Hundreds of tons of entanglement have been put in situations where there is every kind of obstacle to carriage and erection.

Another stock type is the "apron" entanglement, so-called because it consists of an ordinary vertical fence with aprons of sloping wires pegged out on each side. It must be noted that in the early days of trench warfare the aprons were made of the above-mentioned types was to be found on our front. Material and time were both wanting. At the commencement of the first winter in Flanders it took the parties available very small, so before many of the big German attacks there had not been the time, material nor labor to provide even a reasonably well-aproned fence. Nowadays trenches are on the average 150 yards apart. Many are much closer, so close indeed in some places that the wire is common property, a blend of German and English manufacture, and useful to each side in turn when on the defensive.

Ready-Made Entanglement.
With speed, silence and small working parties as conditions, entanglements have had to be modified. The aim now is to have something that, as far as possible, can be prepared in comparative peace, some way back, carried up in sections, and rapidly laid in position without undue noise. This involves another condition: the ready-made article must be portable enough to be easily carried through tortuous communication trenches or over high ground at night. In consequence there have been several French English and German inventions. Whether by imitation or by independent thought, each combatant has arrived at much the same solutions of the problem. A common type is the "knife-rest" wire, which gets its name from the well known ditto-table ar-

Besides the familiar 4 ft. wiring there is a lower form in use. "Low wire" entanglements are really the same as high ones, except that the posts are only 12-18 in. high. The entanglement must be broad enough to prevent it being jumped, and it is frequently concave in a shallow excavation. A common plan is to wire old shell holes roughly in this manner. Low wire entanglements, being inconspicuous, frequently escape the attention of the artillery, and in consequence have had decisive effects on several occasions, notably at Loos. Apron Entanglements.

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It consists of a stout pole 8 ft. to 12 ft. long, supported horizontally about 2 ft. off the ground by two X-shaped trusses, one at each end. The trusses are made of stout stakes, and the poles are securely fastened to the centre of each rest. Horizontal barbed wires connect the points of the trusses to the corresponding points of the other. Round the cage wire thus formed a spiral of wire is fastened, and loose wires are added to make the obstacle still more bristly. A knife-rest, as described above, can be carried by two men, and it is made up, of course, by day somewhere in the background. A long row of them, the ends of each wire to the ends of its neighbors, makes an excellent obstacle which is quickly and silently laid. Three rows of them are sometimes seen.

Corkscrew Type of Post.
The Germans favor short iron rods with corkscrew ends, which can be rapidly and quietly screwed into the ground, wire being afterwards looped to these little posts. The armchair inventor has evolved many types of barbed wire obstacle, and, doubtless, will continue to do so. One may rest assured, however, that every conceivable pattern has been given fair consideration at the front. Troops are only too anxious to adopt anything that will save them immense labor and great risk.

Not Behindhand.
To give the Germans their due, they are in no way behindhand in wiring, either as regards skill or bravery. The official dispatches, especially those relating to Loos and Neuve Chapelle, abound in instances of serious, in fact vital, checks due to cleverly-placed German wire. In some places very thick barbed wire, which resists all ordinary hand wire cutters, has been used; in others shell holes or concealed trenches have been filled with wire which escaped shelling, in others a more than usually plucky garrison did not hesitate to put out fresh wire during even our final fierce bombardment. These instances are all arguments for an ample supply of guns and ammunition. When we have more of these to deal with those deadly partners, machine guns and barbed wire, the door to Berlin will be more than half open.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harding.
The death took place yesterday afternoon about 4.30 o'clock of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of M. A. Harding, 727 Main street. The deceased had only been ill about ten days, and death followed an operation from which she did not rally. The deceased leaves besides her husband one daughter, Mrs. Harold H. Williams of this city, one brother, William Marley of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. Annie Elliott, of Victoria, B. C., Mrs. Michael Colman and Mrs. Andrew Storms of this city.

Arrested for Vagrancy.
Fred Hamilton was arrested by the police yesterday on the charge of vagrancy and having no visible means of support.

Fire in Millidge Avenue House.
Fire broke out in the house owned by Mrs. H. Harrison on Millidge Avenue yesterday afternoon, causing slight damage to the roof and to the furniture of the occupant, Mrs. B. Granville. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire occurred about four o'clock, and both No. 5 station and No. 4 on City Road responded. Neither engine was needed as the chemical from the North End handled the blaze without any assistance. The work of the salvage corps saved the furniture belonging to Mrs. Granville from water damage. The fire is attributed to a defective fuse, as it broke out in the upper part of the building, which is not occupied.

Acadia Institutions
ACADIA COLLEGIATE and BUSINESS ACADEMY
WOLFVILLE - NOVA SCOTIA
A Residential School for Boys and Young Men
New Stone Students' Residence in charge of Joseph E. Hovey, M.A., Headmaster.
Pupils prepared for University Matriculation in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, and complete instruction in Commercial Course, Stenography and Typewriting. Students prepared for Civil Service Examinations.
Expenses Moderate.
School reopens September 6, 1916
For Calendar apply to PRINCIPAL W. L. ARCHIBALD, Wolfville, N.S.
Watch for Announcement of ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY next week.

Dalhousie University
HALIFAX, N. S.
FACULTY OF ART AND SCIENCE.
In beautiful new buildings at Studley, Courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Music, Pharmacy. Two years' course in Engineering. MacKENZIE BURBARY, \$200, completed for Matriculation examinations in September. Many \$50.00 SCHOLARSHIPS to nominees of High Schools. Has nomination every second year to Rhodes' Scholarship, £300 annually for three years, and in alternate years to 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, £150 annually for two or three years.
FACULTY OF LAW.
Three year course.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
Five year course.
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY.
Four year course.
Session for Medical and Dental Faculties begins Sept. 19th and for Arts and Law Faculties Oct. 2nd. For calendars and information apply to the Secretary of the Faculty in question.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO
Founded 1829 by SIR JOHN COLBORNE, Governor of Upper Canada.
A Boarding School for Boys
AUTUMN TERM begins THURSDAY, SEPT. 14th, at 10 a.m.
BOARDERS RETURN on the 13th.
Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Senior and Preparatory Schools in separate buildings with full equipment. Large grounds in suburban district. Detached infirmary, with resident nurse. Summer camp at Lake Timagami conducted by the Physical Instructor of the College. School Calendar, containing full particulars, will be furnished on application.
ARNOLD MORPHY, Bursar. H. W. AUDEN, M.A., Principal.

ST. THOMAS COLLEGE
CHATHAM, N. B.
Catholic Boarding and Day School for Young Men and Boys.
Under the Management of the Fathers of St. Basil.
College — High School — Preparatory School — Business — Stenography — Telegraphy Courses.
Matriculation and Teachers' Examination Given Special Attention.
Modern Equipment, Large Campus, Spacious Rink, etc.
For Calendar apply to THE RECTOR.

INTERESTING CONTEST
For the Word Makers
This week you are asked to make a complete sentence out of the following jumbled letters, and a SPLENDID CAMERA will be awarded to the kiddie who sends in the most correct and best written entry by August 30th, 1916. (Note this change in closing date), together with the usual coupon filled in. Here are the jumbled letters: A A A A A C C R D D D D D E E E E E E E G H H I L N N N N O R R R R R R T T T T T U V V Y.
UNCLE DICK, The Standard, St. John, N. B.
Whose decision must be considered as final.

COUPON.
STANDARD COMPETITION.
For Boys and Girls.
Full Name
Address
Age Birthday

ST 50
EAR UNIFORM
WITHOUT RIG
ST Standard.
August 22.—A number
come to the attention
authorities of men
Canadian military
Chas. who has been
prevent such frauds
cell has been passed
military offense with a
BORN.
At 53 Wright street, on
to the wife of Stanley F.
son.
DIED.
In this city, on the 22nd
beth, beloved wife of M.
g, leaving a husband, one
son, brother, and three
sons.
General in evening papers.
Others please copy.
With a Prisoner.
Police Peck of Digby ar-
city on the steamer Em-
day afternoon, having in
young soldier named James
who is being conveyed to
to serve a term. Board-
at of prison in Digby, and
titled with trying to es-
another soldier to
the prisoner was detained
quarters last night and
to Dorchester this morn-
Woman Lost in Woods.
crowd of men with County
Saunders were tramping
off the Loch Lomond road
search of an aged woman
Chas. who has been re-
Patrick Myles on the
and road and left home ye-
purpose of picking her
Ryan farm, off the Hickey
she did not return last
family became alarmed
was organized to make a
large number of men with
an searched all through the
the policeman reported that
had not been found up to
to that the party would con-
search until she was found.
that she has lost her way
is and has perhaps become

STORIA
ants and Children.
ers Know That
ine Castoria
ays the
ture
Use
For Over
irty Years
STORIA

Collection
29th.
s will be made
ay. Not neces-
Put your waste
the Red Cross

6 Month's Old Baby
CURED OF
DIARRHOEA

During the hot weather young chil-
dren are very much subject to diarr-
rhoea, in fact, more so than adults, on
account of the more delicate construc-
tion of their constitution. It behooves
every mother to look after her chil-
dren on the first sign of any looseness
of the bowels, for if they do not some
serious bowel trouble such as diar-
rhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum,
cholera morbus, Summer complaint,
etc., is liable to follow, and they will,
perhaps, lose their little one by not
taking the precautions to check this
looseness of the bowels by using Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.
Mrs. Chas. Monck, Maribank, Ont.,
writes: "When my little girl was about
six months old she took a severe at-
tack of diarrhoea. I tried castor oil,
senna and other treatments, but they
were of no use. A neighbor told
me about Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry. I tried it, and after giv-
ing my baby two doses I could see a
great change for the better. I have
always praised 'Dr. Fowler's' since
then."
Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-
berry is the original. See you get it
when you ask for it.
Manufactured only by The T. M. M.
Burr Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price
5c.

BRITISH SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.
Previously acknowledged .. \$3,615.12
Per Royal Bank of Canada:
R. E. Smith, \$3.00
H. F. Henderson, 50
John T. McCready, .. 1.00
Dr. H. B. Nase, 50
J. P. Quinn, 50
R. W. Carson, 1.00
J. Garnett, 50
W. C. Broadbent, .. 2.00
John H. Walker, 1.00
Friend, 25
Frank Scott, 50
Miss N. Ryan, 1.00
S. A. Thomas, 2.00
F. S. Thomas, 1.00
Miss Lois Evans, .. 1.00
G. C. Jordan, 1.00
R. D. Ship, 1.00
John Thornton, 1.00
A. E. Kierstead, .. 1.00
Sidney Lilley, 1.00
H. S. Gregory & Sons 20.00
H. C. Harrison, 1.00
Jarvis Wilson, 5.00
W. G. Smith, 10.00
Friend, 25
N. T. Foley, 50
A. M. Philips, 2.00
Allan Kennedy, 1.00
D. Morrison, 25
F. W. Logan, 50
C. D. Jones, 2.00
George Blake, 2.00
Mrs. H. S. Gregory, .. 5.00
Brown Bros., 3.00
H. C. Lemon, 2.00
F. M. Bailey, 1.00
Friend, 50
Friend, 50

\$76.75
100.00
250.00
\$4,028.27
Little Boys' Liberty.
Five little boys anxious to be of
some help to the mother country in
her hour of trouble held a candy and
refreshment sale in Mrs. H. R. Flem-
ing's backyard yesterday afternoon
which resulted in adding nine dollars
to the Blue Cross Fund for horses.
The juvenile promoters were: Noel
Fleming, Rayburn Jack, George
Noble, Gordon Noble, Errol Seely.



3 out of 5
WHY?
Corn is a building food, and Kellogg's made
it good to the taste. Little boys and girls
found it hard to struggle with heavier foods
that had no more nourishment. Perhaps that
is why their mothers in five feed their
children Kellogg's Corn Flakes.
TOASTED
KELLOGG'S CORN
FLAKES
"Our Only Product"