

THE GERMANS LOST HEAVILY IN MESSINES BATTLE

MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMANS ARE TAKEN PRISONERS

British Victory Notable One — German Losses Terrible—Full Depth of British Attack Five Thousand Yards.

British Headquarters in France, June 8, via London.—From a staff Associated Press correspondent.—The number of prisoners reaching the collecting stations since the beginning of the new British drive in Belgium yesterday has now reached more than 5,000. Many more prisoners are coming in. No estimate of the number of guns captured is yet possible, although it is known several German batteries were taken practically intact. The night passed quietly on the front of the new attack. All the captured territory was held.

Prisoners say that scores of German guns were destroyed during the British bombardment.

Heavy German Losses.
British Headquarters in France, June 8.—The German losses in their counter attacks were terrible. The full depth of the British attack was 5,000 yards.

British Losses Light.
London, June 8.—The British losses in yesterday's attack in Belgium were light, according to an official announcement issued here today. The statement says the battle became a gauge of the ability of the Germans to stop the British advance under conditions as favorable to them as an army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation and with the knowledge that an attack was impending. Up to last night, 5,550 German prisoners had been counted.

Two comparatively large pockets of Germans, overlooked in the first rush forward, have been surrounded in Battle Wood, near the northern flank of the ten mile attacking front and in the "Oxyen" trench, down toward the southern flank of this line. The "mopping up" troops were expected to deal with these Germans during the day.

Of more than 100 officers taken many are artillerymen. They said the British fire of the last seven days had destroyed scores of German guns. In some instances all four guns in German batteries were damaged, while in other cases three of the four guns were lost.

Worse Than Earthquake.
London, June 8.—All the special correspondents at the front in their descriptions of the Messines battle, feature the tremendous explosions of mines which preceded the British advance.

"The earth opened and the German line disappeared," is one terse description. Every writer likens the effect on the surrounding terrain to an earthquake. One says that the hill on which he stood shook like jelly. Another who says the explosive used was ammol, writes: "We saw what might have been the doors thrown open in front of a num-

ber of colossal blast furnaces. They appeared in pairs, in threes and successive singles and with each blast the earth shook and shivered beneath our feet. 'It is worse than an earthquake,' said somebody who had known one of the worst earthquakes. Thunder clouds of smoke rose in solid form to immense heights from Hill 60, from Wytschete wood and other places and while our eyes were full of the spectacle, a thousand guns opened fire. The air shook as the earth shook and where earth and air met incredible explosions seemed to rend the world until we appeared part of some cosmic revolution. The correspondents agree in antipating desperate counter-attacks. They say the Germans are massing vast forces and intimate that the battle has only begun.

CHATHAM CADET CORPS ARE FOUND EFFICIENT

Inspector for Maritime Provinces Pays Official Visit to North Shore.

Chatham, June 8.—The inspector of cadets for the Maritime Provinces paid a visit to Chatham this afternoon on route from St. John and Rothesay where on Monday he carried out an inspection of the Collegiate School at Rothesay and St. Luke's Corps, St. John, to inspect the corps recently organized by him at St. Thomas College as also the High School Cadet Corps formerly under command of Captain Duncan now overseas. The arrangements for the inspection were made at very short notice and some weeks ahead of the time originally fixed owing to the decision of the college authorities to close the college on June 12.

The boys of the college turned out in large numbers, nearly 80 being on parade and were formed up in two companies. The inspector, who arrived punctually at 7 p. m. at the College Skating Rink where owing to the climatic conditions the drill and manoeuvres had to be carried out. It was indeed fortunate that such a splendid building was available as the weather chart could not have been more unfavorable.

Notwithstanding this difficulty and the fact that the corps have been only organized during the last few months,

DOG FISH NOW ARE GRAY FISH

Hon. Mr. Hazen Tells of Food Value of Species—Boston Holds Wire Monopoly.

Ottawa, June 8.—(Leased wire)—By act of parliament the humble but voracious dogfish is to have its name changed to "grayfish" and the lesser known dog salmon of British Columbia will have its style altered to "humpback salmon." These changes were contained in a bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Hazen this afternoon, by which it is hoped to remove the prejudice against these fish. Both of them, Mr. Hazen explained, were excellent edible fish, but owing to their names people would not touch them. In the States the dogfish had become the grayfish, and had won an honored place on the market. He hoped the same would happen here, which would not only increase the food supply, but reduce the supply of dogfish, who were a voracious enemy to all other fish, and particularly to salmon. Challenged as to the bona fides of such a change Mr. Hazen pointedly remarked that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and the bill went along with little trouble.

The Ocean Telegraph.
On the bill to amend the Ocean Telegraph Act, Mr. W. F. MacLean, of Toronto, made his usual plea for government ownership of cables, wireless systems and telegraphs. This should be tried now on the Atlantic, after its success on the Pacific. If the government of Great Britain was in a position to win this war and control the cables, it was only because it could control their landing places and was able to take them over.

All the cables in the world, he said, were controlled by huge American combine with headquarters at Boston, which controlled practically all the telegraph, telephone and cable business of the world.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux said that he also still stood for state ownership of cables, but he paid tribute to the splendid work done for the Empire by the Marconi Company during the war.

The bill was passed through committee stage.

Second reading was given to the bill defining the display of military drill, discipline and general efficiency shown by that corps.

The boys were under the command of Capt. A. McKenzie, their instructor, who is well known as a Chatham boy and a member of the 26th Overseas Battalion. In him they found certainly a noble substitute to fill the place occupied as instructor in Chatham for cadet corps work since Capt. Duncan went overseas and the organizer and inspector of cadets is to be congratulated as also the respective corps in having secured through him such an efficient and painstaking instructor. The boys of the High School Cadet Corps were also inspected through the courtesy of Mr. Palmer Ritchie in the same building, and although smaller in number, and size, yet presented a fine appearance and more than favorably improved all present as to the great advantages which the encouragement of such work among the youth already indicated.

It would do credit to many older recruits to learn and notice the almost perfect marching and discipline exhibited while carrying out the different company and extended order movements gone through. At the close of the second inspection the boys were then addressed by the inspector, Capt. Robinson Black, who congratulated them on the progress made referring especially to the case of the college boys to the fact that this was just a new corps and only had the opportunity of meagre instruction, owing to the weather and early closing of the college, but yet claimed that their remarkable progress in such short time argued well for the future success and efficiency of this new departure by the college in the introduction of this work as portion of their curriculum. Inspector Black highly complimented the veteran instructors of the High School boys who though young in years were old timers in cadet work. A best shot medal for the highest average was also won by Corporal Harrison who is a son of the popular principal of the school and which was at the request of the inspector presented to Cadet Harrison by Rev. Father Roache. The inspector also in a most interesting discourse on the objects of cadet work and its value to the boys in building him up mentally, morally and physically was listened to with rapt attention and loudly applauded. Three cheers were then given for His Majesty the King, and the parade dismissed with ringing cheers for Captain Black and their popular instructor.

SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED

Newcastle, June 8.—The large school house at Halcumb was destroyed by fire early Friday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown, as everything was in good order when the school was closed on Thursday evening. The loss is estimated at about one thousand dollars.

New York, June 7.—Sun.—Buying of stocks is of the best. This is to be a year of tremendous expansion in Steel and Copper.

LIEUT. ROGERS RHODES SCHOLAR FOR ACADIA

Was 18 Months in England and France with Mounted Rifles.

Wolfeville, N. S., June 8.—Announcement has just been made of the appointment of a Rhodes scholar by

Acadia University. The recipient of the honor is Lieut. Norman McLeod Rogers, son of H. Whyteoff and Mrs. Grace Dean McLeod Rogers of Amherst. Lieut. Rogers was a student at Acadia University but enlisted from there in February, 1915, with the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and spent 18 months in England and France. He was recalled to take a commission, but, after fitting himself for this, he was found medically unfit for overseas service, and his discharge was recommended. While at Acadia he was a leading student, a good athlete and represented the college on the debating team.

TRINITY'S RECTOR NEW BISHOP OF WEST N. Y.

Rev. Dr. Manning Gives Up Salary of \$20,000 for One of \$6,000.

Buffalo, June 8.—The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity church, New York city, has been

chosen the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York to succeed Bishop William D. Walker, who died two months ago. The diocesan council understands that Dr. Manning will accept the election, although he is now rector of the largest and richest Episcopal parish in the world, and will have to sacrifice a salary of \$20,000 for one of \$6,000.

Rev. Dr. Manning is a strong high churchman, one of the leaders of the Catholic party in the American Episcopal church. He has strongly opposed the re-marriage of divorced persons, and in general has opposed latitudinarian views among churchmen.

DENIES REPORTS OF GERMAN BRUTALITY

French Prisoner Refutes Charges in Paris Matin and All Are Receiving Treatment.

Paris, June 8.—The Gazette, a long letter from Professor Camille Clero, for two years a prisoner of war in the camp at Weimar, refutes the charges of the Matin, printed in the French prisoners in Prussia were brutally treated. Professor Clero addresses communication to the families of prisoners, and says he has not a single instance of brutal treatment. He writes: "For nearly twenty-two months I have been detained in Bastard, with three thousand of my comrades. From time to time French prisoners from other parts of Germany have been brought to this camp, so that I have been in contact with thousands of men, and not one has any complaint to make regarding treatment. However, I do speak of my own personal experiences. As I speak German and have been permitted to see the camp at will, I have had for extensive observation, and to say, in order to calm the my countrymen at home, that I have not seen a single instance of brutality. On the contrary, everything is done for us here. I have heard an insulting word or used, and the Matin is entirely formed when it states that prisoners in Germany are and are cruelly treated. "No, we are not depressed. Everything is done to up our spirits and to take care of our health. We have daily long entertainments and concerts, sick and wounded receive treatment by the German physicians and nurses. "The Matin is furthermore mistaken in its allegation that Germans confiscate the food sent to us from home. I want to test against this statement. The little luxuries that are sent are delivered to us unopened, do not know of any single where a package or a parcel is held. Something like two thousand parcels are received every month and every promptly delivered. "Therefore, not only on behalf of myself but on behalf of the thousand Frenchmen in this want to assure our loved ones that we have no complaint to make that we are as happy as we considering our absence from our loved country; that we are treated and that we do not such statements as the Matin will result in any good. We have peace which will enable us to turn to our loved ones, but we desire to know if we are getting the very best possible. "The letter is signed 'Camille Clero, university professor and colonel of the 35th Infantry Regiment."

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