WOUNDED BAYONETTED BY HUNS ON BATTLEFIELD

ENCAENIA AT ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY

Large Attendance at 52nd Commencement Exercises Begun Last Night.

ST. JOHN MEN IN THE HONOR LIST

Graduating Class Include Four St. John Men—One of Class Lieutenant With the 165th.

Special to The Standard.

St. Joseph's, June 19.—With His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc of St. John presiding, the encoenia exercises of St. Joseph's University were auspiciously inaugurated this evening in Lefebvre Memorial Hall.

The large gathering present for the evening's programme was representative of all phases of the religious, commercial and professional life of the province and included a large number of former graduates who came, many from distant places, to witness the successful passing of another milestone in the record of their Alma Mater.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Rt. Rev. E. Le Blanc, Monsignor Belliveau, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Attorney General of New Brunswick; Hon. O. M. Melanson, Speaker of the Legislature; Hon. A. D. Richard, W. B. Chandler, Moncton; Deputy Mayor Bourgeois, Moncton; A. McSweeney, Dr. Myers, E. A. Reilley, K. C., Dr. Raymond Landry and over a score of clergymen.

The programme of the evening which was of a literary and musical character, was up to the usual standard of past years, and was greatly enjoyed by those present. The programme was as follows:

March—Brazil, orchestra.

Discourse—"Nos Grands Hommes", Rouville B. Noiseux.

Discourse—"The Popes and Peace", Simon C. Oram.

Selection—Allen, orchestra.

Discourse—"Esto Vir", J. Sinai Chasset.

Discourse—"Catholic Teachers and Educational Progress", Joseph F. Clarke.

French song.

Discourse — "La Patrie", Salamon Noiseux.

Discourse—"The Poets' Rebellion", Edward L. Gallagher.

Chorus.

March—Rolfe, orchestra.

God Save the King.

Following the above programme eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter and Dr. Raymond Landry, who spoke at length, their addresses being highly appreciative of the excellent work the University is doing. Special references were made to the many men now prominent in the public life of the Dominion who claim St. Joseph's as their Alma Mater. They also referred to the special honor which had come indirectly to the University through the elevation of Sir P. A. Landry to Knighthood. Hon Mr. Baxter praised the college for the spirit of unanimity and harmony which prevailed in the college between the two races. Mr. Baxter gave the audience a very pleasant surprise when following his English address he spoke in French. The fluency he showed in the latter language won great praise from those present.

This morning in Lefebvre Hall the graduating exercises will be carried out. Bishop Le Blanc will preside and deliver the address to the graduates. Rev. B. Lecavalier, president of the University, will report on the year's work and degrees, diplomas and prizes will be presented.

The graduating class this year numbers 16; is the largest in the history of the institution and is as follows:

Bachelor of Arts.

Joseph Melliday, St. John.
Chas. Carroll, Silver Falls, N. B.
Edward Gallagher, Hampton, N. B.
Joseph Clarke, New York.
Harold Matthew, Farmington, Me.
Sinai Chasse, Madawaska, N. B.
J. B. Nowlan, St. Mary's, N. B.
Lt. Aime Leger, Cocagne, N. B.

Bachelor of Literature.

Raymond McCarthy, St. Andrews, N. B.
Simon Oram, St. John.
Wilfred Mallette, St. John.

Bachelor of Literature.

Henry Boltz, New Jersey.
Rouville Noisux, Quebec.
Solomon Noisux, Quebec.
Edgar LeBlanc, Fox Creek.
Zoel Landry, Pre d'en Haut, N. B.

The valedictorian of the class this year is a St. John boy, Charles Carroll. The prize list shows that the St. John students have given good account of themselves and is as follows:

The Prize List.

Apologetics, ($10 in gold)—Chas. Carroll, Silver Falls, N. B.

Elocution, ($5 in gold)—Simon Oram, St. John.

English literature, ($10 in gold)—Chas. Carroll, Silver Falls, N. B.

Bilingual prize, ($10 in gold presented by Sir P. A. Landry)—Emil Boucher, Riviere du Loup.

French prize, ($10 in gold)—J. B. Nowlan, St. Marys, N. B.

Apologetics, French, ($10 in gold)—Emil Pelletier, Montreal.

Sciences, ($10 in gold)—Albert Dionne, Madawaska.

Honor prize, arts course, ($10 in gold)—Chas. Carroll, Silver Falls, N. B.

Mathematics, ($10 in gold)—Jas. Keohan, Salisbury, N. B.

Honor prize, academic course, ($10 in gold)—Wilfred Keohan, Salisbury, N. B.

Philosophy, senior, ($10 in gold)—Chas. Carroll, Silver Falls, N. B.

Philosophy, junior, ($10 in gold)—Roy McDonald, St. John, N. B.

Business class ($10 in gold)—Arsene Fortier, Quebec, P. Q.

Canadian history, ($10 in gold)—Albert Dionne, Madawaska, N. B.

Senator Poirier prize, ($10 in gold)—Raymond McCarthy, St. Andrews, N. B.

Mathematics and science, academic course, ($10 in gold)—Edgar Poirier, Moncton, N. B.

OBITUARY.

Death of Child.

Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Bennett will sympathize with them in the sudden death of their infant daughter, Muriel E., aged two years and three months.

Mrs. Nellie Elizabeth Humphrey.

The death took place yesterday morning at her home in Hampton of Mrs. Nellie Elizabeth Humphrey, widow of Mr. Frank M. Humphrey, and daughter of Thomas A. Peters, formerly secretary of agriculture. Mrs. Humphrey is survived by three children, two sons, Douglas and John, and a daughter, Ruth. Major L. W. Peters of the 115th Regiment, is a brother, and Mrs. R. A. March and Mrs. Frank Titus of Hampton are sisters. A woman of sterling character, Mrs. Humphrey was beloved by all who knew her. She had been ill for some time and bore her suffering with great patience.

James W. Rutherford.

Special to The Standard.

Parrsboro, N. S., June 19—James W. Rutherford, a highly respected citizen of Parrsboro, dropped dead this evening while on his way to Capt. Ralston's meeting. He was about sixty years old and had been in poor health this spring and seemed to be improving. He had been tyler of Minas Lodge for many years. He leaves a widow and four children.

WOUNDED CANADIANS BRUTALLY MURDERED BY HUN SAVAGES

Surgeon Gen. Jones Tells Ghastly Tale of Barbarism on the Battlefield—Wounded Bayonetted by German Soldiers

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, June 19.—Surgeon General Jones, director of Canadian medical services, has reported to General Hughes the murder of wounded Canadians by Germans in the recent fighting.

"I have heard today," he says, "a ghastly story about Capt. W. R. W. Haight, medical officer of the 1st C. M. R., from British Columbia. He was reported missing at first but when the lost ground was regained the regimental aid post was found to have been filled with wounded. Haight had remained doing his duty attending to the wounded. One and all—patients and medical officer—had been bayonetted and done to death in a most brutal manner. Haight was a very excellent young officer and won great praise."

General Jones also refers to the great loss to the medical service in the death of Lt.-Col. Tanner of the 10th Field Ambulance. He belonged to Moosomin and is described as a magnificent officer of exceptional ability.

Three More Victims.

London, June 20—The Italian steamers Rondine and Tavolara, and the sailing vessels Francesco Padre, Era, Antonia V. Annetta and Adelia have been sunk, according to despatches to Lloyd's.

Italian Steamer Lost.

Toulon, France, June 19—The Italian steamer Leprovedita has been sunk in the Mediterranean by two Austrian submarines. The crew was brought here.

A MILITARY CROSS HERO

HOW LIEUT. McARTHUR CAPTURED A TRENCH AND 45 GERMANS. DECORATED BY THE KING.

It was announced recently that Second-Lieut. William B. McArthur, of the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, second son of Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, of Danebury, Montem Road, New Malden, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry at the Front. The deed for which he received the award is officially described as follows by the "Surrey Comet," of May 20th last:—

For conspicuous determination when in charge of a working party.

With twelve men he captured and brought back as prisoners over forty armed enemy.

The gallant officer, who is 22 years of age, returned on leave from France last week, and by Royal Command, attended at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday morning to receive his decoration at the hands of His Majesty the King, along with a number of other young officers.

The full story of the young officer's gallant deed may now be told—a deed in which he displayed a coolness and presence of mind which enabled him to extricate himself and his small party of men from a perilous position and at the same time capture as prisoners-of-war no fewer than 45 armed Germans!

In the early morning of March 27th it was decided to explode three mines in the St. Eloi salient, and Lieut. McArthur, with twenty men of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, were entrusted with some dangerous work in the vicinity of these mines. Before the Lieutenant and his men could return to safety the mines exploded and the contour of the ground was so altered by the explosions that in the darkness the party lost their way. As they were proceeding cautiously in what they thought was the direction of the British trenches, five figures suddenly appeared in front of them. Immediately on Lieut. McArthur challenging the strangers, "Who goes there?"—an illuminating shell burst and revealed the helmet of a German officer who was the leading man of the five.

"Halt!" shouted Lieut. McArthur, at the same time drawing his revolver and dropping on his knee. Two shots rang out in the darkness, and the German officer fell, mortally wounded; with the remaining three rounds an equal number of the officer's companions were accounted for. A corporal with the party then came up from behind, and Lieut. McArthur, telling the corporal to rest his rifle on his (the Lieutenant's) shoulder, the fifth man was disposed of.

While the German officer was lying on the ground he called for the "brave British officer" to come to him. Suspecting treachery, however, the officer not having been disarmed, Lieut. McArthur deemed it advisable not to comply with the request, and proceeded with his duties. As the call for the British officer was repeated the corporal eventually went to ascertain what the German officer wanted. On reaching him the German took an iron cross off his breast, and handed it to the corporal with the request that it should be given to his officer.

Lieut. McArthur then made his way cautiously ahead, and to his surprise came upon a trench full of Germans! Maintaining his presence of mind, however, he turned to his handful of men, which now numbered six, and shouted, "Come on, my lads, give them a volley!" The click of the rifles proved sufficient for the Huns, who shouted, "No shoot, no shoot, camarade," and threw up their hands in token of surrender.

With an empty revolver in one hand and a cane in the other, the brave young officer advanced to the edge of the trench and made signs to the Germans to get out of it, which they gladly did—45 of them, all fully armed! The remainder of Lieut. McArthur's little party now came up, and the Germans were disarmed, made prisoners and marched to the British trenches.

Dawn now commencing to break, the advance of the little party with their prisoners became extremely dangerous, and on one occasion they had a narrow escape of being shot down by the men in the British trenches, being mistaken for an attacking party of the enemy. However, this danger was ultimately averted and the party arrived safely at the British trenches with their prisoners, and their appearance naturally caused no little surprise.

Lieut. McArthur was connected with the Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway in London, Eng.

TRIAL UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM ACT

No More Court Martials for Those Arrested During the Recent Rebellion in Ireland.

Dublin, June 19 (6.36 p. m.)—Announcement was made today that no further courts martial will be held here. Persons arrested during the recent rebellion whose cases already have not been disposed of will be dealt with under the Defense of the Realm Act, and interned for the duration of the war, if found guilty.

ALLIED DRIVE THIS MONTH IN MACEDONIA

Continued from page 1.

drawn their forces from Macedonia to fill up the holes in the home lines made by the losses before Verdun. Only four German divisions remain in the neighborhood of Saloniki. Even the Bulgarians cannot give their entire attention to General Sarrail's army, as they have to keep a watchful eye on Roumania. They have therefore, according to belief here, only some 300,000 men at most to be counted on to repel an attack from the south, launched by the 68,000 Allies.

COL. MACLAREN SENDS THANKS FOR DONATION FROM M'ADAM REBEKAHS

Mrs. Marie A. Benn, secretary of the Ina Rebekah Lodge, of McAdam Jct., has received from Colonel Murray MacLaren, the following acknowledgement of a gift recently sent by that lodge.

Dear Madam:—

Many thanks for the express order for fifty dollars which has been received and placed to the credit of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital special account.

Would you kindly thank all the members of your lodge for their kind thoughtfulness in sending this sum for the comfort of the sick and wounded, and I am satisfied that it will serve a very useful purpose.

Colonel Wylde has now succeeded me at No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, and I am writing him with reference to this gift and your wishes. I note that you are desirous of using this sum for a bed for the sick and wounded. If it is not possible to make use of it in this exact way, I know the gift will be used for a very similar purpose, and later on you will hear exactly what has been done with this gift.

Again thank you,
With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) MURRAY MACLAREN.

BI-LINGUAL CASE BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

Senator Belcourt and Senator Landry to Represent French Canadians.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19—Senator N. A. Belcourt left for England today to represent the French-Canadians of Ontario before the privy council when the bilingual case comes before it during the first week of July. There was a demonstration of French-Canadians at the station to show their confidence reposed in Senator Belcourt, who will be accompanied by Senator Landry, the former Speaker.

TORONTO HAS A SURPLUS OF $6,384,664

Toronto, June 19.—City Auditor Sterling has issued his report on the audit of the civic accounts for the past year, which shows that the city has a surplus of assets of $6,384,664 over liabilities, an increase of $431,107 over the previous year. The gross assets, exclusive of public works and services which have been provided at a heavy cost, are valued at $113,881,573.05 and the liabilities at $107,496,909.69. The gross receipts for the year were $46,874,948.17 and the expenditures amounted to $41,682,121.07, leaving a balance of cash on hand and in the banks at the end of the year of $5,192,827.10.

Tells of Death Flight Of Verdun Populace

Mr. Luis Jaray, Director of the Secours National, Gives Vivid Picture of the Hopeless, Hapless, Miserable March of Ill Women, Children and Old Men.

Circumstances attending the flight of the civilian population from the surroundings of Verdun are told in a most vivid way by Mr. Luis Jaray, director of the Secours National in Pahis, who has just forwarded a communication of the relief work to Mrs. Whitney Warren, of the American branch of the organization. Mr. Jaray tells in simple and picturesque narration the terrible hardships that the women, children and old men suffered in their attempt to escape from inhuman treatment by the Germans.

He describes the pitiful mental condition of many of the old men and women who, forced at last to suddenly give up the old homes that had been their pride through life, died of their grief. He pictures the unceasing work that is beinb done by the tireless women and men who are giving their time freely without thought of any recompense other than the good they are doing for a nation and a people sorely beset. Mr. Jaray draws the impressive parallel between the flight of the thousands upon thousands in the summer and the many thousands in the winter, the latter at times having practically no shelter from the snow and wind and rain.

"The Battle of Verdun," writes Mr. Jaray, "commenced on February 21 with a violent German offensive. As soon as the military authorities realized the intensity of the battle, it was decided that the entire civil population to the north of Verdun, then to the east and to the west and later to the city of Verdun itself as well as a certain zone to the south, should be withdrawn to avoid needless exposure to a continual bombardment. A little further to the south of Verdun there was a zone of about twenty kilometeres in extent, composed of a refugee population which before the war did not inhabit this part of the country. They also were forced to move further back.

"This compulsory withdrawal of the civil population lasted from fifteen to twenty days and amounted approximately to 15,000 women, children and old persons. I have assisted at various withdrawals of a civil population voluntary or compulsory which have taken place and have witnessed particularly the flights of the populations from the North and from the East of France just previous to the battle of the Marne. These flights of about 500,000 souls before the invading barbarians were, of course, on a vastly larger scale than the recent evacuation of Verdun by reason of the circumstances and the time of the year.

A Flight in Winter.

"The great migration of August, 1914, was accomplished in magnificent weather, not one of the fleeing population suffering from any inclemency. The evacuation of Verdun, on the contrary, took place at the end of February and passed through a region rendered almost impassable by the movement of troops and military transports. Further, military reasons compelled the civil population to march on neighboring roads and to take circuitous routes. The result was that in many cases the refugees, who had a journey of about fifty kilometres (30 miles) from Verdun to Bar-le-Duc, the point of concentration from which they were sent by rail to other parts of France where they were to be taken, accomplished this distance in five days.

"As far as possible the military transports, returning empty, took on along the route as many women and children and old men as they could carry. But a large number, especially those who had the slightest baggage—not even excepting the little baby carriages of the peasants' children—were forced to make the greatest part of the journey on foot.

"It took them five days to make the trip under the most terrible conditions—through torn up roads; through icy mud and the snow covering almost all the country; the mothers dragged their groups of children after them, and the old persons, torn by force from their homes, where, no doubt they would have preferred to die.

"Along this doubly tragic route from Verdun to Bar-le-Duc no food was to be found except what the soldiers and 'l'Interdance' gave them out of compassion—that is to say, bread and whatever else the soldiers had. At Bar-le-Duc nothing or practically nothing was obtainable—not even absolute necessities, the flood of soldiers coming from all directions as the reserve of the army of Verdun had spread along the Meuse and naturally had requisitioned everything procurable in the locality.

"It was under these particularly painful conditions that we were brought to intervene. A despatch from the civil authorities advised us at Paris of the situation and measures were promptly taken in three days to relieve the conditions. Two problems presented themselves for solution—the urgent transportation of the most necessary things from Paris to Bar-le-Duc, the centre of distribution and the organization of local relief at Bar-le-Duc and between Verdun and Bar-le-Duc along the line of flight.

"In reference to the first point, the absence of an established post created a very delicate situation for us. By reason of the movement of troops all commercial transports were interdicted, so that we could not forward anything from Paris to Bar-le-Duc. A relief commission, already in existence several months, had a station to which we had sent numerous articles, but these articles and this organization aimed only at immediate relief, based on ordinary circumstances. The result was that we were not prepared to help in a practical manner such a great number of citizens, and the civil authorities, as well as ourselves, could find nothing to purchase at Bar-le-Duc.

Aided by Military.

"We negotiated with the various military authorities, those in charge of trucks, of military ambulances, those in charge of trains and those in charge of foreign ambulances, and we succeeded by various means in shipping in small packages the most urgent necessities. Those most needed were corned beef and conserved meats, condensed milk, concentrated bouillon, chocolate and some other articles, as candles, sugar, dishes and so on.

"One of the first important shipments was in cars attached to passenger trains, in trucks of the Canadian Ambulance Corps and in French military transports. This shipment reached its destination in twenty-four hours. Subsequently similar shipments were made, and here we must state that, thanks to the help of the American Relief Clearing House, which joined its efforts with the Secours National an important shipment, mostly of condensed milk, a great necessity for the women and children, was sent to Bar-le-Duc. Another shipment by automobile was accompanied by Colonel Mignot, commandant of the Canadian Ambulance of St. Cloud.

"At Bar-le-Duc the vast covered market was arranged as well as possible to accommodate the people. Canvases were stretched to shelter them from the intense cold; a kitchen was installed where charitable persons worked night and day, and vast spaces were covered with mattresses of straw and blankets so the refugees could pass the night in comparative comfort and warmth.

"In spite of this, it was a distressing sight to see the emigrants to the number of several hundred gathered in this covered market from the severe cold of February. Women, children and old men were incessantly coughing. The oldest ones were to be taken care of at Bar-le-Duc, and the anguish of abandoning their homes aggravated their illness, and many among them died. The others were sent into the South of France, and at the last moment they were told that nothing could be taken with them. Those who had left last with their treasures in carts and carriages at Bar-le-Duc, as they were refused transportation from there on. These vehicles are lined up not far from the station and undoubtedly are lost to them for good.

"The little town of Beauzee is about twenty-five kilometres (fifteen miles) from the cities of Verdun and Bar-le-Duc. It is located at the convergence of two roads, one leading north and the other south, and was therefore an appropriate place for a relief station, as most of the refugees would pass that way. This was the scene of the finish of the battle of the Marne, and there remained of the village only a barn and a few houses, where the Mayor and the gendarmerie reside. The other houses were entirely demolished by the bombardment, and of the church there remains only a few ruins.

"In a large covered van we installed the necessary means for heating food, which afterward was distributed from a platform. One man remained in the van day and night. He was assisted by a country woman, in the kitchen. The refugees were housed in the barn close by and could receive there all the necessities. They received, for instance, a large piece of bread, which 'l'Intendance' furnished, or which was baked there, and each one received a small tin of preserved food, a bowl of bullion, milk for the women or the children and a little chocolate. They could thus refresh themselves with warm drinks and carry with them a little provisions to last them during the rest of their journey to Bar-le-Duc. Each day the gendarmerie telephoned to Bar-le-Duc advising what had been consumed and what was required, and each day one of the carts which Canada had presented to us made the trip between Bar-le-Duc and the post at Beauzee to bring the necessary foodstuffs taken from the distribution station at Bar-le-Duc."

American Ship Victim of Mine.

London, June 19.—The American steamer Seaconnet, of Philadelphia, from Archangel to London with timber, struck a mine on Sunday and went ashore on the Scroby Sands.

She has since become a total wreck. The crew was landed at Yarmouth.

The Seaconnet was a vessel of 2,994 tons, 247 feet long, built in 1911. She was owned by the Harper Transportation Company, of Philadelphia.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SERBIA'S HOMERIC ARMY

Men Who Will Fight Without Quarter — "The Bulgars Hate Us."

By Alice and Claude Askew.

The Serbian army has bidden farewell to Corfu, and the men who were landed here a little over four months ago—their bones showing through their skins—gaunt, famished soldiers, are now as fine a body of troops as one could wish to see.

They wear new khaki uniforms, their faces are bronzed by the sun, they look as hard as nails. With these men it has been a case of the survival of the fittest. The weaklings have all fallen out of the ranks. They died at Corfu in their hundreds; only the strongest survived the grim retreat.

The Greeks at Corfu are unfeignedly sorry to bid farewell to the Serbs, for these soldiers have left a wonderful record behind them. There have been no cases of drunkenness among the troops, no cases of theft or petty pilfering. The soldiers paid for everything they purchased, and showed the greatest respect to the women of the island.

The troops, however, did not conceal their joy at saying good-bye to this sunny Lotus Isle—they felt they were one step nearer Serbia, and they yearn with a terrible yearning for the forthcoming day of battle.

"We will fight the Bulgarians with our teeth if we have no other weapons." This was a common saying among the men, and they meant it, for their hatred of the Bulgarians is beyond all description. Ghastly stories reached them from time to time during their stay at Corfu as to what is happening in Serbia. They heard of their murdered women and children and their ravaged homesteads, for Bulgaria has not spared Serbia.

Virulent Enemies.

During an audience accorded to us here, the Prince Regent Alexander dwelt at some length on the fact that he had noticed during his stay in England that a number of people still believe that the Bulgarians at heart are not really the enemies of the Serbs, but that the war was forced on them by the wily Ferdinand to further his own ends.

"A most mistaken idea," exclaimed the Crown Prince, his dark eyes kindling. "The entire Bulgarian nation is our foe! They hate us with a bitter hatred. They are not of our race; the Bulgar and the Serb represent two totally different types, and I wish the English could realize that the Bulgarians would like to annihilate us root and branch, to make of Serbia a mere heap of stones, to destroy us off the face of the earth."

The Prince's opinion of the Bulgars is shared by all his generals and Ministers, who recognize what a merciless and dangerous foe they have to fight before they can regain possession of their country. The Serbs are also aware that this will have to be a fight to the death, a grim and Homeric struggle. Little quarter will be given on either side, and it behooves the Allies to make Serbia's chance of victory a certainty.

The Serbian soldiers have died like flies at Corfu, tired men so worn out and enfeebled by the privations of the famine march that no medical ministration could possibly save their lives. The sick soldiers who still remain on the island are not likely to leave it. They will linger for a few more weeks, talking hopefully of the day when they will be able to answer the call to arms. These poor emaciated fellows, tall men whose limbs are little thicker now than a woman's wrist, these helpless skeletons do not know that they will never have a chance to fight for their beloved Serbia again.

We have watched the departure of the Serbian army from Corfu, we have heard the soldiers singing their soul-stirring battle songs as they sailed past Circe's Isle, as they left this lemon-scented haven of Corfu behind.

They were saying good-bye, and they knew it, to security and ease. They were on war's trail again, and they shouted with joy. They were as giants refreshed with wine, but, if these men perish, Serbia perishes with them for they are their country's sole hope, they are Serbia's manhood!

Three Drunks Arrested.

The total number of arrests last night amounted to three common drunks.

Harvey, June 19—R. P. Steeves, inspector of agriculture, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. N. L. Smith, last week.

The Red Cross League will meet at the home of Mrs. Norman Smith on Wednesday afternoon from two to five o'clock.

Mr. Lawrence Arsaneault of Harvey was united in marriage on Monday morning to Miss Campbell of Riverside. The ceremony took place in the Chapel at Riverside.

Mrs. Brounell, who spent the winter in Boston and New York, returned home on Friday last.

The men of this village turned out willingly on Wednesday last and worked all day laying the new sidewalk, giving their time gratis. The ladies furnished them a picnic dinner at Mrs. Duffy's home, she kindly opening her house for them. After dinner was served the ladies of the Red Cross spent the afternoon in their usual way, sewing and knitting for hospital purposes. At five o'clock a tea was served by the hostess; soon after the gathering dispersed, all joined in saying they had spent a pleasant and social time, hoping to meet soon again in friendly gatherings.

FIGHTING

ENEMY ADMIT ITALIAN FOR STRIKING

FIERCE FIGHTING AT SEVERA AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT, ING THAT EFFORTS OF HI FAILED IN THEIR PURPO

Rome, via London, June 19.—Heavy attacks are being delivered by the Austrians between Magna Boschi and Boscon, in the Trentino. The war office announced tonight that all the assaults had been repelled, and that the Italian line remained unshaken. Progress for the Italians northeast of Asiago and north of the Franzela Valley is claimed. The official statement follows:

"The battle continues fiercely on the Sette Comuni plateau.

"To the southwest of Asiago the enemy made repeated efforts against our positions. To the northeast our counter-offensive is making good progress.

"Yesterday morning, after heavy artillery preparations, strong columns of the enemy made renewed attacks on the front between Monte Magna Boschi and Boscona, but each time they were turned back with a heavy loss. This was followed by an intense bombardment by a large number of hostile batteries of all calibres, in spite of which we remained firm on the line between Magna Boschi and Boscon.

"To the north of the Franzela Valley the enemy tried yesterday to relieve our pressure by counter-attacks, which were everywhere defeated, thus enabling our troops to continue their slow but sure advance. The best results were attained on the right wing, where the Alpine group which had already d ceding Mount and two "On there w Hit Berlin —Italia in man being b the offi na on C follows "The tillery Dei an tacks o "On there w hand g my on assault mites. do and tacks down. of Pri near G litta m "Ital strengt of Asi tured i chine

ONCE PRIVATE YACHT, NOW IN COASTING TRADE ALTHOUGH 50 YEARS OLD

Schr. Vesta at Yarmouth—Three Weeks on Trip from New York—Has Interesting History.

Yarmouth, June 17.—The schooner Vesta arrived this morning from New York. She was three weeks on the passage. The schooner has had a remarkable history. Built fifty years ago for a private yacht for many years she held the record for fast trips across the Atlantic. Falling upon evil days she changed owners a number of times and is now owned by G. C. McLearn, of Liverpool, who is using her in the coasting trade. Being old and consequently "tender" she does not carry a full cargo. She developed quite a leak on this trip and will likely repair here.

The Halifax tug Goliah arrived here last night for coal and water. She has the Boston fishing schooner Ellen and Mary in tow. The Ellen and Mary, which is probably as fine a specimen of the modern fishing fleet as is afloat anywhere, left Boston recently on a shacking trip. Running into Canso she struck on a shoal, but was afterwards pulled afloat. It was found she was leaking badly and a diver was sent down. Acting on his report it was decided to send her to Boston for repairs, principally because there is no slip in Nova Scotia big enough to take her as she draws 17 feet of water. A large steam pump is keeping her free.

THE UKRANIAN PRESBYTERIANS SEND MESSAGE OF LOYALTY

Winnipeg, June 19.—The following resolution on behalf of the large and growing body of Presbyterian Ukrainian citizens, giving assurances of their loyal support, has been telegraphed to His Royal Highness, the Governor-General, at Ottawa:

"We, the Ukrainian ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church of Canada, assembled this 16th day of June, 1916, in Manitoba College, have unanimously decided to extend to Your Royal Highness and your government in our name and in the name of all Ukrainian Presbyterians in Canada, our expression of loyalty and devotion toward our adopted fatherland, Canada, and the British Empire, with the assurance that we stand firmly in this grave hour of national trial by the British flag; stimulated and united, with other citizens of our common Empire, by the deepest faith in the certain and glorious victory of the high ideals of the true liberty and democracy of Great Britain and her allies; believing that these make for the progress and civilization of the world and welfare of the citizens of Great Britain, of her allies, and of all oppressed nations, including the thirty-five million Ukrainians. God save the King.

"Rev. John Brodrug, chairman; Rev. M. Glowa, secretary."