

AUSTRIANS SUFFER SEVERE DEFEAT

ITALIANS STRIKE HARD
IN THE ASTICO VALLEY

Austrians Beaten Back at Several Points with Heavy Losses—Italian Airmen Drop Four Tons of High Explosives on Enemy Torpedo and Submarine Works West of Fiume.

Rome, Aug. 2, via London, 4.25 p. m.—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat in Monday's engagements on the Astico Valley, the war office announced today. Their attacks on the Italian lines at Monte Selugio, Castellato and Monte Cimone were repulsed with extremely heavy losses for the attacking forces, the official statement declares.

An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works west of Fiume yesterday, seriously damaging the plant, the announcement adds.

The text of the statement follows: "Further information received shows the serious nature of the defeat suffered by the enemy in the fighting in the Astico Valley on Monday. After a heavy bombardment of the whole line between Tovo and the Astico Valley, the enemy made demonstrations on Monte Selugio and on Castellato and attacked in force on Monte Cimone, but were defeated with very heavy losses.

"In the Tofana region the enemy again made fruitless efforts against Rocella Wood, and afterwards attacked Cortina d'Ampezzo. Our heavy artillery replied by bombarding villages in the Drave Valley.

"In the Upper Degano Valley the enemy artillery fired on Fornie Avol.

Tri with incendiary shells. We retaliated by partially destroying Mauthon, in the Gail Valley.

"As enemy aircraft had on July 27 attacked Italian open towns on the Lower Adriatic without any military object, one of our strong Caproni squadrons yesterday bombarded the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works, three kilometres west of Fiume. In spite of the heavy fire of anti-aircraft artillery and attacks by enemy aeroplanes our aviators succeeded in dropping four tons of high explosives which did much damage to the works, and set them on fire. During the aerial engagement one enemy aeroplane was brought down above Muggia. One of our Caproni machines was observed landing near Volisca. The others returned safely."

"The others returned safely."

A WEEK WITH
THE
MINE SWEEPERS

By Gordon Bruce.

(Special Correspondent of the New York "Tribune.")

Duty, courage, and efficiency—these three words are the summary of my week's trip in the North Sea aboard a British mine-sweeper. It is hazardous work, this sweeping the seas for enemy mines laid under cover of darkness by the small boats of the Germans.

On my arrival at the naval station I was received cordially by the commandant in command. At once that night there were a number of visiting officers from various branches of the service, and during the evening I got some fresh ideas of what the British Navy stands for. These men told of the most thrilling experiences in the most casual manner. And each one seemed to consider the other fellow's job most dangerous.

They told me much about mine-sweeping. They explained the method by which the seas are kept clear. They drew diagrams to illustrate the mechanism of the mines, paying due tribute to the ingenuity of the enemy. I was amazed at the detailed knowledge which they had of German activities. They told me when and where the deadly explosives would be placed, and certain prophecies made at that time turned out later to be correct. But what impressed me was the bravery and optimism of the men. Fear is not in their vocabulary; yet there were present four officers whose ships had been sunk under them. It was all in the day's work.

"Fishing."

It was somewhat startling to learn how many hundreds of boats and thousands of men are engaged continuously in harvesting those murderous sea bombs. "Fishing," they call it. So next morning I went "fishing." It was a hopeful start, because as we put out from the quay in the dim light of early morning the captain of the mine-sweeper faithfully took me where he was certain the Germans had laid mines.

Another boat, a sister to ours, left harbor at the same time. She was our other half—for British mine-sweeping operations require two boats, while the Germans employ but one. The boats travelled along for many hours side by side. I stood on the bridge with the captain, who seemed always there. Presently a deck hand came up the ladder and handed up two pneumatic lifebelts. The captain silently passed one to me. Then he gave a command, and a signal was flashed to the other boat.

The other boat nosed easily along. There was a clanking of machinery and she made off again, carrying one end of a heavy steel cable. Several hundred yards away she resumed her course, with the cable sagged far down beneath the surface of the water. That was all—we were sweeping.

A Catch.

"Now then," said the skipper, "we are on the job. The Germans sneak out every night and sprinkle mines here, here, and here," indicating the locations on the chart. "They adjust the mooring cables so that the mines will be just under the water at low tide, and a ship cannot possibly have any warning. Devilish thing, isn't it?"

So we ploughed along very slowly keeping abreast of the other vessel, and with nothing to show that we were connected except a few feet of cable where it ran down the side into the apparatus which keeps it below the surface.

It was late in the afternoon that we made our first catch. A sudden

tightening of the cable made it clear that we had hit an obstruction. There was just a slight tremor all through the boat. Everybody stepped to the rail and gazed intently into the water.

"That'll be one," said the commandant, as the cable relaxed. Sure enough, it was "one." The Boche mine broke the surface of the water and floated free, its mooring of one-inch steel cut off as cleanly as if with a mighty pair of shears. As it rolled lazily in the swell it reminded me of a great black turtle with its legs on its back.

"Now," said the captain, "is where our fun comes in." The boat manoeuvred until the mine lay about eighty yards to starboard. Four of the men lined up at the rail. As many Winchester rifles spoke. Then the men bent eagerly forward to see what would be the effect of the volley. Luck was theirs that time. The steel bullets had punctured the air chamber of the mine, and slowly, almost reluctantly, it seemed, the ugly thing sank from sight. The young commandant smiled as he directed the renewal of operations. "There goes two hundred pounds of good German T. N. T.," he chuckled.

German Infamy.

Then he told me an astounding fact. Under The Hague regulations, to which Germany was a subscriber, all mines are fitted with a device which renders them harmless when they have broken from their mooring cables. But, he said, while the safety attachment may be found on the German mines right enough, somehow it fails to work. Springs and valves may be so tampered with that the mine is quite as deadly when floating free as when properly moored.

Next morning we caught another one. As the shout from the look-out announced that the mine had come to the surface, the commandant sent below for two rifles. When they had been brought he produced several boxes of cartridges containing leaden bullets. "It may take some time," he said. "But we will try to explode this one. The lead will not penetrate the steel walls of the air chamber, and after a bit we may hit one of the horns." It did take some time—thirty minutes, to be exact. At eighty yards those five tiny horns, plungers or triggers, as they are variously called, do not present much of a target. But at last a chance shot from one of our rifles found one of them.

There was an explosion that made our teeth rattle, while a huge volume of black smoke belched upward into the still air, and a shining column of water shot straight up through the black cloud to a height of fifty or sixty feet. It was a remarkable sight. Above the ominous smoke cloud the column of water glistened in the morning sun; below it was dull and grey, and both parts of this perpendicular jet were visible at one time—just for a fleeting second. Then the water poured back through the smoke, and the grim cloud drifted off over the waste of the North Sea.

And we went on sweeping.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN
HAS RECOVERED

Halifax, Aug. 2.—Sir Frederick Borden, who was slightly indisposed while returning from Ottawa to his home at Canning, last week, has recovered and has been out motoring every day this week.

HUN AIRMEN NOT
KEEN TO MEET
THE BRITISH

Two More Enemy Craft Accounted for Yesterday—British Artillery Doing Great Work.

London, August 2.—The British official statement issued this evening reads:

"There is nothing to report. The day was comparatively quiet, except for hostile artillery activity against Trones Wood."

"During the last 24 hours our artillery, in co-operation with the flying corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandcourt, and also further emplacements on other parts of the front."

"A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down and another damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combats."

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets.

Enemy Starts with a Handicap.

The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the premier said it was the burden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own country, as for permanent measures for mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies, these would be left to each country. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

Bright Omens for Future.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a general disposition among manufacturers to use all resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization.

Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to revolution. The board of trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, etc.

The government, added the premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith emphasized two points, first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas; second, that "these resolutions are not aimed at neutrals."

"The attention of the government," continued the premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, with regard to these resolutions, that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. That is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defense against economic aggression threatening the Allies' most vital interests, and in carrying them into effect every endeavor will be made to secure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems and modifications in the solution of all problems.

Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement, and said the questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, the Ulster Unionist leader said, it would be as vital a victory for Great Britain as any that could be won on the field.

Sir John A. Simon, ex-secretary of

the House of Commons on the resolution of the Paris economic conference, said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination, in economic as in military spheres. The second was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets.

Enemy Starts with a Handicap.

The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the premier said it was the burden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own country, as for permanent measures for mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies, these would be left to each country. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

Bright Omens for Future.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a general disposition among manufacturers to use all resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization.

Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to revolution. The board of trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, etc.

The government, added the premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith emphasized two points, first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas; second, that "these resolutions are not aimed at neutrals."

"The attention of the government," continued the premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, with regard to these resolutions, that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. That is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defense against economic aggression threatening the Allies' most vital interests, and in carrying them into effect every endeavor will be made to secure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems and modifications in the solution of all problems.

Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement, and said the questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, the Ulster Unionist leader said, it would be as vital a victory for Great Britain as any that could be won on the field.

Sir John A. Simon, ex-secretary of

the House of Commons on the resolution of the Paris economic conference, said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination, in economic as in military spheres. The second was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets.

Enemy Starts with a Handicap.

The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the premier said it was the burden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own country, as for permanent measures for mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies, these would be left to each country. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

Bright Omens for Future.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a general disposition among manufacturers to use all resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization.

ENTENTE ONE IN ECONOMIC
AS WELL AS MILITARY AIMS

Resolved to Wage Economic War Together and Prevent German Attack on Markets of Allies, as well as Neutrals, After the War—Belgium and Serbia Must Be Restored Materially and Economically to Former Status.

London, Aug. 2, 4.50 p. m.—Premier Asquith, on opening the discussion in the House of Commons on the resolution of the Paris economic conference, said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination, in economic as in military spheres. The second was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets.

Enemy Starts with a Handicap.

The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the premier said it was the burden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own country, as for permanent measures for mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies, these would be left to each country. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

Bright Omens for Future.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a general disposition among manufacturers to use all resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization.

Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to revolution. The board of trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, etc.

The government, added the premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith emphasized two points, first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas; second, that "these resolutions are not aimed at neutrals."

"The attention of the government," continued the premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, with regard to these resolutions, that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. That is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defense against economic aggression threatening the Allies' most vital interests, and in carrying them into effect every endeavor will be made to secure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems and modifications in the solution of all problems.

Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement, and said the questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, the Ulster Unionist leader said, it would be as vital a victory for Great Britain as any that could be won on the field.

Sir John A. Simon, ex-secretary of

the House of Commons on the resolution of the Paris economic conference, said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination, in economic as in military spheres. The second was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets.

Enemy Starts with a Handicap.

The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the premier said it was the burden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own country, as for permanent measures for mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies, these would be left to each country. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

Bright Omens for Future.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a general disposition among manufacturers to use all resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization.

Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to revolution. The board of trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, etc.

The government, added the premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith emphasized two points, first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas; second, that "these resolutions are not aimed at neutrals."

"The attention of the government," continued the premier, "has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, with regard to these resolutions, that the resolutions might be directed against neutrals. That is not the case. The resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defense against economic aggression threatening the Allies' most vital interests, and in carrying them into effect every endeavor will be made to secure neutrals against suffering."

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the premier, but no one could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval of social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems and modifications in the solution of all problems.

Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement, and said the questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, the Ulster Unionist leader said, it would be as vital a victory for Great Britain as any that could be won on the field.

Sir John A. Simon, ex-secretary of

the House of Commons on the resolution of the Paris economic conference, said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination, in economic as in military spheres. The second was to make preparations for the period following the declaration of peace in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

"Our eyes have been opened," said the premier, "as to the meaning of the manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests and the use to which, with advantage, this system could be put in time of war."

Germany, Mr. Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans already were organizing their industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente allies, he said, and for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets.

Enemy Starts with a Handicap.

The Germans would start with obvious advantages, the premier continued, through their action in destroying the works and factories in the invaded countries, and because of the fact that they had a large maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming of peace and the resolutions of the conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed.

Premier Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition to peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored, not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland would be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war and during the period of reconstruction, the premier said it was the burden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own country, as for permanent measures for mutual assistance and co-operation among the Allies, these would be left to each country. He emphasized the point that the resolutions were not aimed at neutrals.

Bright Omens for Future.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, continued the premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness and there was a general disposition among manufacturers to use all resources of the country to increase the output and improve the organization.

Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to revolution. The board of trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents in respect to dyes, spelter, etc.

The government, added the premier, was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formulation of an after-the-war policy in social and industrial matters intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the results of modern industry.

Reviewing the situation in general, Premier Asquith emphasized two points, first, the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas; second, that "these resolutions are not aimed at neutrals."

GRAND COUNCIL
ROYAL ARCANUM
ENDS SESSIONS

Increased Rate to be Discussed at Adjourned Meeting Next Month—Grand Officers Installed.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Aug. 2.—The annual session of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum, for the Maritime Provinces, was completed this evening. Many of the delegates left for their homes to-night.

At this afternoon's session Rev. F. T. McFadden, D. D., of Richmond, Va., past supreme regent and representative of the Supreme Council, was heard in connection with the increase in rates which has been suggested by the Supreme Council. Rev. Dr. McFadden explained in brief why the supreme body deemed the increase advisable. The increase has not gone into effect but will be finally considered at an adjourned meeting of the Supreme Council to be held in September.

The next session is to be held at Amherst, N. S.

Just before the close of this afternoon's session Rev. Dr. McFadden installed officers as follows: Grand Regent, W. B. Stodd, Halifax; Grand Vice-Regent, H. A. Porter, St. John; Grand Orator, H. H. Schaefer, Shediac; Grand Secretary, J. P. Allison, Sackville; Grand Treasurer, E. F. Hartt, Halifax; Grand Chaplain, C. H. Perry, Sussex; Grand Guide, G. G. Wetmore, St. John; Grand Warden, T. H. Frances, Halifax; Grand Sentry, W. A. K. McQueen, Dorchester; grand trustees remain the same as before, Hiram Goudey, Yarmouth; T. H. Frances, Halifax; C. A. McLennan, Truro. The representative to the Supreme Council

was Rev. Dr. McFadden.

The next session is to be held at Amherst, N. S.

Just before the close of this afternoon's session Rev. Dr. McFadden installed officers as follows: Grand Regent, W. B. Stodd, Halifax; Grand Vice-Regent, H. A. Porter, St. John; Grand Orator, H. H. Schaefer, Shediac; Grand Secretary, J. P. Allison, Sackville; Grand Treasurer, E. F. Hartt, Halifax; Grand Chaplain, C. H. Perry, Sussex; Grand Guide, G. G. Wetmore, St. John; Grand Warden, T. H. Frances, Halifax; Grand Sentry, W. A. K. McQueen, Dorchester; grand trustees remain the same as before, Hiram Goudey, Yarmouth; T. H. Frances, Halifax; C. A. McLennan, Truro. The representative to the Supreme Council

was Rev. Dr. McFadden.

The next session is to be held at Amherst, N. S.

Just before the close of this afternoon's session Rev. Dr. McFadden installed officers as follows: Grand Regent, W. B. Stodd, Halifax; Grand Vice-Regent, H. A. Porter, St. John; Grand Orator, H. H. Schaefer, Shediac; Grand Secretary, J. P. Allison, Sackville; Grand Treasurer, E. F. Hartt, Halifax; Grand Chaplain, C. H. Perry, Sussex; Grand Guide, G. G. Wetmore, St. John; Grand Warden, T. H. Frances, Halifax; Grand Sentry, W. A. K. McQueen, Dorchester; grand trustees remain the same as before, Hiram Goudey, Yarmouth; T. H. Frances, Halifax; C. A. McLennan, Truro. The representative to the Supreme Council

was Rev. Dr. McFadden.

The next session is to be