

AFTER A BIG SHELLING



This pile of empty gun cartridge cases indicates one day's work of two guns on the British front during the bombardment. Note that while the fastest auto trucks in the world are used to bring up the full ammunition, any old ox-cart wagon is good enough to take them back for refilling.

Hard Fighting But Enemy Beaten

London, July 28.—Since the completion of the capture of Pozieres, the news from the British front in France is mainly of artillery actions and testing encounters at various points on the German line. The comparative quiet and hot, heavy weather, it is assumed have given the Germans an opportunity to bring up further troops and guns with a view to renewed attempts to recapture Pozieres, where, however, according to unofficial reports, the British troops have further consolidated their positions. To-day's official reports show that there has been hard fighting all day, with some fluctuations of fortune, but that in the end the British improved their positions northeast of Pozieres, and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

Similarly, from the eastern front there is little fresh news. There is much comment in the European capitals on the effect of the loss of the last great Turkish fortress in Armenia from which place the Turks are said to be looking down to exhaustion of their ammunition supplies, is likely to have in Constantinople, and also as to the influence this defeat, coupled with the success of the Russians towards Bredy, in opening the road to Lemberg, will have in Greece and Roumania.

The Associated Press correspondent at Athens learns that there is no longer any likelihood of an attack on the Allied line at Saloniki.

Paris, July 27, 4:50 p. m.—The capture of the village of Pozieres from the Germans puts the British in complete possession of this line in the Somme region.

The fight for Pozieres lasted eleven days—from July 14 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but thirty were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery.

A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout, close by, a heap of bodies remained unburied.

The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

Delville Wood

With the British Army in the field, July 27, via London, July 28.—The British went after Delville Wood again to-day, and took it.

The Germans had been quiet because the British made no infantry attack, but all the while the machine guns had been rattling and the artillery had kept up a thunderous drum beat in what before this offensive would have been a quiet zone as a violent artillery duel. So Delville Wood has continued to be a battlefield since the first day of the offensive. The British have been in a given area ever directed against field fortifications. Even the gunners were amazed when they computed its volume per minute in preparing the way for the infantry.

The purpose was to leave nothing standing—nothing living—not a single German sniper in a tree, not a single German machine, but to be put out of business by the tornado of shells. Delville Wood has left Trones Wood with a tame reputation. The infantry of both sides have no doubts. Their only protection is shallow trenches, such as are dug in open field operation. A shell which tears a hole among the roots of a tree, killing a man, makes some protection for his neighbor who survives. Snipers and machine guns watch for any head that shows itself up. Patrols who go out in the night engage in hand-to-hand encounters. The flash of a bursting shell may reveal one patrol to another and give it the advantage.

The British had nearly all the Delville Wood after the advance of July 14, but the Germans got an enfilade machine gun and shell-fire on them and took possession of the middle of the wood and of the British dead, who had fought to the last man. But the British kept the southern end of the wood and the adjoining village of Longueval against repeated attacks, raking the Germans with machine guns and shelling them. When the infantry advanced this morning they did not expect to recover the wood, but before the charge had finished they had taken all, except about an acre of the northern end.

The troops engaged around Longueval and Delville, where the fighting exceeded in ferocity, for the possession of the valuable ground, anything yet seen in the offensive, have been both hardened regulars and new recruits.

The new army men, fresh from the English drill grounds, when put into this "hell" crucible, have shown the same racial stubbornness as the regulars.

No shell fire could be worse than this "hell" crucible," have shown the same racial stubbornness as the regulars.

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Other Reports

Petrograd, July 27, via London, July 28.—The official communication from the general headquarters issued this evening reads:

"Western front: During the battles between July 16 and 25, General Sakhoff's troops captured 34,000 Germans and Austrians, 45 cannon and 71 machine guns.

London, July 27.—The British official statement, issued tonight says:

"On our right flank, after hard fighting, we have driven the enemy from the east and northeast of Delville Wood. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

"Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire and sustained a loss of some thirty killed. The British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which we found many Germans killed by our bombardment.

The Common Council of the City of Saint John, under the authority granted, proposes to prepare a Town-Planning Scheme, and has appointed a Commission for that purpose. Any person interested or affected and desiring to be heard with reference to the proposed scheme, should give Notice in writing to the Common Council of the City of Saint John, within Twenty-one days from the date of this Notice.

All owners of Land within the area for which authority has been granted as above, are requested to send their names stating the location and extent of property held, to Mr. A. H. Wetmore, Secretary of the Saint John City Town-Planning Commission.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., the twelfth day of July A.D., 1914.

HERBERT E. WARDROP, Common Clerk.

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USE THE WANT AD. WAY

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, GRAND DIVISION

Moncton, July 27.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick opened in the Bank of Nova Scotia last night, the Rev. W. H. McLeod, president, presiding. The grand officers were in attendance as follows: G. W. P. S. C. Alward, Moncton; G. W. A. Geo. A. Fawcett, Sackville; grand scribe, Rev. W. R. Robinson, St. John; grand chaplain, Rev. B. H. Thomas, Dorchester, and grand pastor, H. H. Stuart, Newcastle. Absent officers were grand treasurer, grand conductor, grand sentinel, grand worthy patriarch: Mr. Reid was appointed acting grand conductor, Mr. McNevin, grand sentinel, and Fred. G. Moore, the junior past grand worthy patriarch, filled that position for the session. At the opening session the following committee were appointed: Finance and audit, W. H. McLeod, A. A. McLeod, F. G. Moore; credential committee, A. C. Reid, Mrs. W. H. McLeod, Rev. W. R. Robinson; enrollment, Geo. A. Fawcett, Miss Mae McLeod, W. H. McNevin; state of the order, Fred. G. Moore; resolutions, A. A. McLeod, Rev. B. H. Thomas.

The report of the session five candidates were initiated into the grand division.

Progress of Order, which report showed that one division had been organized since last meeting, one also being re-organized. During the past two quarters ending Dec. 31, 1913, and March 31, 1914, the following divisions were initiated: Expelled, 5; died, 11; total, 16. Number of members in good standing, 1,887, with an addition of 292 to be heard from, making a total of 2,179.

In the matter of finances during the term the sum of \$409.71 was received from grand scribe, \$409.71 total, \$408.80, and the important part played in the endeavor to secure the same by the old and honored order of the Sons of Temperance. The treasurer's report showed the following: Balance on hand at last report, \$28.93; amount received from grand scribe, \$409.71; total, \$438.64; expenditures, \$417.08; balance on hand, \$16.57. Although the membership had increased, the grand division was not in actual as a number of divisions dropped had been dead timber for a long time.

The report of Grand Patron H. H. Stuart showed total juvenile membership on Sept. 30, last year to be 348, on June 30, 1914, 373, 108 boys and 164 girls, a loss of 76 in the nine months. One reorganized band and one new band, the last grand division, and a loss of none.

Visitors at this afternoon's session were: Stipendiary Magistrate E. B. Peck, of Hopewell; ex-Grand Master, of Moncton, and Rev. Mr. Wilson, general secretary of the N. B. branch of the Dominion Alliance, who is now the grand worthy patriarch of the P. E. I. Grand Division. They all made brief but interesting addresses.

An interesting representative present at the grand division was W. H. Patterson, of St. John, who is in his eightieth year, a past grand worthy associate and for sixty-seven years connected with the order. Mr. Patterson addressed the meeting in an interesting manner, dealing with conditions in the old days and making strong and impressive denunciation of the great liquor evil. Another old and esteemed member present was E. B. Hicks, who has reached his eighty-sixth year. At the afternoon's session the sum of \$25 was voted towards the expenses of the temperance alliance.

GET SHARE OF FORTUNE

Frederick W. Morrison, a "longshoreman," of 61 Mecklenburg street; Mrs. Annie Gillespie, of 148 Gormain street, whose husband is a steeplecave, and Mrs. George Gregory, of 37 Broad street, whose husband is a co-worker of her sister's, each to receive a \$7,000 slice of an estate valued at \$160,000 left by an uncle, John G. Morrison, of Berkeley (Cal.), who died in 1908.

The estate is to be divided among the two sisters of the deceased, who are to receive \$21,000 apiece, but seventeen nieces and nephews, who will get approximately \$7,000 each. The uncle, who had battled his way to the front ranks of the moneyed men of the west, was born in St. Andrews (N. B.), the third oldest of four boys. In the early sixties he started for California in search of gold, and whether he was successful is pretty well determined by the estate he left. The uncle never married and never made a will, necessitating more or less formalities and red tape in settling the estate. The two sisters, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Gillespie, are living in California.

RURAL CREDIT LEGISLATION

Provisions of the New Legislation in the United States

(Bradstreet's)

Rural credit legislation at length took shape this week in the form of the federal farm loan act, which became a law Monday through the signature of President Wilson. This act aims to promote agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on the security of farm mortgages at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods. Two farm mortgage systems are provided under the new law; one for operating through regional land banks and the other through joint stock banks. Both are to be under the supervision of a Federal Farm Loan Board in the Treasury Department, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman, an ex-officio and four members appointed by the President. Under the bill the country is to be divided into twelve farm loan districts, in each of which a federal land bank is to be established with a subscribed capital stock of not less than \$750,000, shares being \$5 each. Branches may be established in that kind may be formed by ten or more, thereafter the stock remaining unsold is to be bought by the Secretary of the Treasury for the government, which, however, will not receive any dividends on its stock. Provision is made for transferring the original stock at par to associations or borrowers, who, it is expected, will ultimately own all the stock in the banks.

Loans to be made by the federal land banks generally through national farm loan associations. An association of this kind may be formed by ten or more persons who own and cultivate farm land qualified as security for the loans. The act provides that these associations, provided the aggregate loans do not exceed \$25,000, may borrow at 6 per cent in its association to an amount equivalent to 5 per cent of the amount of the loans, the stock being held in trust as security for the member's loan. In like manner, a borrower may subscribe in stock of the latter to an amount equal to 5 per cent of the sum it wants for its members, which in turn is to be held by the bank as security for the loans made directly to the borrower. Where a borrower has no money to pay for his stock in the association, he may borrow the price of the stock on his land. Each stockholder in an association is liable for its acts up to twice the amount of the stock he holds.

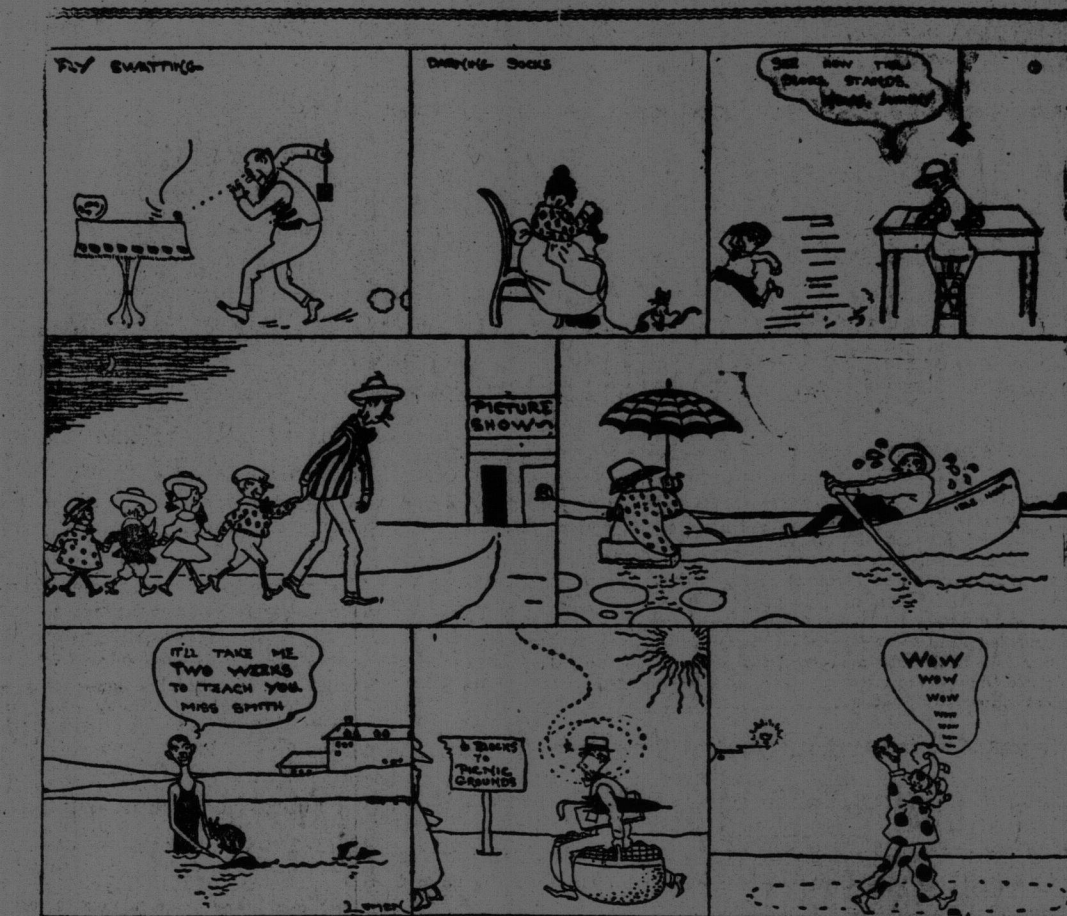
Before obtaining a loan a member of an association must fill out an application, which will be referred to a loan committee of the association, which will make the property offered as security. After approval by the loan committee, the application must be referred to the federal land bank, who must investigate the solvency and character of the borrower. The amount of a loan is to be determined by the land bank, but not to exceed 80 per cent of the value of the property offered as security, and only for the following purposes, viz., for the purchase of land, for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and live stock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the farm, or to provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands, or to liquidate indebtedness of the borrower. The federal land bank association is established in the county in which the land is situated, or, if the land is in two or more counties, in the county in which the largest part of the land is situated. The association may be reduced or recalled.

No loan may be made for more than 10 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the permanent insured improvements upon it, or can be less than \$100, and no individual can borrow less than \$100 or more than \$10,000. Each mortgage must be for the repayment of the loan under an amortization plan, by a fixed number of annual or semi-annual installments, and the debt by the end of the term of the loan. The amount of the installment is to be determined by the federal land bank, and may be reduced or recalled.

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Forms of "Universal Service" Now in Operation



000, however, the management will comprise three district directors appointed by the Farm Loan Board, one of whom is to be chairman, and six local directors elected by the associations. At least one of the district directors must be a farmer. Compensation paid to the directors must be approved by the Farm Loan Board. The associations are to be managed by unpaid directors and a secretary-treasurer receiving a compensation determined by the directors. In localities where conditions do not render practicable the formation of associations, the land banks may be authorized by the Farm Loan Board to make loans through agents approved by the Farm Loan Board. These agents may be mortgage companies or savings institutions chartered by the state. In addition to the instruments already mentioned, however, the law permits the establishment of joint stock land banks to carry on the business of lending directly to borrowers on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds. Such banks must have a capital of not less than \$250,000 each, and will be under the supervision of the Farm Loan Board, but will have no financial assistance from the government. These banks are subject to the limitations as to territory and as to the percentage of value of land and improvements on which they can make loans, but are not subject to the restrictions as to the purposes of the loans, nor as to the amount to be loaned to a single individual, imposed on the federal land banks. They are, however, subject to the same provisions as to interest rates, the amortization system of repayment, and as to commissions or fees. They are limited to the business of making loans on the security of land and improvements, and are exempted from taxation, but their capital stock is not. Machinery for examination of both classes of banks and for the enforcement of the law, which imposes penalties for violations of its provisions, malfeasance in office, fraud, embezzlement, defalcation or other illegal practices.

CHEERFUL FINANCING UNDER MANITOBA TORIES

Winnipeg, July 27.—For the fifth time W. W. Horwood, former provincial agent, is telling under oath the story of Manitoba parliament buildings. He took the stand in the assizes court this afternoon as the first witness for the crown in the trial of Sir Rodmond Roblin, George R. Caldwell and James H. Howden, and a start was made on the evidence which will be continued tomorrow. He told of calling for tenders. Two were received—from the Sons and the Lyall firm.

Horwood told of Mr. Caldwell speaking to him of a campaign fund. This was when the tenders were being built. Mr. Caldwell, he said, asserted it was "customary to add campaign funds to the tenders," and that he had been told by the crown that the money was raised in Regina through changing from brick to stone. The witness said he advised placing the fund in the tenders, and Mr. Caldwell told him to take instructions from Dr. R. M. Simpson. Dr. Simpson told him he thought \$80,000 should be put on, and Kelly told him the "fools wanted to put in another \$100,000, and could not protect it."

PLEASSED WITH THE WAY PROHIBITION WORKS IN HALIFAX

Reports from business men, clerical, street car conductors, in short from all classes of citizens for the three weeks, from July 1 up to the 21st, testify to the beneficial result of the closing of the licensed bars.

Former anti-prohibitionists frankly stated that they did not believe conditions in this city could have been so changed for the better.

The vigilance of the police is to be commended.

The licensees deserve credit for the respect shown for the Temperance Act. The police records show that from the 1st day of July to the 21st of July last year, under license, there were 116 arrests for drunkenness and forty-two arrests for disturbance, resisting arrest and interfering with the police and for the same period this year under prohibition, there were nine arrests for drunkenness, and three for disturbance. That is for 1913, there were 168, and for 1914 there were twelve. The small number of weeks demonstrate the value of well enforced prohibition.

H. R. GRANT, General Secretary Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance.

A FACT, AS TO EDITORS

On rainy days, and also on other occasions which are not uncommon with the postman's visits, we find the whole of a truth in the words of the Thomas, Ga. Times.

If you see an editor who pleases everybody, there will be a glass plate over his face and he will not be standing up.

FREE CLINICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Halifax Mail)

At the next meeting of the school board the committee appointed to deal with certain matters relative to the vitally important subject of medical inspection will make their report. Consideration is being given to a suggestion which must surely commend itself to all who recognize what an invaluable asset perfect physical fitness is to the young man and the young woman. It is that of a free dental clinic to be held at the offices of three physicians ideal to which such an institution should aspire, and free eye and ear clinics to be held at the offices of three physicians who have indicated their willingness to hold them. These entitled to attend the clinic will be children passed upon and recommended by the medical inspector as needing treatment, and the idea is to have the school board bear the expense in connection with the treatment which the children receive. It is also not unlikely that a second school nurse will be appointed, it being thought that for the present the work of medical inspection can be efficiently done by Dr. Blackadder in association with the two nurses. The committee appointed to consider the matter of the free clinic consists of the chairman of the school board and Dr. Ralph Woodbury.

EXCURSIONS PLANNED.

Preliminary arrangements were made yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of Rotary club members in the board of trade rooms for the first of a series of excursions on Saturdays in August for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. The first excursion for Hampton will be held on Saturday, August 1st, and will consist of a motor party of about 100 persons. The conveyance have been offered to appeal to every preference. Special train accommodations will be provided; a boat will be run from Indiantown wharf, and automobiles will be secured to take those direct from their homes to Hampton who prefer to go that way. The committee in charge of the excursions, is a large one, but the old theory that large numbers move slowly is not true of this one. Another meeting will be held Monday afternoon to perfect plans and details. Among the members of the committee were: E. A. Schofield, chairman; H. G. Marr, Harold Rivington, Clinton Brown, Frank Lewis, Engineer Hatfield, and A. M. Belding.

FORMER P. E. I. MAN DEAD; WAS MILLIONAIRE

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 27.—John Francis Campton who died recently in Denver (Col.) was born near St. John, P. E. I. He was worth ten million dollars and was largely interested in mining here and elsewhere. He was a member of the Foundation of his fortune was laid by mining ventures in Colorado, Nevada and California.

FRECKLES

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remove Them With the Ointment Prescription.

This prescription for the removal of freckles was written by a prominent physician and is usually so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by any druggist under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of ointment and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely. Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength ointment; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

How You May Reduce Your Weight

Overstoutness is a very unwelcome condition, especially in the present day, when slender figures are so fashionable, and every reader of this paper has noticed the tendency of some people to put on an excessive amount of fat. The weight of the body is not a matter of mere vanity, but one of health and strength. It is a matter of life and death. If you are overweight, you are liable to all the ailments of obesity, and you are sure to starve yourself, eat all you want, but go to your druggist and get all of orline in capsule form and take one with each meal.

If you happen to be one of those whose weight is more than it should be, don't try to starve yourself, eat all you want, but go to your druggist and get all of orline in capsule form and take one with each meal.

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