

POOR DOCUMENT

MC2035

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918

Two Members Of Fighting 26th

Reach City in Party of Returned Men—Albert County Laid Dies in France

A party of thirty-six returned soldiers arrived in the city on the Halifax train yesterday afternoon, and were greeted at the station by a large number of relatives and friends of the soldiers in the party. There were five St. John men in the returned group, all of whom have seen considerable service in the war zone. The five from the city were: J. DeMaines, Queen street; L. H. Patterson, corner Pitt and Orange streets; W. F. Pearce, King street east; G. Richardson, King street east; and Clayton Teed, Pitt street.

Sergeant George Richardson was one of the interesting members of the returned men, if only from the fact that he is one of the few originals of the famous 26th Battalion. Sergeant Richardson carries the distinction of being one of the 26th who never yet has been hit, but he is making no special "brag" about the incident, as he expects to return again and carry on as before. Speaking to The Telegraph at his home in King street east last night, he said he had nothing to say, like all men who have done much in the present war. He said that he would be a member of the 26th three years in June, and had worked along with the battalion since their advent into France up to a few weeks ago. He went over as a private and now carries his three stripes. Sergeant Richardson has been engaged as transport sergeant with the 26th, and when asked about his duties, he replied, "Well, the battalion have to be fed; we have to go up to the front lines every night, as food does not last forever, and it is carried by the men in limited quantities, soon run out."

W. A. Teed, Clayton Teed, son of Mrs. C. Hoceel, 28 Pitt street, also returned home yesterday. He went overseas with the 11th Battalion, and was transferred into the 26th, with which he has been in the trenches for the last eighteen months. He has also escaped the flying bullets of the Boche and is able to say that Fritz failed to get him. He said last evening that he was home on leave. Although the homecoming of Private Teed was a joyful reunion, still it did not lack a tinge of sorrow, for his father passed away at Christmas time.

The complete party of returned soldiers will be formally welcomed at the Discharge Depot this morning by the members of the Returned Soldiers' Reception Committee, where they spent the night. They will be housed today, and will immediately leave for their homes in various parts of the province.

Died in France.

Eigin, N. B., May 21—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. W. DeMille received an official telegram from Ottawa, Wednesday, informing them of the death of their son, Winston, on the 4th inst., in a hospital in France. Winston was 19 years of age on April 24. He went overseas with the

WINSTON C. DEMILLE.

145th battalion in October, 1916. He had been in England only two months when he was drafted into the 10th Canadian and sent into the trenches. He was in several offensive operations, notably Vimy Ridge. In this he was wounded, and sent to a hospital in England, where he remained for several months. In November, having sufficiently recovered, he went back to the trenches, and took his place in several engagements. On April 29 he was stricken with measles, followed by pneumonia, which terminated his life on May 4.

Captain Hay Returns.

Captain Burpee M. Hay, who until recently was attached to the local headquarters staff as casualty officer, was a welcome visitor to the city for the last few days. It will be remembered that Captain Hay left for overseas, along with Captain R. St. Hayes, M.C., this city, some few months ago, both having been recalled overseas for duty. Cap-

TELLS LADIES HERE "WATCH YOUR STEP"

Can not camouflage a touchy corn but says they lift right out

A brisk, lively step is what charms more than a lovely skin, but your high heels have caused corns and you say a little. That's bad, girls, and you know it. Corns destroy beauty and grace, besides corns can be lifted out with the Buzer.

Rid your feet of every corn by asking at any drug store for a quarter of an ounce of freestone. This will cost little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. A few drops applied directly upon a tender, touchy corn relieves the soreness and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out without pain.

This freestone is a gummy substance which dries instantly and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding skin.

Women must keep in mind that corns feet create a youthful step which enhances her attractiveness.

tain Hay's return to the city was an agreeable surprise to his many friends who thought that he was carrying on somewhere in another field of military activity. However, he has been ordered back to Canada and will continue to work in his native province—New Brunswick. He has been appointed as officer in charge of recruiting in this province for the royal air force and is now anxious to sign on all likely cadets.

SOLDIERS UNDER ARREST

Montreal, May 21—While the National Prison Reform Association places in the foreground of its labors the abolishment of capital punishment, the public inspection of all prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories; a more effective application of existing laws for the prevention, detection, and punishment of the criminal, the constitution also reads: "And such other measures as may be considered desirable from time to time, by the association. In view of the latter privilege it has occurred to some members of the executive that if possible an attitude of sympathy and active interest relative to the treatment of delinquent soldiers under arrest especially among those at the front, being held because of suspicion of their having neglected sentry duty, deserted, or of having in any other way betrayed the interests of the allied armies. Of course spies are the worst of this class of offenders, and are frequently, when found guilty, convicted by court martial to be shot almost immediately. It is not to this grade of culprit that I refer. One had only to read the outcome of the Bolo Pasha, and the still more recent Bonnet Rouge trial, to realize how severe the French are when it comes to a question of treason. During the past winter they executed several women as spies. In case of the appearance of evil of this sort, no one in that country is exempt from the premises down. And of course in a time like this should not be. A writer in a recent issue of The New York World says: "We have been most drastic in our treatment of all agents of the German government, when we have caught them working for that government. We have sent what we called dangerous alien enemies to internment camps, but these persons cannot be classed in the same category as spies. In the United States, and among Americans at the front, the serious cases of delinquency are referred to President Wilson. On May fourth he pardoned two soldiers of the American expeditionary forces condemned to death in France, for sleeping while on sentry duty. He commuted to nominal prison terms the death sentence on two others for disobeying orders. Private F. D. Sebastian of Illinois and Jeff Cook of Okla., were the men pardoned.

The president took into consideration their extreme youth, and concluded that they did not realize the seriousness of their offence, and it was possible that they would be of use to the army on the unit to which they belonged. The other two mentioned will be brought to the United States for imprisonment. All of these men were volunteers in the regular army. In many instances, soldiers have fallen out of the lines from fatigue or fear, or both, who could not strictly be classed as deserters. Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing fame, and holding an honorable office in The National Prison Reform Association, has at present three hundred or more political prisoners under his supervision at the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. If such cases as most of those I have mentioned are not reported to our Minister of Militia, it would seem that they should be. This has not been written in the spirit of criticism, but rather in the interest of the Prison Association. A committee has been appointed in Montreal by the society, to look into the cases of soldiers under arrest there.

LILLIAN S. HOLMES.

HOW GALLANT GUNNER WON VICTORIA CROSS

An award notified in the London Gazette seems to be an echo of the early stages of the big battle raging on the western front. Lance-Corporal Charles Graham Robertson, M. C., Royal Fusiliers, belonging to Merstham, in Surrey, received the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous gallantry and devotedness to duty in repelling a strong attack by the enemy. The story of his defence is a thrilling one.

On realizing that he was being cut off, Lance-Corporal Robertson sent back two men to get reinforcements, and remained at his post (with only one other man), firing his Lewis gun and killing large numbers of the enemy, who were in range on his right. No reinforcements came up, and, realizing that he was being completely cut off, he withdrew with the only other survivor of the garrison of the post to a point about ten yards farther back, where he successfully held his position.

Here he again stayed for some considerable time, firing his Lewis gun and inflicting casualties on the enemy. The position was, however, made impossible for him by the heavy hostile bombing and machine gun fire, so he was forced again to withdraw, and arrived at a defended post.

At this post he got on top of the parapet with a comrade, mounted his gun in a shell-hole and continued firing at the enemy, who were pouring across the top of and down an adjacent trench. He had not been firing long when his comrade was killed and he himself severely wounded. He managed to crawl back, bringing his gun with him, but could no longer fire, as he had exhausted all his ammunition.

Lance-Corporal Robertson was alone throughout these operations, except for the presence of one other man who later was killed, and the most determined resistance and fire fight which he put up undoubtedly prevented the enemy from making a more rapid advance. His initiative and resource, and the magnificent fighting spirit, the Gazette notice concludes, are worthy of the highest praise.

BANGOR CONTINUES TO ADOPT WAR ORPHANS.

Twelve Are Added Making Total 205; School Children Adopt Four.

(Bangor Commercial.)

Since last Saturday twelve additional fatherless children of France have been adopted through the efforts of the local organization, bringing the total to 205. This is indeed a remarkable showing and again places this city among the leaders of the country in war relief work. In Portland, where the campaign started six weeks earlier than here, 145 orphans have been adopted and it is with pardonable pride that Bangor people may look upon this city's record.

The largest single adoption during the week was by the children of the Ham-bal Hamlin school who have given money which they will adopt four orphans, an effort that shows the great patriotism of the young people of this school.

"In the veins of the fatherless children of France," writes General Pershing in an interesting letter, "courses the blood of heroes. There is a heritage worth inheriting—a heritage which appeals to the deepest sentiments of the soul. What France through their fathers has done for humanity, France through them will do again." His words carry the implication that the wrong against which France, with England, Italy, America and all the other Allied countries, is now strugg-

ling, will raise its head as soon as it considers it safe to do so, and will require new suppression on behalf of humanity.

Where Ireland Owes a Debt

Plight of France Should Appeal to Country She Believed in Other Times

(Toronto Mail.)

If an American citizen were now to say that he would not fight against Germany because he was unwilling to assist Great Britain he would be sent to jail. But this, in effect, is what Ireland is saying. Ireland never had any particular aversion to fighting. In fact, her sons are known the world over as "the fighting race." The trouble is that a certain section of Ireland hates England more than it hates Germany. There would be less objection to conscription in Ireland if in this crisis Irish leaders would turn their eyes from England and fix them on France. Louis A. Cavalier is quoted in the Louisville Courier-Journal as calling attention to the great debt that those who are fighting for the principle of Irish nationality owe to France. Certainly France did its best to establish Ireland as an independ-

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ent country at a time when it seemed possible that this independence might be won by force of arms. We need not dwell upon the fact that France's enthusiasm for Irish independence in those days was not entirely dissociated from her own fear and hatred of England. In any event, France tried to do for Ireland what no other nation ever attempted, and now there is a chance for Ireland to show that, however she may hate England, and however indifferent she may be toward Germany, she remembers her debt to France.

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At the Battle of the Boyne General St. Ruth fought for the Irish, and De Tesse, Lausap, De Rosen and Broeslean supported the lost cause at Athlone and Aughrim. The writer remarks that any Irishman who has ever read of the charge of Lally, Dillon, Clare and Roth at Fontenoy would blush with shame to refuse to fight for France today. It seems plain that there is good reason why Ireland should strike a blow for France and a blow for Belgium, in whose University of Louvain so many of her priests were taught. If Ireland is not moved by thoughts of France and Belgium she might think of herself. One recalls the classic incident of Mr. Pickwick falling through the ice when he and his associates were disputing themselves on Mr. Wardle's sofa. One of his alarmed disciples shouted to Mr. Pickwick that he should support himself until help arrived, for the sake of his friends. It occurred to Mr. Pickwick that he might as well try to support himself for his own sake.

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Packed in Foil - Always Fresh

Have you got into the High Price Habit?

PRICE is the deciding factor in making a purchase with most people. While some seek the lowest price, there are many who are willing to pay the top-notch price, feeling that highest-price means highest-value. Both are wrong. Willingness to pay a high price is as wasteful as the false economy in paying too low a price.

Take shoes for instance. You can pay extravagant prices, but above a certain point the advance in price is not warranted by increase in usefulness or appearance or durability. In paying top-notch prices, you may be paying for extravagances that, in these days of economy, are quite unnecessary.

Consider the price when buying a shoe. Don't assume the highest price is necessary.

Buy the shoe that meets with your requirements at the price that gives the best value for your money.

You will find it possible to obtain shoes at reasonable prices which have all the qualities that you require. Ask your dealer to show you a shoe bearing the A.H.M. trade-mark. See if an Ames Holden McCready fine shoe (for men or women) at, say, \$7, \$8, or \$9 is not in every respect satisfactory in style and appearance. When you buy them, keep a record of the wear

they give, and decide for yourself if A.H.M. shoes do not give you greater value than you have ever obtained.

Ames Holden McCready are by far the largest shoemakers in Canada—a gigantic industry supplying the Canadian people, through thousands of retail dealers, with footwear of excellent value at reasonable prices, made in huge factories, each specializing on certain grades and styles.

When buying shoes, look for the A.H.M. trade-mark on the sole. This trade-mark is important to you. It is your assurance that you are getting standard value and a protection against cheap, unsatisfactory goods. Tell your dealer that you want A.H.M. shoes, tell him for what purpose you want them, and about what price you want to pay—you will find it worth while.

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