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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 24, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

Monday morning's news that a Russian cavalry force has joined the British on the southern bank of the Tigris is hailed in London with keen satisfaction. The Grand Duke's hard-riding horsemen are days ahead of time, and their arrival is a pleasant surprise. They show how near is effective co-operation between the British and Russian armies in Mesopotamia, for while this bold cavalry is probably two days' march in advance of any considerable force of infantry and guns, its arrival means an earlier junction of forces than was believed possible, and will justify expectation of highly important events in Asia Minor in short order. It is considered possible that the Russians have already cut the Baghdad railway. That Turkish communications will be interrupted soon seems certain enough.

The Grand Duke wears seven-league boots. He may be at Baghdad before the British. If not they will enter it together. The importance of these movements is great. Of what would follow the fall of Baghdad a well-informed authority said recently:

"The appeal for assistance sent out by the Turkish military authorities to Baghdad to check the Russian advance on Baghdad is likely to meet with as strong and prompt a response as the Germans are capable of at this time. For Baghdad is the keystone of the great railway which has hitherto represented to the Teuton mind the promised supremacy of Germany in the Near East. If Baghdad should fall the moral effect in Germany would be serious as would, of course, the political and military effect. It is not too much to say that the whole framework of German diplomacy in the East for nearly twenty years would collapse if the Anglo-Russian armies enter the city of Haroun-el-Raschid."

Evidently they will enter it soon.

Saturday and Sunday brought still heavier fighting at Verdun. The new divisions lately brought up by the Germans have made some progress, but though the assault is heavy the French have beaten off heavier ones on many occasions since the Germans first struck at Verdun. That was ninety-one days ago.

The world never before saw such fierce and prolonged fighting as that around Verdun during these thirteen weeks. Yet although Joffre had a million British within call, he asked for no help, so far, at least, as moving British divisions to Verdun is concerned. The British took over more of the French line, and so released French troops which went to Petain. Germany evidently still hopes to press the French hard enough at Verdun to break up preparations for an Allied offensive on other parts of the line. Joffre does not readily change his plans under enemy compulsion. He is not likely to do so now.

Nothing is heard of late about the much advertised German attack on the Allies at Salonika. The Turks are staggering, and the Bulgarians are evidently sulking under German control. Rumors still wait to see the result of the opening of the summer clash between the Russians and the Germans on the eastern front. The Roumanian army is now probably much larger and better equipped than it was a year ago. Germany is bidding desperately for Roumanian support. It would mean half-a-million bayonets. The Allies do not expect anything worse than continued Roumanian neutrality.

A WORD AS TO "SCANDALS"

Judge W. W. Wells is a Westmorland county man; Mr. W. S. Fisher, of St. John, is a prominent manufacturer in Westmorland county also; Mr. W. B. Chandler, K.C., is a Moncton man. As these gentlemen, who are well known Conservatives, were members of Royal Commissions which investigated various activities of the present local administration. These are men who certainly would not be prejudiced against an innocent and confiding government. It is well to keep in mind that these verdicts were recorded by commissioners whom the government appointed, who were politically friendly to the defendants, but who were independent enough to call a spade a spade.

Just now government organs of the type of the Moncton Times and the St. John Standard, noting the growing hostility of the public toward dishonesty in public affairs, are complaining bitterly that this is a campaign of scandal. Well, it is; for it has to do with the

trial of a scandalous government, many of whose acts and policies constituted some of the gravest scandals in New Brunswick's political history.

The futile endeavor of these government organs is to persuade the people that the opposition organizers have uttered false accusations against the administration and its followers. The answer to that is familiar to every sensible person in New Brunswick. It has not been necessary to "manufacture" any scandals against this government; it has only been a matter of making the public familiar with the scandals of political activity, namely, those for which the government and its followers are responsible, and to do so has been a public service of high value.

The organizers of the opposition, knowing the nature of the men and of the transactions with which they have had to deal, have been vigilant, persistent, and almost uniformly successful. They have proven the guilt of the government, and of many of its followers in the House, before tribunals of the government's own choosing. Convicted under such circumstances the government has been driven to the expedient—the Fleming case is a notorious instance—of seeking to discredit the verdicts of its own commissioners. The Dugal commission held up Mr. Fleming to the scorn of the whole country. No sooner was that verdict recorded than Mr. Fleming's successor at Fredericton, the government which is now seeking a favorable verdict in Westmorland, passed through the Legislature a resolution designed to distort the finding of the commission, and to rehabilitate Mr. Fleming, in the hope that public opinion might be to some extent mollified by the action of the local parliament.

The result of that resolution was to increase the contempt which the public felt for the Legislature and the government which made this degraded use of it. The public has seen ministers and members of the Legislature going into office, or back into private life, either in fear of consequences to come or because exposure of their acts made their expulsion necessary. The public knows, therefore, that if this is a campaign of scandal it is so inevitably because of the conduct of the government and of its followers. If the government organs were to print today, without garbling, the reports recorded by the various commissions which have investigated public matters in this province during the last eight years, they would sign the death warrant of the administration. Every scandal that has been published has arisen from the conduct of some government politician, or official, or from the reports of commissions inquiring into such transactions.

Mr. J. L. Stewart, M.P., packed the whole truth about this government into a few words when, in reply to the plea that the party should be "reformed from within," he said: "The way to reform this government is to kick it out." The truth of that is well recognized. It should be kicked out. We shall see presently how far the influence of the federal administration and the power and patronage of the local organization, unscrupulously applied, will go in preventing Mr. Stewart's medicine from being administered.

THE INDEPENDENT VIEW.

A government is on trial in Westmorland. The following remarks concerning that government were not made by opposition newspapers, or opposition organizers, but by an independent member of the New Brunswick Legislature who knows the government, root and branch, and who denounces them as corrupt and utterly unworthy to remain in office.

"In view of the revelations respecting rottenness in the public works department, and of the charges and counter charges respecting other departments of the government, it is particularly well to ask the Governor-General of Canada to issue a royal commission to investigate the whole New Brunswick government, and to appoint some one to administer the public affairs of the province while the investigation into the charges is in progress. The people of New Brunswick have no confidence in the honesty of men who have publicly endorsed the blackmail conspiracy of which ex-Premier Fleming was the chief. The only way to reform this government is to kick it out."

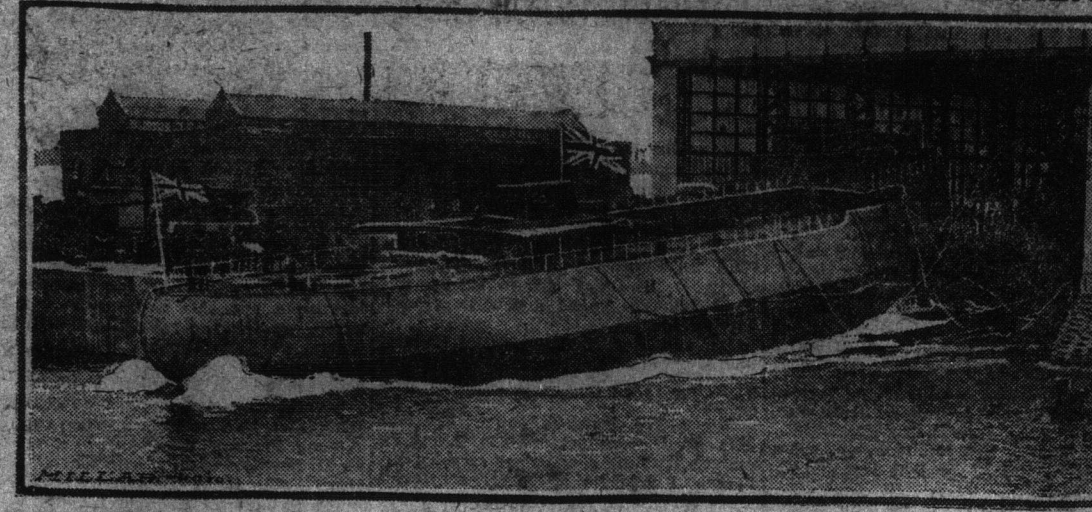
These are the words of Mr. J. L. Stewart, M.P., editor and publisher of the Chatham World, a Conservative newspaper of independent tendencies. Are the people of New Brunswick to believe Mr. Stewart, who has no axe to grind, or are they to be guided by government organs edited or controlled by Mr. Baxter, Mr. Murray, Mr. George Jones, Mr. H. W. Woods, Mr. B. Frank Smith, and other desperate gentlemen who must "hang together or hang separately"?

Another independent view of the conditions with which the electors of Westmorland are now called to deal is found in the editorial columns of the independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen. The Citizen tells us how New Brunswick is regarded in other parts of Canada. It finds that under the Clarke-Baxter government the state of affairs prevailing in New Brunswick is very much like that which prevailed in Manitoba before the recent political revolution there. The Ottawa Citizen says:

"A political situation is rapidly developing in New Brunswick not unlike what happened in Manitoba last year. The lieutenant-governor may be compelled to dissolve the Legislature. Ever since Hon. J. K. Fleming had to resign the premiership, after being found guilty of compelling government contractors to pay him money, the government has stood discredited."

It has the monopoly of representation in the province. There are only two Liberals, both French-speaking with little or no knowledge of English, to represent the opposition. With the limited means at its

THE LAUNCHING OF THE J. D. HAZEN ICE-BREAKER



disposal, the opposition has exposed a legislature honeycombed with ignorance and greed and vice. No action has been taken by the legislature to repudiate ex-Premier Fleming's transactions. Rather has the guilty politician been whitewashed, and recommended for a wider field of political activity; namely, nomination as Federal Conservative candidate to oppose Mr. Frank Carvell in Carleton county.

Patronage officials and private members have been proven guilty of wrong-doing, and a large sum of money, the proceeds of provincial guaranteed bonds for the St. John Valley railway, would seem to be unaccounted for. One independent Conservative member, Mr. J. L. Stewart, publisher of the Chatham World, said, himself, in a speech on the corrupt oligarchy, and he is now calling upon the lieutenant-governor to kick the government out, or for the Governor-General of Canada to issue a royal commission to investigate the whole New Brunswick government, and to appoint someone to administer the public affairs of the province while the investigation into the charges is in progress.

"Parliamentary government in Canada is almost a discredited to the great British institution of representative assemblies. Perhaps much of the trouble is possible because the elected assemblies are not truly representative. The instrument of self-government has been abused and policies discredited by the election manipulators and patronage hunters. Electoral reform is a prime need, to ensure the election of parties on a basis of proportional representation, instead of elections being controlled by the small and venal minority known as the floating vote."

The government that whitewashed the "guilty politician" and recommended him for a wider field of political activity, is now appealing to the people for a lease of life, through the by-election in Westmorland's answer to?

BLAIR QUOTES COLONEL GUTHRIE.

The attention of Hon. George J. Clarke and his surviving colleagues is directed to a letter published in this issue of The Telegraph in which Mr. H. M. Blair, formerly secretary of the Department of Public Works, names Colonel P. A. Guthrie as a witness to the truth of Blair's assertion that, when the investigation of his conduct in the Public Works Department was going on, or was about to begin, Blair was urged by the Premier to go away or to play sick during the inquiry, with the assurance that his salary would be forthcoming just the same.

This matter is far more important than could be any mere dispute between the Premier and Mr. Blair as to veracity. The burden of the Blair charge, which he says Colonel P. A. Guthrie can prove, is that, having decided upon the investigation of Blair's conduct by a Royal Commission, the Premier suggested to the accused a course which would have kept him away, prevented him from testifying, kept him still under government pay, and which would have had a tendency to make him friendly instead of hostile and dangerous to the government. It is asserted positively in the letter that Colonel Guthrie personally brought the Premier's proposition to Blair, that the Premier afterwards made the same proposition by telephone, and that, since then, Blair has been under the government's pay, and has been a member of the government in St. John, Mr. Blair in the presence of Colonel Guthrie, told Hon. Mr. Murray, Hon. Mr. Baxter, Hon. Mr. Landry, and Hon. Mr. Morrissey, all about this proposal by the Premier, and that Colonel Guthrie there and then corroborated the part regarding the delivery of the message from Hon. Mr. Clarke.

These statements are of interest, as has been said, not because of their bearing upon a mere question of veracity between two men—there is a third now, anyway—but because of their bearing upon the investigation and the whole character of the government, and because of the situation which would have been created if the official had been silenced and removed from the jurisdiction of the commission, still under pay, as W. H. Berry was removed from the jurisdiction of the Dugal commission, silenced, and under pay.

The investigation of Mr. Morrissey's deputy was not brought about only by the government's passion for purity in public affairs. It resulted from a bitter fight within the party, and, while the government yielded to those who demanded the head of the deputy, the government fully realized that he had long been an active party worker and was a sharer of many party secrets upon the guarding of which the life and the reputation—or what remained of it—of the government in some measure depended. He was better absent, as Berry was.

The Standard, in replying to a letter by Hon. John Morrissey recently, made the statement that Hon. Mr. Clarke never made these proposals to Mr. Blair, but that it merely was suggested to the official that he absent himself from his usual duties while the investigation was proceeding. This, as The Telegraph remarked at the time, was distinctly a

horse of another color. While the Standard's version bore no official brand, it is the only explanation that has been forthcoming, and Premier Clarke was and is fully entitled to whatever benefit may arise from it. That version described the messages to Blair as natural and harmless. But now comes Mr. Blair again, naming Colonel P. A. Guthrie as having been the messenger bearing to him two propositions, either that he "play sick and remain away from the office," or, failing that, go away for a while, "say to Boston or somewhere, and you will get your salary just the same."

In saying that he was "No Bill Berry," and that there was "no Fleming about him," the ex-deputy Minister of Public Works calls attention to the fact that if he had been silenced, if he had gone away under pay, a feature of this recent investigation would have been an exact duplicate of what took place, for very well known reasons, in the Berry instance.

It is not for us to try this case; but evidently there should be one more investigation. Premier Clarke, or preferably the Lieutenant-Governor, should order evidence taken by an independent tribunal which should hear this new charge against the government. Colonel P. A. Guthrie should be one of the first witnesses. If his evidence is correctly foreshadowed in the Blair letter the duty of the Chief Executive would be conspicuously clear.

LETTING THE CONTRACT.

An interesting pre-election announcement is that the contract for the Valley railway from Gagetown to Westfield was yesterday awarded to the Nova Scotia Construction Company, of which Mr. Thomas Cosentino is the active—if that is the word—manager or superintendent. This movement in Valley railway affairs coincides with the by-election in Westmorland, and with the preparations for the general election which should soon follow.

It would be ungracious to recall that during the 1912 campaign the Valley railway provided in election fund greater than had ever been known in this province. The payment of \$2,000 to Mr. Fleming at that time was only a drop in the bucket. The bucket is said to have contained \$180,000 before the election. Of course, too, that was long before the Crown Land licenses were levied upon for something like another \$100,000. That was a joyous period. There may be another good time coming.

The new contract is for forty miles of road, which will cost, let us say, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. If one were violently to assume that the methods of 1912 may be continued and the Valley railway expenditures taxed to "educate" the electors, the new contract and sub-contracts would appear to offer a rich field for the enterprising. A couple of thousand dollars a mile on forty miles would be below the old scale to be sure, but it would be useful. In the old days the Premier arranged these matters personally—witness the Kennedy payment.

Some of his associates said afterwards that the way of doing business was exceedingly crude. It was; but he got the money. Of course, without who whitewashed him and promoted him to another sphere of political activity would not descend to such a level. Those were evil days.

There is no budding now, of course. The St. John liquor licenses gave up \$6,000 merely for the sheer fun of it. The government didn't know about it. That makes it all the funnier. The government refuses to order the taking of evidence concerning the payments, fearing to spoil the joke.

Mr. Cosentino is said to have had this contract practically in his pocket since last autumn. Out of course that cannot be true for in December last—just before Mr. Todd's as yet mysterious resignation—the Valley company called for tenders by the east side route. Still, Mr. Todd's resignation ought to be fully and frankly explained. With the Dugal revelations fresh in their memory, and knowing some of the things that have happened since that day, the people whose credit is building the railway, and building it in violation of all of the important pledges made in connection with it, may be excused for fearing that in due time other sinister chapters will be added to the record. The government which is in control of the whole situation is the same old government of 1912, minus Mr. Fleming to whom it gave a certificate of character.

ALLISON'S CHANGE.

Colonel J. Wesley Allison appears to be not at all well, and his initial appearance before the Royal Commission at Ottawa was marked by conspicuous and lamentable frailties of memory.

The country will earnestly hope that his memory will improve, for it is a storehouse containing much that the Canadian public should know at this time.

Further comment upon his evidence may await the development of his story.

The country has been very generous to Colonel Allison, in more senses than one. The Minister of Militia and Defence has given him hysterical praise, and an immense amount of rope.

So far as the public knows, this country does not owe Colonel Allison anything. It seems to have paid lavishly by heaping golden opportunities upon him, and crowning him thickly with official certificates of character.

But if the country owes the Colonel nothing, he owes the country much, and first of all, complete frankness. If he will tell all that he knows about a score of things and three or four men, the country will be disposed to appreciate it even though the government may not.

MR. CARVELL ACTS.

Long immunity from punishment has spoiled some of the more reckless conservative newspapers. They have made from time to time grave but utterly groundless charges and insinuations against Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., K.C., and at last, his patience becoming exhausted, he has instructed his solicitors to bring suit against the more serious offenders, including the chief government organs in Toronto, Ottawa, St. John and Halifax.

The Ottawa Journal on Thursday hastened to make a retraction, expressing its regret for one of the articles printed, and attributing the more damaging sentence in it to a typographical error, or an error in proof-reading. This partial retraction was immediately reproduced by the St. John Standard.

In deliberately slandering Mr. Carvell and other Liberal leaders because they have vigorously pressed home charges against the administration, charges which are well founded and which are in the public interest, the worst group of the government newspapers have carried on a campaign which they evidently hoped would either intimidate or discredit the more resolute of the Liberal advocates. Those who know Mr. Carvell well do not doubt recognized all of these accusations as without color of excuse or foundation, but so gross an abuse of the privileges of the press cannot be countenanced, and Mr. Carvell has done well in challenging these desperate and vindictive efforts to destroy his character.

Mr. Carvell has many enemies, but they are all political. He has these enemies because he has carried the fighting home to them and they have learned to fear his activities. He has been guilty of no conduct at any time which warrants these personal attacks upon his character and integrity. Such attacks have been deliberate, vicious and due wholly to unworthy motives. It is time they were stopped.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The session of Parliament is over, but the Royal Commission goes on. They are doing work which is highly unpleasant but absolutely necessary. Those who made it necessary must answer to the country in due time.

They whitewashed Mr. Fleming, but they do not take him to Westmorland. Let it not be overlooked, however, that the men who were Mr. Fleming's associates and who applied the whitewash are today seeking endorsement in the by-election. Are they going to get it?

The shadow of Mr. Fleming falls across the government's campaign in Westmorland. It is the government that whitewashed Mr. Fleming, and made him a Federal standard-bearer, that Mr. Mahoney is defending. Keep that in mind.

More and more recruits are needed. Nobody knows how long the war will last. Stories about starvation in Germany should not interfere with recruiting. Says the Montreal Herald:

"No stock should be taken in these stories. The thing to do is to light on to go ahead with all our preparations for further supplies of men and munitions as though this war was going to be a ten years' war. And it may be, for aught we know! This is not a time to slacken. This is the time to do our utmost. It is the duty of all those in positions of influence to remove any false ideas of an immediate peace."

"The man who enlists tomorrow, unfortunately, stands every bit as good a chance of reaching the firing-line as did any of our boys who sprang to the colors at the first sound of the drum and left with the Princess Pats. Even then there were not lacking those who prophesied that it would all be over before they got there."

At a convention of the Liberals of Yarmouth county (N. S.) Friday, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, the present senator member for the county, was again nominated and Henry T. Drenthmont, of Lower East Pictou, was selected as his running mate.

Sammy Saffiches—"Dad, how many hairs has a man in his head?"

Mr. Saffiches—"It depends on whether he is on good terms with his wife or not, my son."

RETRACTION BY THE STANDARD

(St. John Standard Editorial.)

As long as F. B. Carvell continues in political life and his course does not meet the approval of The Standard this newspaper will not hesitate to fight him, but at the same time we have no desire to resort to unfair weapons. For that reason and for that reason alone The Standard herewith withdraws statements published in this newspaper which, we are now assured were without foundation.

On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings of this week The Standard published despatches received in the ordinary course of news from our Ottawa correspondent dealing with Mr. Carvell's trip to New York, and the engagement by him of a legal firm in that city to secure evidence in connection with matters now under investigation by the Meredith-Duff Commission. Those despatches were received from what The Standard had every reason to believe was a reliable source and were published just as they were received and in good faith. Being now assured that they contained unfounded insinuation to the effect that Mr. Carvell might have given information to German sympathizers this newspaper is quite willing to withdraw them. Having no desire to be unfair we regret their publication. The Standard believes Mr. Carvell to be a bitterly partisan politician, but has no wish to make any unwarranted charge or allegation against him.

MORE GREAT WORK BY CANADIANS

Ottawa, May 19.—How the men of an Edmonton battalion withstood the bombardment of the Germans during a part of a day and well into the darkness of the evening, clinging to their smashed trenches with grim determination, and then springing out to meet the oncoming enemy infantry attack is told in this week's communique from the Canadian general staff representative at the front. Under Lieut. R. C. Arthur, who had the dangerous position during the deadly fire, the detachment poured a heavy rifle and machine gun fire into the advancing Germans, accounting for all the party except two, an officer and sergeant, who managed to reach the Canadian trenches. Lieut. Arthur shot the sergeant himself, and the officer was taken prisoner.

The heroic death of Lieut. "Ted" Doherty, of a Toronto battalion, is related. This plucky young officer, his leg blown off by a shell while in charge of a party holding a crater, thought only of his battalion and his men till he succumbed to his wounds.

Many instances of individual heroism are recounted, also the splendid spirit of the Canadians, who ever long for a close encounter with the enemy.

The communique follows:

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 19.—At several points in the British line the tedious monotony of siege warfare has been interrupted recently by the excitement of attack and counter-attack. Although on an insignificant scale, and directly affecting only a very small proportion of the troops in the vicinity, incidents of this nature give relief beyond belief to the nervous tension of perpetual watchfulness.

The knowledge that some fortunate unit has come into actual grips with the enemy permeates all ranks. Alertness is stimulated. The dull routine of daily duties becomes more bearable. Bombardments lose their terrors, and dreary hours in the front line are enlivened by eager expectations. In the heart of every soldier the hope revives that his turn is coming next to meet his adversaries face to face.

It is in this spirit that our Canadian troops have borne the trials and dangers of the past week.

No operation of note have occurred on their front, but recollection of recent events in which they participated have combined to spur their imagination and maintain their enthusiasm at the highest level, and when the German batteries pound any section of their trenches with unusual persistence there is no other thought among our men than that this may be the precursor to a raid. Flashed against the parapet or crouching in dugout or trench, each braces himself to greet the opportunity.

Here and there an officer or non-commissioned officer moves quietly about, cautioning and encouraging. Prompt assistance is rendered to the buried. Stretched-bearers tend the wounded.

Mud-battered rifles and machine guns are cleaned and cleaned again. Throughout the ordeal content prevails, for the Canadian soldier is sure that his artillery is not idle, and that shells are crashing into the German trenches, even as into his own. It is a test of fortitude, and he prides himself on his superior endurance.

When Enemy Shows Himself.

At last the bombardment ceases, or is lifted to points in the rear. The crucial moment has arrived and not a man but welcomes it. The word is passed along and instantaneously all are on alert. More than that, not a disappointment in store, the enemy remains hidden in his trenches. Only occasionally does he make good his threat and show himself.

A sudden attack occurred not long ago on the front of an Edmonton battalion. Starting in the afternoon an exceptionally heavy bombardment was directed upon the front trenches of this unit, and in spite of the retaliation of our artillery continued for an hour or more after sunset. In several places parapets were badly battered, dugouts smashed, and the trenches blocked, as the result of this destructive fire. Numerous casualties were suffered, but the men from Edmonton held on to their posts with grim determination.

Finally, after a prolonged and furious blast, the firing suddenly ceased and at point where the lines are very close together a party of Germans made a dash for our trenches.

In view of the terrific bombardment apparently no opposition was expected. The enemy was taken by surprise. In a flash our soldiers, under Lieut. R. C. Arthur, had leaped to their feet. From the shattered parapets a withering hail of bullets from rifles and machine guns struck the advancing Germans before they had reached half way. Bombs fell among them thick and fast, and in the withering light many were seen to fall. The impetus of their assault was broken long yards from our trenches. Out of an original party of twenty, only two reached our line, an officer and a sergeant. Staggering blindly over the parapet, both these men fell into our trenches and were taken prisoner. The non-commissioned officer died of his wounds two hours later. The officer who led the attacking party had been hit seven times in the right leg, three times in the left and once in the right arm, but had nevertheless reached his goal, the only man of the party to survive.

Whether or not other assaulting parties attempted to come across on this occasion and were driven back by our fire is uncertain. It is considered probable that they did, but in the darkness, except at clearest range, accurate observation is impossible. At all events, owing to the unflinching resolution of our soldiers in hanging on to their line and the tremendous punishment, one such party was accounted for almost to a man.

Examples of Individual Courage.

The bombardment and subsequent attack gave rise to opportunities for the display of exceptional courage. One of the men who was killed during the attack was a private of the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Trenchers, who was killed by a shell which struck him in the head. He was a very young man, and his death was a great loss to the battalion.

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Fredericton, N. B.

conical exercises at New Brunswick, in sp were largely attended. Twenty-six degrees of them honorary degrees, conferred upon St. Andrews, and Pre-mo, of Columbia, York.

Both of the graduates by U. N. Broad has since distinguished the realm of geology. China, South Africa.

Raymond is a faculty of applied science. Other degrees given Master of Arts, third Arts, three of Bachelor Civil Engineering, two Science in Electrical Engineering, one Bachelor of Science in Law. Four of those who were given bachelors in kind. They were James, McLean, and whom are non-committal the 28th Howitzer Battery.

The annual feature day was the present composed of students. The customary gave the following list of the graduating class.

The academic program in Dr. Cox's class room the proceedings in the term began at 9.15 of his honor the Lieut. Honor Chief Justice. Members of the senate and alumni and others occupied places. Chancellor James called Uppell to deliver the address. The conferring of degrees distinction certificates of medals, prizes. They followed the Rev. A. W. Meahan, drew the address class by F. C. Cron. The conferring of medals, also read a plenary essay.

The Medals.

Adrian B. Gilbert, Douglas gold medal, this prize by Chief Justice. The announcement of the year to be Geology in New Brunswick. Chief superintendent, presented the gold medal to Mr. Fredericton—a doubt this young man has Montgomery-Campbell of the Ketchikan. The conferring of degrees standing among the engineering was presented Flood, of St. John, by the ship prize was presented Smith, of Fredericton.

Miss Grace Fleming, senior, the Alumnae. Miss Mary M. Ches and the Sir Frederic gold medal for the year in college was presented C. E. Maiman, later Battery, by Mr. Doherty.

Cecil H. Turner of the Brydon-Jack Almon gold medal was presented by Mr. Jones.

Dr. Jones announced that Mr. Jones would give the prize to the electrical Engineers of the city and the City of Fredericton. The City of Fredericton the Best Design of a the City of Fredericton. The alumni essay year will be the same these announcements aims prize for the the Freshman course.

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WHEN YIL

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