

## Germans Stiffen Defence But Unable To Stem Tide

(Undated War Lead By The Associated Press.)  
The Germans have materially stiffened their defence against the British, American and French troops on the Picardy battlefield, but they have been unable to stem the tide of advance against them.  
Although the forward push of the Allies has been slowed down somewhat by the heavy fighting, progress from the north of the Somme, where the Americans and British are fighting together, to the northern bank of the Oise river, where the French troops are engaged, the enemy.  
The Americans and their British brothers-in-arms at last accounts were pressing closely upon Bray-Sur-Somme, aided by tanks and armored cars, which inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy as he endeavored to retard their progress.  
Across the river the Germans heavily engaged the British at Lihons and its vicinity, and at one point pierced the British line and gained the outskirts of Lihons. A counter attack, however, entirely restored the British line and the enemy retired to positions east and north of the village. Unofficial reports from London have credited the British with entering Chaumes and the British cavalry with a penetration of the enemy's territory almost to Nesle. These reports, however, have received no official verification.  
By far the greater progress has been made by the French from the region immediately southwest and south of Roye, to the Oise River. Here they have driven their line well across the Roye-Compiègne road and at Cambronne have reached the road leading from Compiègne to Noyon. Since the capture of Montdidier the French have penetrated eastward to Tilloy, a distance of about seven miles, and to Canny-Sur-Matz more than eight and a half miles, and through the hilly region southward to the Oise have averaged gains exceeding six miles, over a front of twelve miles.

**NO SIGN OF THAT RETREAT ENDED.**  
The stiffening of the German defence does not, in the minds of observers in the battle front, indicate that the retreat of the enemy has ended. Rather, it is assumed that these manoeuvres are similar to those carried out over the Marne front, when strong rear guards covered the retirement of the Crown Princess army northward. The smoke of large fires continue to be seen far behind the enemy's lines and the movement of long transport columns eastward are considered evidence that it is the intention of the enemy ultimately to retreat to new lines of defence.  
Aircraft have destroyed all the bridges across the Somme from the region of Peronne southward, and with the enemy's communications lines either in the hands of the Allies or dominated by their guns, the retrograde movement necessarily must be slow. Therefore strong rear-guard actions are required to save large numbers of men and guns and enormous quantities of stores from capture.  
The Allied troops gradually are encircling Roye, and its capture, which seems imminent, will greatly heighten the difficulties of the Germans in falling back.  
Intensive air fighting is proceeding over the battle lines. In Friday's battle thirty-one German machines were destroyed and twenty-two driven down out of control. The British war office acknowledges that twenty-three British machines are missing. Unofficial estimates bring the number of guns captured to more than 500.  
On the Vesle front the Germans on the northern side of the stream are reported to be entrenching and stringing barbed wires over the territory where they are facing the French and Americans.



### Gives Less Trouble

When the thirsty flowers and parched lawn demand their daily shower, are your thoughts anxiety-free as regards the hose? To those who use Goodyear Cord Hose comes the satisfaction of knowing that frock-spoiling bursts and temper-destroying kinks and tangles are things of the past.  
Supple yet strong is this hose. Built like the famous Goodyear Cord Tire, it serves ably and long. It is glide-easy and tug-free, yet sinewy to combat wear and bursting. Its slightly higher cost is far overshadowed by its great goodness.  
The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited  
**At Hardware Stores**

## GOOD YEAR MADE IN CANADA CORD HOSE

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HONORS MEMORY OF HON. JOHN ROBERTSON

A memorial tablet, suitably engraved, in honor of the memory of a Christian gentleman, a sterling citizen and one who during his life time did much for the city of St. John and his province, was unveiled last night in St. Andrew's church, when this token of respect was put in place to enlighten generations following of the merits of Hon. John Robertson, for more than half a century a prominent member and an elder of that church.  
Hon. John Robertson was born in Perthshire (Scotland), in 1799, and came to Canada and settled in the city of St. John in 1818. On his arrival he established a general mercantile business here and later went into the lumber business, erecting a large mill on the site of the present ferry wharf in West St. John. This mill was visited and inspected by the late King Edward VII. when he visited St. John as the Prince of Wales. Hon. Mr. Robertson then extended his business operations and began the building of ships at Oromocto, which he successfully completed. He was a member of the House of Commons for many years. He was the owner of the North wharf for many years and also owned the buildings where now the coal handling plant of the Dominion Coal Company stands.  
His political career was equally as brilliant as were his business successes and he was a member of the legislative council of this province from 1839 until the time of confederation, when he was appointed one of the first senators at Ottawa. He was president of St. George's Society for years and one of its early members here. In 1854 he headed a delegation to the old country, and it was through his efforts that the contract was signed for the construction of the old European and North American railway, which ran from St. John to Shediac (N.B.). He was a member of the St. John board of trade. A man of means he was most hospitable and many were the poor who were assisted and helped through his generosity.  
In 1878, after a very active life, he returned to his native heath to enjoy the reward of his business successes and the honors that he had won in the eventful of his life. He was not destined to enjoy these long, for in 1876 he passed away at Lawford Place, Essex (England), greatly mourned by a host of friends in this province.  
The preacher last evening was Rev. F. S. Dowling, who spoke with deep feeling of the man whom the congregation was honoring. Hon. J. G. Forbes, who was a close friend of Hon. John Robertson during his residence in St. John, also spoke briefly, giving a resume of the career of him in whose honor the tablet was unveiled. The service was most impressive and a large congregation was present.  
The tablet was placed in a conspicuous position, and is a model of the stonemason's art. The inscription carved upon its face is as follows:  
Hon. John Robertson,  
Born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1799.  
Died at Lawford Place, Essex, England, 1878, and lies buried in Lawford churchyard.  
A leading merchant of this city for many years, appointed member in 1839, called to the legislature in 1839, and one of the first senators of the Dominion of Canada.  
He was an early friend of St. Andrew's church, and an honored elder for thirty years.  
"The memory of the just man is blessed."  
This tablet is erected in his memory by his daughters, May, 1918.  
The tablet was unveiled by the daughter-in-law of Hon. John Robertson, Mrs. D. D. Robertson, of Rousesay, and accepted on behalf of the church by C. B. Allan.  
**BAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.**  
The City Cornet band, under the direction of Frank Waddington, will render the following programme on the bandstand, King square, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.  
God Save the King.  
National Air—"O Canada".....Lavallo  
March—"The Defender".....Jewel  
Overture—"Rose D'Amour".....Bleger  
Waltz—"From the Opera 'Mikado'".....Sullivan  
Popular Song—"So Long, Mother"  
Spanish Opera—"A Night in Granada"  
Cornet Solo—"The Rose Tree".....Nevin  
(b) "Loves Old Sweet Song".....Molloy  
Soloist D. J. Gallagher.  
Patriotic Selection—"Upholding Freedom's Flag".....Hume  
(National Airs of the Allies).  
Popular Song Hit—"All the World Will Be Jealous of Me"  
March—"The Regimental Return"  
God Save the King.

## Lt. Lyle McGowan Has Been Wounded

Indication That N. B. Battalion is in the Big Fight—News of the Soldiers  
Possibly one of the first indications that the famous New Brunswick regiment on the western front is taking part now in the grand sweep by Field Marshall Foch, which has carried the enemy off his feet in all directions, is the cable received yesterday by H. L. MacGowan of this city, saying that Lieutenant Lyle S. McGowan, had been wounded.  
A very large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city will regret to learn that Lieutenant McGowan has been wounded. The cable stated that this gallant young officer had suffered wounds in the arm and leg. Lieutenant McGowan went overseas with the 118th battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Wedderburn.  
When the unit was broken up for draft purposes in England, Lieutenant McGowan was sent to France with the 26th New Brunswick battalion and has been fighting with that unit for some months. This was the first wound he has received. His parents have wired the authorities for further particulars regarding his condition and his friends will join with them in the hope that his wounds are not of a serious nature.  
**Discharged from Hospital.**  
Lieut. Russell B. McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rodrick McLean, of this city, who has been serving in France with No. 2 Construction Battalion for the past fifteen months, is reported discharged from the Canadian Forestry Corps Hospital, France, after having contracted influenza and catarrhal appendicitis.  
**Halifax Officer Killed.**  
Charlottetown P.E.I., Aug. 11.—Lieut. Ernest Auld, son of the late George E. Auld of this city and step-son of A. A. Pomeroy, formerly manager of the Queen hotel, Halifax, was killed in action. He enlisted in Halifax.  
**Canadian List Longer.**  
Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Today's list of ninety-two casualties, reports seven Canadian soldiers killed in action, one died of wounds, three missing believed killed, one died whilst prisoner, eleven died, five prisoners, one wounded and missing, twenty-one wounded, forty-one gassed and one ill. The list:  
**INFANTRY.**  
Major A. D. Carter, D.S.O., Point De Bute (N.B.).  
**ENGINEERS.**  
Gassed.  
C. C. Matchett, Sunny Corner (N.B.).  
**ARTILLERY.**  
Wounded.  
M. Harris, Grafton (N.B.).  
A. E. Hatt, St. George (N.B.).  
Gassed.  
J. L. Degrae, Campbellton (N.B.).  
C. Wade, Peniac (N.B.).  
**An Envious Record.**  
Going overseas, as a private, becoming an officer, and flying a Corps winning the military cross and later a bar to it and dropping about ten tons of bombs upon the western front are a few accomplishments of a New Brunswick officer who was in the city yesterday, Lieutenant A. B. Whiteside, M. C. of New Brunswick, Queens county.  
Lieutenant Whiteside arrived in the city on Saturday night from New York and sailed for Canada since the first contingent sailed from Valcartier. When war was declared he was attending McGill University and with the first call to arms in Canada he was at a recruiting station to offer himself. He joined the Princess Pats under Lieutenant Colonel Fargus, raised by Major Hamilton Gault and with that unit was among the first Canadians to come to grips with the enemy on the western front.

## Mohmands Made Trouble In India

Constant Frontier Fighting Since War Begun  
**Stirred Up By Germans**  
Amir of Afghanistan Firm Friend of British—Warning Tribes Protest Against Aurcait, as Not in the Game  
Frederic Villiers, the veteran war correspondent and artist, who is in New York for a visit, says the British forces in India have had a good deal of trouble with the Mohmand tribes on the north-western frontier. "There has been almost constant fighting since the outbreak of the war," he said, "with continual attempts at raiding and frequent punitive expeditions, which, however, have rarely succeeded in catching enough of the natives together to clean them up thoroughly. Most of the regular white troops in the old Indian army have been sent to more active fronts, but have been replaced by drafted men from England, so that there is still a large number of white troops in India. There has been next to no trouble, however, except with the Mohmands. The Germans have been sending propaganda through from Persia, and have done all they could to stir up trouble among the hill tribes, as well as farther down in India. Most of these German agents, who certainly deserve credit for their courage in making the trip across from Persia through the hill tribes, come with American passports and represent themselves as American big game hunters. Some of them came through when I was on the frontier last year. They usually get through the lines without serious difficulty, but as it was not usual to find very many American big game hunters wandering through those districts before the war, suspicion is usually aroused, and the police in the interior of India, warned by the military authorities, have arrested quite a number of these agents.  
**Praises Amir of Afghanistan.**  
No doubt the Germans could have made serious trouble but for the steadfast friendship toward the English displayed by the Amir of Afghanistan. Particularly, after Russia's collapse he was almost unprotected against the Germans toward the Persian side, but, despite this, he has stood by the English and has exerted a very good influence on the hill tribes. The Mohmands, however, have given trouble. Mr. Villiers saw some of the fighting with the Mohmands himself last year. After spending the first two years of the war in France he decided to look over some of the other theatres of war. He has seen about all the wars that have happened since the Serbian fight with Turkey, in 1876, which precipitated the Russo-Turkish War, and he let it be seen that for one who has become used to the sort of wars Kipling and Richard Harding Davis used to immortalize, the present conflict in France was not altogether congenial. "It isn't like the wars used to be," Mr. Villiers said. "It is more like the management of a big business, this thing of being a general under modern European conditions; the handling of food, supplies and equipment for the troops is most of the work. Then the country was very badly shot up, nothing but shell holes instead of fields and clumps of charred sticks where forests used to be. I decided to look at some other fronts, and tried to get to Mesopotamia, but was unsuccessful.  
**Gets to Indian Frontier.**  
"I got to the Indian frontier, however," he said to a New York Times reporter, "and saw some of the fighting there. Here it was being done more in

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE.  
SALE OF OLD STORES.

BY direction of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, the following list of Leather, Metals, Rubber, etc., in Ordnance Depots in Military Districts No. 1 (London); No. 2, Toronto; No. 3, Kingston; No. 4, Montreal; No. 5, Quebec; No. 7, St. John, N. B.; No. 10, Winnipeg; No. 12, Regina, and Headquarters Depot, Ottawa, is for sale by public tender at the stations named:

Nature of Produce.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	Montreal.	Quebec.	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg.	Regina.	Ottawa.	Total, lbs.
Saddle blankets .....	850									850
Canvas (plain and tarred).....	90	8,600	90	10	70	160			1,300	5,290
Felt.....	140	200								340
Leather, scrap (straps etc.).....	6,700	22,000	1,850	4,800	35,200	900	1,150	870	26,200	98,670
Old metals—										
Brass.....	22,000	30,500	40	500	26,800	180	9		4,100	63,779
Cast iron.....	1,700	4,900	1,000	450	17,400	980			300	26,500
Wrought iron.....	800	7,500	3,500	500	7,600	2,000			3,400	25,800
Scrap.....					1,600					1,600
Copper.....					80	1	135	80		15
Nickel.....					20	15				35
Steel scrap.....	1,800	6,800	1,600	3,700	11,000	350	170			24,820
Nickel and lead mixed.....					450					450
Mixed.....					150					150
Tin.....					120	2,450				40
Iron, tinned.....										1,850
Lead.....					300					115
Rags, linen and cotton.....					700	200	70	1,150	180	3,000
Rubber (pieces of tubing types, etc.).....					200	600				2,100
Rope or cordage (in pieces).....					50	2,800	100	20	130	3,110
No. Buckets (thick leather).....					96					96
Horse rugs.....					647					647
Ground sheets (rubber covered).....					185					177
Steel dogs (for lumbermen).....					982					982
Light spring wagons.....					2					2

Also a large number of a variety of parts of harness, and a number of miscellaneous items not detailed in this advertisement.

All the articles may be seen on application to the Senior Ordnance Officer at the places named, each day, Saturday and Sunday excepted, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2.30 and 4 P. M. and from whom any other information desired, can be obtained.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of all or any of these lots addressed to:—

Director of Contracts,  
Military Headquarters,  
Ottawa.

The envelope to be marked "Tender," will be received until noon, August 31, 1918.

Delivery of the goods to be taken at the Ordnance Depot in each Station, and must be removed immediately tender is accepted, and payment made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept any tender.

Terms—Cash.

EUGENE FISET, Major-General,  
Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence.  
Ottawa, July 31, 1918.  
NOTE—Newspapers will not be paid for the advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

the old fashion. Fighting is the Mohmand's national pastime, and I must say he is rather a good sport about it all. However, the exigencies of the situation made it necessary for the British to be rather businesslike, which was not all appreciated by the Mohmands. It wouldn't do to let the hillmen raid the plains and kill the natives who were entrusted to the protection of the British armies. So the British commanders made use of modern implements of war, such as armored motor cars and air planes. They had three or four ordinary armored cars with machine guns, which they called tanks, although they were not tanks, and every now and then they used to take one of these up into the hills and use it to draw the enemy's fire. The Mohmands would get to work at once, sniping from crags and gradually turning loose quite a busy rifle fire, which, of course, never did any damage to the occupants of the car. The object was to get them out where the machine guns could be turned on them, which was occasionally done.  
**Airplane Useful.**  
Then the airplanes were very useful in breaking up concentrations preparatory to a raid. The airmen, scouting over the hills, could easily find it out when a considerable body of Mohmands got together, and they would fly down among them and turn loose their Lewis guns, breaking up the gathering with great rapidity. The Mohmands were much perturbed at this, and they used to send letters to the British commanders, protesting against such methods. They said that the British never used to fight that way, coming down from the air at a time when they were not expected, and the Mohmands urged that the British commanders should return to the old style and put up a fight according to time-honored methods. However, our commanders were unshakably compelled to regard it as a matter of business and not of sentiment, and at last accounts the airmen were still doing a good part of the work of keeping the frontier intact.  
Mr. Villiers says that the Allies' best chance of an early victory is by the

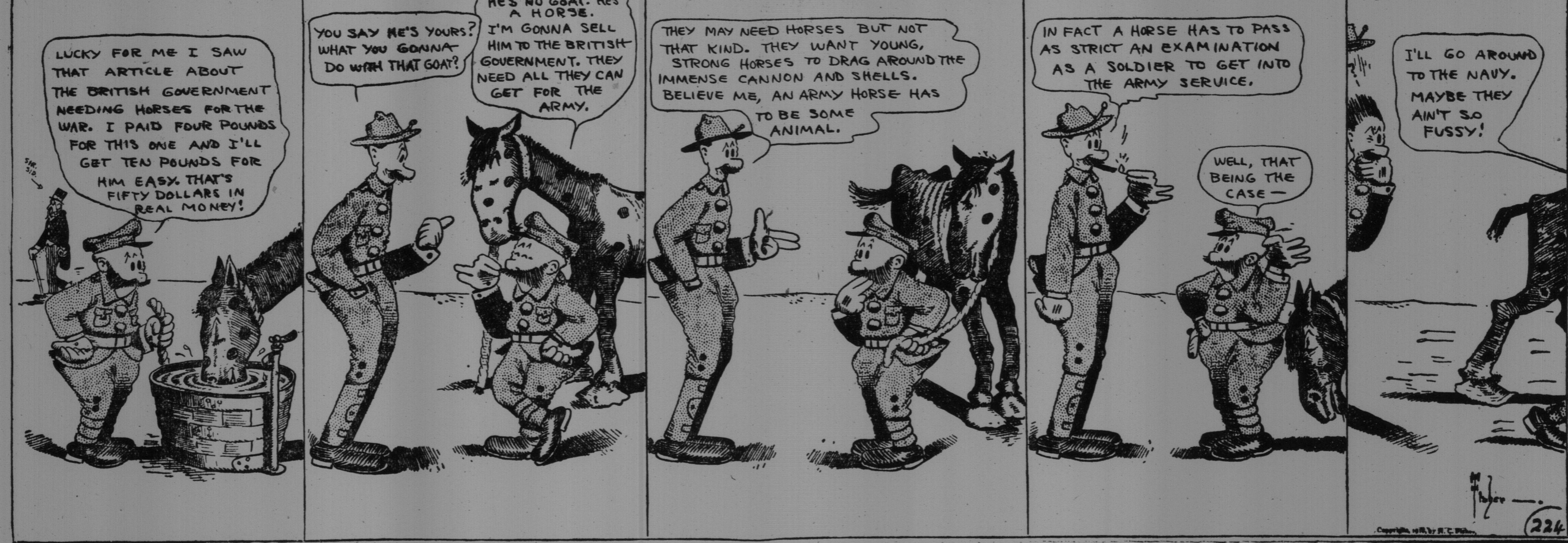
building of enormous fleets of bombing planes to attack German cities. "After the present offensive is stopped," he said, "it is quite likely that the Germans will retire to their old lines, and then we shall have a resumption of the familiar trench warfare. No doubt it would be possible to break these lines, particularly if any large part of the German armies is cut off during the present counter-offensive; but it would be a very costly procedure, and to my mind the work could be done much more cheaply by air raids. The war will never be ended till the Germans have felt in their own country, and then it will end quickly.  
**ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, AUG. 12.**  
A.M. P.M.  
High Tide..... 8.58 Low Tide..... 10.38  
Sun Rises..... 6.29 Sun Sets..... 8.28

## Feed Your Nerves

What tired nerves need is nourishment. Your blood has failed to supply this.  
To get the system right again you must supply nutrition in condensed and easily assimilated form, as it is found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.  
The blood is quickly enriched, the vigor of the nerves is restored, digestion is improved, and soon you feel through the whole body the energy and vigor of health.

## MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF MUST HAVE BEEN THINKING OF A SEA-HORSE

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BY "BUD" FISHER