THE ENEMY PUTS OUT GUARDS TO DELAY PURSUIT

AMERICANS ADVANCE OVER MILE SOUTH OF SOISSONS

Allies Steadily Pounding Their Way Towards Nanteuil-Notre Dame and Have Apparently Begun New Drive Southwest of Rheims To Outflank Boches.

(Undated War Lead by The Associated Press).

Rear-guard actions are being fought by the Germans north of Chateau Thierry. These were probably organized for the purpose of delaying the relentless pursuit of the fleeing enemy by the French and Americans, who on Sunday passed through Chateau Thierry and advanced northeast of that corner-stone of German conquest in eastern France.

The reaction of the Germans is said to have been marked between Grisolles and Bezu-St. Germain, two villages north northwest and north of Chateau Thierry at a distance of approximately seven and four miles respectively.

The distance between Grisolles and Bezu-St. Germain is about four miles. Along this line German attacks were broken and the allied line was maintained throughout.

American Advance.

North of the Ourcq River the reaction of the enemy was limited to artillery fire. This was also the case between the Marne and Rheims, notably in the region west of the Rheims mountain and in the Courton and Roi woods.

Since the Germans have been ousted from Chateau Thierry under conditions which suggest that the withdrawal was precipitate, the most interesting movements in the battle are south of Soissons where the americans are reported to have advanced a distance of a mile and a quarter; the Ourcq, where the Allies are steadily pounding their way towards Nanteuil-Notre Dame, and southwest of Rheims, where there seems to be an indication that the Allies have initiated a new drive for the purpose of outflanking the Germans between Marfaux and Chatillon.

If this last movement develops, the Allies "nut-cracker," will be in full motion. Between the known Allied front south of Soissons to the town of Bouilly, southwest of Rheims, there is a gap of about 24 miles. This gap, however, probably is much smaller at present, for the Allied positions south of Soissons seem likely to have been advanced materially since they were last reported at Hartennes-Et-Taux on Saturday. If the French Italian and British troops southwest of Rheims make an advance of any importance the position of the Germans further south will be made even more critical than it is known to be at present.

Three Operations.

There appears to be at least two, and possibly three enveloping operations along the western side of the salient south of Soisson. The first of these, evidenced by the breaking through af the Allies northwest of Chateau Thierry on Sunday had immediate results in forcing the Germans back from the tip of the salient. The second enveloping movement proceeding up the Ourcq Valley, and at last accounts was very near Oulcy Le Chateau. The third is the advance of the Allies south of Soissons.

Thus Foch has projected tentacles eastward to catch the Germans retreating from the Marne. If another claw is thrust out from the Rheims salient the situation will become much more perilous for the enemy.

Strong Hun Attacks.

Paris, July 22.—Strong counter-attacks delivered last night by the Germans on the front between the Ourcq and the Marne were broken by the Allies, the war office so announced today. The Allied positions have been maintained. The enemy counter blows were delivered in the region of Girsolles, seven miles northwest of Chateau Thiery and Beau St. Germain, four miles north of Chateau Thierry.

North of Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims the enemy's reaction was limited to artillery fire. The fire was particularly notable in the region of the woods of Courton and Roi.

British Gain Ground.

London, July 22.—Further ground has been gained by the British in the Hebuterne region, on the front between Albert and Arras. The British likewise, in conjunction with the French carried out a successful enterprise to the south of Villers-Bretonneaux, east of Amiens, in which prisoners were taken.

German trenches were entered during the night by British raiding parties at several points on the front including Neville-Vitasse and north of Bailleul, and prisoners were taken.

German Opinion.

Amsterdam, July 22.—"The withdrawal of our troops to the northern bank of the Marne came as no surprise to well-informed circles because the supreme command had confidently communicated its intention before hand," says the Cologne Gazette, and adds:—

"The object which the forcing of the Marne had in view was attained. Therefore it did not appear dangerous to retreat locally in order to save unnecessary losses."

Is Grave Defeat.

London, July 22.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The newspapers expose the absurdity of the German apologies for recrossing the Marne and remark that the flurried and foolish attempts to disguise disaster are the most significant and most welcome signals that could be made from Berlin at this particular moment, for grave defeat has been imposed upon the enemy, who dares not, for both political and inability reasons, contemplate failure.

Swedish Opinion.

London, July 22.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—A despatch from Stockholm says that for once the German press does not attempt to minimize the importance of the Allied advance.

In this morning's headlines, the Stockholm Dagbladet Svern Kadagbladet declares that the German reverses are increasing. The Dagensnyheter carefully reviewing the position, says that the German recrossing of the Marne marks the complete relinquishment of thet great offensive and admite the failures. All abortive explanations from Berlin cannot alter the fact and nobody will credit the statement that the German high command has achieved its aim.

On the other hand, the importance of the success of the French counter-offensive cannot be estimated, according to these papers. Big territory was won alone by the method of "elastic defence" which the Germans claimed was their specialty and was applied by the French.

The Spanish opinion is that many avowed Germanophiles are already beginning to waver.

DESERTERS GIVEN PRISON SENTENCES

District Court-Martial At Camp Sussex Hands Out One Year Imprisonment To Two.

Special to The Standard.

Camp Sussex, July 22.—The district courtsmartial were promulgated today before the entire battalion which was drawn up in three sides of a hollow square. Sergeant Instructor H. Perrin, sub-cadre attached to the 1st Depot Battalion was tried and convicted of being absent without leave for a period of ten days. Private Clarence Sherwood, 1st Depot Battalion, was tried and convicted of deserting His Majesty's service, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

Private Frank Hammell, 1st Depot Battalion, was tried and convicted on the charge of deserting His Majesty's service while under orders for overseas. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

The sentences were duly confirmed by the G. O. C., M. D. No. 7, and promulgated today. Four other men will shortly be tried by district courts-martial, charged with desertion.

ARMY OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE FIGHTING FOR ITS VERY LIFE

Continued from Page One.

Tens of thousands more lie wounded in German hospitals, thousands more are prisoners and the German high command with the remains are fearing almost certainly a period of hardship which was never contemplated.

The German proud arms suffered the crowning blow when forced to accept at the Marne the same humiliating defeat as the weaker sister, the Austrians suffered at the hands of the Italians at the Piave a short time ago. More humiliating still is the fact that the weather did not aid the Allied forces at the Marne. It was the combination of pure valor of the Allies' soldiers following the master strategy of the man who took the helm of the inter-Allied ship in the dark and stormy days of last March when it seemed as though the numerically overwhelming German hordes would submerge France and crush the Allied armies before Americans could bring their weight into the war.

Allies Growing.

Today finds constantly growing Allied forces not defending their very life, but fighting under circumstances in which the man at the helm, by superior strategy has beaten the powerful enemy, and is now dictating the enemy's movements.

Throughout the war the world has been forced to admire German methodism. It was the methodical German battle plan—methodical almost to stubborness—that brought defeat during the past six days. Beginning in March of this year Ludendorff, given overwhelming manpower by reason of Russia's withdrawal, had prepared to begin the battle which he believed would end the war quickly. Every German division by that time had been stripped of its best men who were placed in specially trained shock divisions. The chaff was left for simpler work such as holding the lines where the main material could be older or younger or not otherwise physically capable. The enemy planned for specially drilled storm truppen units whose specialty would be making attacks in dense masses.

The Great Drives.

The Franco-British forces and the scant number of American troops in France at the beginning of March, braced themselves for the first shock which came against the British on March 21, on the Somme with a later diversion around Ypres.

The second phase of the great battle came on May 27, when the storm-truppen crossed the Aisne against the French, advancing almost to the Marne, taking Soissons and halting on the outskirts of the Forest Viller on the west.

The third phase was the drive on Compiegne with the eventual objective of getting close enough to Paris to make the capital untenable by long range gunfire. The fourth phase on July 15, the greatest blow of all, fell between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges.

The first and second phases of the grand final battle which only stopped long enough between phases to allow Ludendorff to regroup his forces and prepare the sectors minutely with all the latest sciences of war for an attack, were decidedly costly to German man power, but successful for the tactical advantages gained. The third phase was a bloody check. The fourth was a German catastrophe.

Trap That Failed.

The German high command, evidently underrating the American reinforcements since March 22 and certainly underrating the French-American valor, planned to trap the Allied command and was in turn trapped. Fifty shock divisions, or about a million of Germany's highest trained man power was thrown against the line last Monday between Chateau Thierry and Main de Massiges. Ludendorff did not attack Rheims which forms a sharp salient in the centre of the fifty mile battle line. Instead with the right wing stretching from Chateau Thierry to the vicinity west of Rheims and the left wing stritching from Fort Pompelle southeast of Rheims, eastward to the Main de Messiges, he struck with the left wings in full force towards the eastward course of the Marne, which is from fifteen to thirty miles southwest, hoping to take the river cities, Epernay and Chalons.

Simultaneously with the right wing resting on the north bank of the Marne for several miles and thence upward toward Rheims, he struck southward again in a converging attack towards Montmiral, which is roughly fifteen miles southeast of Chateau Thierry.

Accidental Thrust.

The thrust towards Montmiral which would make it appear that the powerful forces on the left flank were striking straight towards Paris via the Seine Valley was not Ludendorff's intention at all. Montmiral was merely a demonstration in an effort to make the Allied chief believe that Paris was the destination and immediately mass his reserves for the protection of the capital. Then when the Allied reserves were drawn away from other sectors and "harmlessly" massed between the German right wing and Paris, it was Ludendorff's intention to turn the backs of the soldiers forming the right wing on the Allied reserves and march practically unopposed in an opposite direction eastward along the Marne to Epernay, joining hands in that pretty little wine city with the left wing which by that time was scheduled to have attained its objectives.

Thus Ludendorff would have enveloped the almost impregnable mountain of Rheims lying about ten miles south of the city. He would have attained the entire course of the Marne river from Chateau Thierry to Chalons and probably farther eastward. He would have held this Marne line which is easy to hold, while preparing for an enormous attack on Paris, using the mountain of Rheims as a basis, the Marne as flank.

This week's dispatches have already told what has happened. The left wing, whose attack was foreseen Monday morning by General Gouraud's army in the Champagne was terribly slaughtered and held in its tracks. In this defense some American battalions participated with Poilus witn the highest credit to themselves.

Ludendorff's right wing had better success. It crossed the Marne Monday morning with pontoons on a ten mile front between the villages of Fossoy and Dormans, though with the bloodiest losses from Franco-American cannon on the south bank and the French and British bombing squadrons above. The advance was held everywhere by the doughboys and Poilus after slight progress had been made. Near Fossoy the Americans drove the Germans back into the river. Southeast of Rheims the attack was more successful. Heavy pressure caused the Franco-Italian troops to fall back, but they too eventually held.

With the right wing's attack thus checked on its right and left on Monday, Ludendorff on Tuesday ordered the capture of Epernay in the stubborn "methodism" for which the Germans are noted. The entire force on the right wing converged both north and south of the Marne where the river dips eastward towards Epernay. Bloody fighting continued Wednesday on both flanks with the French slowly pushed back by overwhelming numbers.

Epernay was being approached on Thursday with Ludendorff vainly hoping at least to take the city when the Franco-American counter drive began on a thirty mile front between the Aisne and the Marne. The success of this drive, which still continues, is known over the whole world. The Franco-American forces at the first bound cut deep into the entire line on which Ludendorff had placed his "chaff." Ludendorff did not strike a fighting like blow, nullifying in three days his grandiose strategy which he had planned would impose on the Allied commander in chief the duty of massing all available forces against a "fake" march on Paris down the Seine valley.

Germans Surprised.

The Allied commander in chief who bided his time wearing down a superior enemy in five months in purely defensive fighting struck Thursday morning with complete surprise.

As the Allied line advanced the German attacks in the vicinity of Epernay ceased. The German forces, estimated as eight divisions south of the Marne, facing disaster if they remained. In addition to fifty divisions used in the disasterous offensive beginning six days ago the German high command was forced to throw possibly twenty more into the breach between the Aisne and the Marne. The Franco-American advance continues today though at a slower rate.

Figuring on a basis of 210 German divisions on the western front at the beginning of the offensive whereof probably seventy were used during the past week, there remained 140 divisions. Counting the divisions necessary to hold the long battle line from the sea to Switzerland at proximity 110, Ludendorff still has about 30 fresh divisions (360,000 men) to meet the Allied reserves.

Ludendorff rapidly using his fresh reserves, faces an unenviable duty, thus bringing in the present period of the war where the Allies not Germany are making the offensives.

There is every reason to believe that the Germans will try every means within their power to retreat on the natural defense bastions composed of the high plateaus southeast of Soissons and the ridge timbered heights west of Rheims. This deduction is simple because the Allied pressure of the past two days found the firmest resisting on two sides of the consistently narrowing triangular salient roughly on three points two days ago, by Chateau Thierry, Soissons and Rheims.

Southwest of Rheims the French, British and Italian forces on Sunday and Monday were able to advance some, though opposed by fresh enemy divisions hurried into the line. On the other side of the salient the Franco American troops found the heaviest resistance approaching the plateau of Soissons.

The fact that the Crown Prince was forced to borrow divisions from Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria opposite the British front is confirmation that the Kaiser's son suffered terrible losses during the past week. Like a gambler in a run of hard luck he is now forced to borrow funds from his fellow gambler on his right in an effort to save himself from going completely broke.

The Imperial Crown Prince therefore is facing the danger of a rout and the situation depends on how much his Bavarian cousin will loan. If the luck of the Imperial Prince returns he may be able to stop the run of bad luck on the natural positions stated above.

During the past two days the correspondent has been travelling constantly in the vicinity of the rapidly shifting lines and has seen the French, British, Americans and Italians who have been at grips with the Germans. All are unanimously agreed that the spirit of the German soldiers is at low ebb. Though they fight doggedly at various places their limit comes more quickly than ever before.

Scotty Talks.

A diminutive Scotch soldier, whose bare knees were bandaged and bloody, told the correspondent "The Huns areare getting their belly filled, they'll shot like 'l till you get near 'em then they throw up their hands and either surrender or run."

The British troops that Jock belonged to went into action on the line southwest of Rheims yesterday, encountering a fresh Bavarian division, who, like themselves, had come up from a totally different sector.

GERMANS PREPARE FURTHER RETREAT

Their Position in Narrow Pocket Between Soissons and Chateau Thierry Desperate—Teutons Destroy Material and Munitions.

French Army Headquarters, July 22—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—North of the Marne the Germans are preparing for a further retreat.

With the French Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 22—(By the Associated Press)—There were signs everywhere today that the Germans are destroying the material and munitions in the pocket to the north of the River Marne between Soissons and Rheims, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that area.

London, July 22—The French troops in Champagne between the River Suippes and Massiges have regained all their old front line, according to advices reaching London this evening.

Germans Desperate.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 22—(By The Associated Press)—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons, in an effort to protect their flank.

The Americans, fighting on this front, have completed the cutting of the narrow guage railway to Chateau Thierry.

The pounding process is being continued by the Americans nad their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the allied intentions.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the Allies continue the Germans will withdraw much further north. The allied heavy artillery is hammering military objectives in the Soissons area.

Heavy Hun Forces.

With the French Army in France, July 22—(By the Associated Press)—The region immediately south of Soissons forms the key to the German position and here the enemy has concentrated heavy forces for the purpose of holding back the advancing tide of the Allies. The latter, however, continue their progress, although the fighting is becoming heavier each hour.

They have taken a large number of prisoners, the number being more than has been announced, and new batches of captives are arriving. The number of unwounded prisoners alone far exceeds the total casualties of the allied troops since the victorious advance began.

Large Captures.

The correspondent has seen a large column of these prisoners coming in and from their appearance they were certainly picked men.

The number of undamaged cannon which has been taken by the Allies is very large and is constantly increasing, while at the same time large quantities of ammunition have been captured.

The advance of the armies commanded by General Mangin and General De Goutte on this flank averages ten kilometres, while General Berthelot, who is smashing at the other side of the pocket containing the defeated Germans, is also progressing appreciably.

The French, Americans and British are working in closest co-operation and with absolute confidence.

Soisson-Chateau Thierry Railroad Has Been Cut

General Pershing Confirms Crossing of Marne By Allied Troops—Twenty Thousand Prisoners.

Washington, July 22—Official reports from General Pershing confirm the crossing of the Marne by Allied troops, Secretary Baker said today, and also the occupation of considerable territory north of Chateau Thierry. Details of the operations, however, are lacking.

Mr. Baker said the official advices confirmed the fact that the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railroad had been cut and General March, chief o fstaff, supplemented his statement by adding that the Allied forces were on the line at several points, the effect of this upon the German forces further south was, Mr. Baker contined, in their prompt withdrawal from Chateau Thierry and Marne sector, when their chief supply lines were severed.

For the last two days, Mr. Baker added, the reports he has received invariably have been favorable to the Allies.

"There have been no recent substantial additions to the number of prisoners taken," the secretary continued, "nor any exact estimate of the war material captured. It is quite clear, however, that large quantities of war materials have fallen into our hands."

Mr. Baker said the highest estimate he had received through French, American or Italian troops in the present operations was 20,000. That figure came from French general headquarters early last Saturday, he said, and represented probably only Friday's operations. The statement in General Pershing's communique last night that 17,000 prisoners had been captured undoubtedly referred, Mr. Baker said to captures by Franco-American troops and not to Americans alone.

"We have nothing official on our losses either in men or of any kind," Mr. Baker said.

GERMANS LOSE METAL CONTROL

Washington, July 22.—German control of the metal industry in America has been wiped out by Alien Property Custodian Palmer in the seizure of several of the largest metal concerns in the United States with ramifications in the South America, Mexico and Canada. Mr. Palmer announced today that he had taken over the business of L. Vogelstein & Company Inc., of New York City, with assets of more than $9,000,000, and Beer Sondheimer & Co., Inc., also of New York City, with assets of upwards of $5,000,000.

In addition the custodian has seized the enemy owned interest in the American Metals Company, controlling some sixteen companies in this country and South America, and Stallforth & Company, of New York, dealers in silver bullion, with capitalization of $1,000,000.

Seizure of these companies resulted from investigations into the general metal situation now being made by Francis P. Garvan, director of the bureau of investigation in the alien property custodian's office.

It was revealed that the Beer Sondheimer and Vogelstein Companies were closely affiliated with the German Metal Gelleschaft which for some years has dominated the entire metal market of the world, and that they with the American Metal Company, controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this country.

These companies are believed by Mr. Garvan to have supplied Germany with vast quantities of copper, zinc and other necessary war materials after the war began.

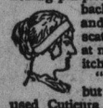
"I Need Hardly Say

how thankful I was to get out alive, and fully made up my mind that I would write and tell you how useful Dr. Chase's Ointment was," writes a survivor of the Gallipoli Peninsula campaign. "We found that it afforded instant relief from poison from shrubs and bushes, and got to using it for all manner of minor wounds and graze."

3 Cakes Cuticura Soap and 4 Boxes Ointment

Heal Itching Pimples On Shoulders and Back.

"For two years I was troubled with itching pimples on my shoulders and back. They were hard, red and very painful, and were scattered. I could not rest at night on account of the itching.



"I tried several remedies but they failed. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Cuticura Ointment and I was completely healed in six weeks." (Signed) Miss Kate Young, Melrose, Man., March 30, 1917.

Having obtained a clear healthy skin by the use of Cuticura, keep it clear by using the Soap for all toilet purposes, assisted by touches of Ointment as needed. Cuticura Soap is ideal for the complexion.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

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It will pay you to "get next" to our line of men's suits at $25. You will find them not only all that could be desired in the many essentials that make stylish clothes but possessing good quality and finish.

They are in regular, close-fitting, belted and strap back models.

Finished at short notice to your measure.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Open Friday evenings; close Saturdays at 1; during June, July and August.

collateral security a policy in the Royal Arcanum for $2,000 on the life of the now deceased brother, John P. Diblee, which amount was paid over by the Royal Arcanum twelve years ago. The defendant, however, had not given a satisfactory discharge of the mortgage, and this suit was brought on that account. After several witnesses were examined yesterday morning the case was adjourned until next Tuesday morning. E. P. Raymond appeared for the plaintiff and J. P. D. Lewin for the defendant. Both men formerly lived in this city.

DEATHS.

WARD.—In this city on the 20th inst., at her residence, 48 Summer street, Mary Ann, widow of Henry Ward, aged 74 years, leaving one son and one daughter to mourn.
Funeral on Tuesday from St. John (Stone) Church. Service at three o'clock.

NARRAWAY—At her residence 40 Orange street on the 21st inst., Hannah M. Narraway, widow of the late Rev. J. R. Narraway, aged 88 years.
Funeral from Centenary church on Tuesday at 3 p. m. No flowers by request.

HUMPHREY—Suddenly at Fort William, Que., on the 18th inst, Aileen Katie, dearly beloved daughter of Sylvester Z. and Elizabeth G. Humphrey, leaving her parents, three brothers and three sisters.
Funeral from her late residence, 133 Princess Street, West Side, on Tuesday at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

MINATURE ALMANAC.

July—Phases of the Moon.

Last Quarter, 1st.....4h. 43m. a.m.
New Moon, 8th.....4h. 22m. a.m.
First Quarter, 16th.....2h. 25m. a.m.
Full Moon, 23rd.....4h. 55m. p.m.
Last Quarter, 30th.....9h. 14m. a.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.
23	Tue	6.03	8.57	12.12	24.25	6.06	18.30
24	Wed	6.04	8.56	12.56	....	6.50	19.05
25	Thu	6.05	8.55	1.09	13.39	7.34	19.51
26	Fri	6.06	8.53	1.54	14.22	8.19	20.39

THE WEATHER

Maritime — Moderate southerly winds, mostly fair, fog on coast.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy; probably showers in New Hampshire and Vermont. No decided temperature change. Moderate southwest winds with fair weather.

Toronto, July 22—The weather today has been fine throughout the Dominion except that a few local thunderstorms have occurred in Saskatchewan, while in Nova Scotia it has been overcast and foggy.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	40	76
Victoria	56	70
Toronto	66	88
Kingston	68	80
Montreal	70	92
Quebec	60	88
St. John	56	62
Halifax	54	62

CHAUTAUQUA, AUGUST 3-9.

Its first introduction in St. John. Lectures of absorbing interest. De Koven's comic opera, Robin Hood. Denman Thompson's great play, The Old Homestead, with full cast including famous quartette. Over twelve entertainments, covering six days, all for $2 if you buy season tickets in advance. Barracks Square, August 3-9.

LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

OBITUARY

Mrs. J. T. Hawker.

Wm. Hawker, residing at 253 Charlotte street, and who conducts a drug store on Prince William street, received a telegram last evening conveying the sad news that his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jas. Thos. Hawker had succumbed in Montreal West. No particulars were given, but Mr. Hawker speaking to The Standard stated the deceased had been ailing between two and three months, however, the sudden death was somewhat unexpected.

The deceased was formerly Miss Alice Dalmore of Montreal. Her husband is in the electrical business in Montreal West, since his graduation from McGill College. Deceased lady leaves a family of seven children, besides a sorrowing husband. Deceased was well and favorably known in this city, as it was the custom for the late Mrs. Hawker and family to spend the summer months at Hammonet, near Westfield, where Mr. Hawker, Jr. had a fine summer house.

THE SALARY INCREASE.

J. R. Haycock, local manager of the Dominion Express Company, who arrived home yesterday, confirmed the report of the recent increase of thirty-five per cent. to the employes of the company who have been over a year in the service. For 1916 and 1917 the company paid the employes a war bonus of twenty per cent., but this year it was decided to cancel the war bonus and give the men a straight thirty-five per cent. salary increase.

THE SUPREME COURT

In the case of Francis M. Diblee of Boston vs. Edward S. Diblee of Seattle, hearing took place yesterday morning in the supreme court chancery division before His Honor Chief Justice Hazen. The suit was brought for redemption of mortgage on a property in Kings county which originally belonged to a brother of the plaintiff and defendant, who died twelve years ago. The defendant has a $1,500 mortgage on the property at the time, and held as