

THE CANADIANS EAGER TO FIGHT

Sir Robert Borden Tells of His Visit To Boys From Dominion Who Send Message of Confidence—Are Eager to Avenge the Llandoverly Castle.

London, July 6.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Sir Robert Borden, who has just returned from the front, where he has been during the week with other Canadian ministers in an interview said: "From the moment we landed in France until the conclusion of our visit we were continually in touch with the Canadian troops. Outside of the army corps, units of the various branches of the services such as the forestry and railway construction corps, are scattered over a very wide area, but we made a very earnest effort to visit them all. "The Army Corps itself is at maximum strength and in the finest condition. I saw about forty thousand Canadians gathered together on Dominion Day at their annual sports. The scene was most impressive and never to be forgotten. Subsequently I visited and addressed brigades in every division except one. In all I had the privilege of speaking to more than thirty thousand men. "From the heights of Vimy Ridge to the base camps and hospitals near Boulogne and throughout the field even more extended was found the organization excellent. "The message of our army to the people of Canada was 'courage and confidence.' While they do not underestimate the enemy's strength they are prepared, and even eager, to meet him in the next attack. Indeed it was the chief complaint that they had not been afforded an opportunity to fight him during recent months. "The bombing of condition hospitals and the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandoverly Castle will never be forgotten by our troops."

MANY GUNS AND OTHER ARMS ARE SEIZED IN CO. GALWAY

Farm Houses Within Radius of Fifty Miles Raided—Other Raids in Seizures Made in Kings and Rascommon—Number of Arrests Made By Police—Seizures a Surprise.

London, July 7.—A press association despatch from Dublin says that the police of Ballinacree, county Galway, have raided farm houses with a radius of 30 miles, seizing hundreds of guns and arms of various descriptions. The sense of arms was denied but the weapons were afterwards secured. The country people were surprised, not expecting such drastic action in view of the recent proclamation of Viscount French, lieutenant of Ireland, calling for recruits.



VISCOUNT FRENCH.

raids were carried out simultaneously before daylight and extended to the adjoining counties of Roscommon and Kings. There was no resistance except in a few instances where the presence of arms was denied but the weapons were afterwards secured.

ASSASSINATE THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Washington, July 7.—Indefinite postponement of the strike of telegraphers employed by the Western Union Company, called to begin tomorrow, was announced tonight by Secretary of Labor Wilson, after he had conferred over the long-distance telephone with S. J. Kenenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

W. U. STRIKE OFF

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LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle remover, tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, all very, very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

A BELGIAN OUTPOST WATCHING ROAD NEAR THE FIRING LINE



Hair-Breadth Escapes of King's Favorite

A Stirring Tale of the High Seas and Pirates in the Days of His Majesty James III. of Scotland.

Human life was held in small esteem in the days of the early adventures, and in the stirring tales of those times there are few things that compare with the hair-breadth escapes of Andrew Barton, a Scotch seafaring man who was one of the favorites of James III. of Scotland. The King was much disturbed by the Finnish pirates who infested the seas, and who made it dangerous for the maritime men of that time to go about their legitimate business. Accordingly he delegated Barton to go after the pirates and to "ret them" if it was possible to do so. We read in history that this adventurous person was entrusted with a large sum of money by the Lord Treasurer of Scotland in order to fit out an expedition which had for its purpose the extermination of the pirates. He set about the work in a systematic and practical manner. He built a great ship, one of the largest and best rigged of the time, and he engaged a crew composed of men who were unacquainted with the meaning of fear. When he set sail many of the people were doubtful of his return. But their fears were groundless. The result was a brilliant success. He harried the pirates from the start, and in a little while he had captured many of them and dispersed and demoralized the remainder. The thing came so suddenly that they were taken unaware, and the most annoying part of the business was the fact that he fought them with their own weapons and frightened them with their own tactics. One day a coast was delivered to the King and when it was opened in the presence of James and his counselors they started back in surprise and dismay. And when they might, for that cask of rum contained the head of a Finnish pirate. After his success in ridding his own country of pirates, the ferocious one engaged in operations in the Baltic. He was given letters of marque against the Portuguese, and in the course of twelve months captured a round dozen vessels sailing under that flag. Barton and the members of his family had suffered great losses, not only at the hands of the Finnish pirates, but from the Portuguese, and others as well, and the risk was so great that he was taken by him as the legitimate spoils of war and in restitution there was strong feeling in England against Andrew Barton, who is often referred to in the chronicles of the day as the "Scotch pirate." He indignantly repelled their charges and said that he was not a pirate because he was acting under the license of the King of Scotland.

Finally the Portuguese Ambassador to the court of King Henry VII appealed to the monarch to come to the assistance of his country. The appeal was a timely one, for the English were beginning to suffer quite as much from the Portuguese. The second Duke of Norfolk urged the King to act, saying that if he did not do so, the world would be placed in the position of being afraid of this bold adventurer. "The King of England," exclaimed the Duke, "should not be implored in his kingdom, while either he has an estate to set up a ship, or a son to command it." The result of this was the fitting out of two ships to subdue and capture Barton. They left the Thames on a bright day in June, 1511, in a search for the adventurer, who was then supposed to be returning from Flanders on board his ship, the Lion. It was more than a month before the Lion was sighted and when Barton found out his mission he made friendly advances to Howard, the commander of the expedition, saying that the English and the Scotch were not at war and he saw no good reason for a disagreement, but the Englishman did not see it in this light and he called for the surrender of the alleged pirate. Barton thinking that discretion was the better part of the valor, sailed away, but Howard chased him, and it soon became evident that he had the swifter craft. Having made this discovery, Barton acted with his characteristic courage and promptness. He halted and faced his foe and said he was ready for the worst. It was a desperate encounter, and although the Englishman had a superior force he was facing an opponent who never knew the meaning of fear. The two vessels exchanged shots from their cannon, and in a little while the decks were filled with the dead and the dying. Again a call was made up on Barton to surrender, but he lunged it to cover. Finally, Howard managed to gain the deck of the adventurous ship and then one of his most thrilling hand-to-hand fights in history took place. In the most desperate part of the battle, he fell from the cannon of the English ship hit the Scotchman. Andrew Barton fell to the deck mortally wounded. Did that end the battle? Not at all. It had only begun so far as the intrepid command of the Lion was concerned. Although his leg had been shattered by the cannon ball and his body was pierced in several places he stuck to his post. He had himself propped up against the bulwarks of the ship and he blew his whistle and beat his drum to rally his men as long as the breath of life remained. But the odds were against him and finally he fell over dead, and the battle was over. There was a ballad of the day which said that the head of Andrew Barton was sent to King Henry VIII, as a trophy by the victorious Englishman, in imitation of Barton's own action in sending the head of the Finnish pirate to his own king in a cask of rum, but there is no historical data to show that these verses were based upon fact. NO KEY—DUBLIN, June 30.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Now that all processions and outdoor meetings have been banned in Dublin, the Sinn Féin have taken to parades at funerals, to which it is obviously difficult and undesirable to apply the prohibition. Sunday is a great day for funerals in all parts of Ireland, and scores of long and picturesque funeral processions may be seen every Sabbath making their way through the Dublin streets, some of them consisting of fifty or more vehicles of all kinds, but principally jaunting cars each containing five or six friends of the deceased. The funeral of James F. Cullen, a young man who took part in the 1916 rebellion, took place on Sunday last. It was a funeral of unusual interest, and was held in the Fenian Circle in Glasnevin. The procession through the streets drew large crowds of sympathizers. It was wisely led by the military and the police. The Sinn Féin parades, with equal wisdom, refrained from pressing any direct challenge, such as marked the funeral of Thomas Ashe last year when a firing party followed military usage, carried reversed rifles. Cullen's funeral procession no arms were used, and it was not until the rites had been completed at the grave side that a small party produced revolvers and fired a volley salute. The crowd dispersed quietly, and an event which had given rise to some apprehensions passed off with orderliness.

NEWCASTLE Miss Nellie Gillespie of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. J. Donohue. Miss Clara Bernard and Helen Miller spent the holiday in Moncton. Mrs. John Sweet and son are visiting Moncton friends. Miss Gertrude McQuarry of Moncton, spent the week-end at her home here. Mrs. Fred McLaughlin of Bathurst, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Miller. Miss Agnes Lawlor is visiting her sister, Miss Corrine Lawlor of Halifax. Mrs. J. D. McCafferty of Moncton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bernard. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Smith, Kenneth Eddy and Clarence McCarthy, Misses Ethel Atkinson, Lillian and Mabel Eddy, and the misses McCormick, Atkins and Miller, all of Bathurst, spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McCafferty. Mr. and Mrs. James Jones and two children of Port Hawkesbury, N. S., are visiting old friends here. Lieut. Armstrong, ex-Air Force, David Ritchie, Archie Cole, Charles Goodwin and C. G. Condon spent the holiday in Fredericton. Miss Gertrude Buckley has returned to her studies at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York. Her mother, Mrs. J. D. Buckley spent the week-end with her in Moncton. Rev. F. T. Bertrand and Mrs. Bertrand have removed here from Campbellton. Mr. Bertrand to be pastor of the Methodist church.

HONOR ROLL FOR THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Names of Local "Typos" Who Have Gone Over There Preserved in Artistic Form.

An artistic honor roll, designed and painted by W. Rhol Spenny was unveiled at the rooms of the local Typographical Union in the Market Building on Saturday evening. The decorative scheme depicted a young man first entering the printing business, and passing through the different stages to the top, and finally a picture of him on the battlefield. The honor roll, which was presented by the designer, was received by the president of the union, Stanley Fitzpatrick, who thanked the donor for his thoughtfulness and interest in the members of the union who have volunteered their services to the Empire. George Swetka, who was the orator of the evening, delivered an excellent speech, and made touching reference to the boys who have given their life in defence of democracy. Patriotic selections were rendered by Henry McEachern and Mr. Spenny, with F. W. Stanton as accompanist. The honor roll contains the following names: Gordon J. Smith, Frank P. MacKenzie (killed), Guy R. Wright, Chas. D. Sheard, Albert P. Finnamore, Fred Thompson, Ernest H. Ellison, Cornelius G. Gillis, Stephen H. Fry, Percy H. Long (apprentice), Roy Thompson (apprentice) Frank P. McGowan (killed).

THE BRITISH WAY

By Lieutenant Charles Vince.

The German paper Der Tag tells us that the English have not changed. It tells us in writing of the appointment of General Foch to the supreme command of the Allied Armies in France. "Wellington," says Der Tag, "takes all the credit for winning the battle of Waterloo—with Prussian help. Today, if the Entente fall, Foch will bear the blame, if they are successful. Wellington will disappear." There is a German legend of Waterloo, as there are German legends of many other historical events. The German Emperor was quoting the legend when, in 1903, he congratulated the German Legation on having saved the British Army from destruction at Waterloo. "That is the German way of writing history. Yet there is no need to make false stories of that sort for battles. There is no historical data to show that the British Emperor was quoting the legend when, in 1903, he congratulated the German Legation on having saved the British Army from destruction at Waterloo. 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