CANADIANS WHEN THEY CHARGE TERROR TO ENEMY

KYTE MADE "STATEMENTS" BUT NO "CHARGES," CARVELL SAYS

CARLETON COUNTY GRIT'S CHANGED ATTITUDE GIVES FUSE COMMISSION A SURPRISE — BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THE "JIG IS UP"?

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 30.—What the result of the fuse investigation will be is of course merely conjecture, but an indication of it may be gathered from the significant statement made by Mr. F. B. Carvell this afternoon when he declared emphatically that Mr. W. H. Kyte did not make "charges" in parliament when the investigation was demanded. He simply made "statements." Mr. Carvell's attitude came as a complete surprise, and has certainly created the impression that the opposition realize to the full that the "jig is up," and they are now running to cover. The situation is serious. Mr. Kyte's seat in parliament is involved according to Canadian and British customs and conditions.

How Mr. Carvell's extraordinary statement came about was this: Mr. Carvell was one of those who took objection to General Hughes giving evidence upon the point that the examination of this morning was designed to show that Allison had secured commission on Canadian business. Mr. Hellmuth considered it was decidedly pertinent that General Hughes should give evidence on this matter.

"It seems to me that there is a lot of misapprehension about the statements made by Mr. Kyte," said Mr. Carvell. "Mr. Kyte made certain statements based on information given to the House and on evidence before the Davidson Commission as to General Hughes' relations with Col. Allison. He never said that General Hughes sent Allison down to find contracts."

Sir William Meredith—"Was not evidence brought out by Mr. Lloyd Harris of the Russell Company that to show that pressure had been brought to bear to have the contracts let across the line?"

Mr. Carvell—"Mr. Kyte never said that."

Sir William—"But the scope of the inquiry is wider than that."

Mr. Carvell.—"I'll grant that it is. But there has been a great deal of misapprehension about the so-called Kyte charges. He made no charges. He made statements."

Mr. Hellmuth:—"I have certainly misinterpreted the purpose for which this investigation was ordered if it was not to find out about the actions taken by General Hughes and the Shell Committee, and if it was not intended to reflect on either or both, or to clear either or both, if this was not its purpose then I am entirely at a loss to understand why the inquiry was brought on."

It should be added that Mr. Kyte has kept clear of the inquiry for weeks, and his absence has been commented upon significantly.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.

H G Weaver, H G Huber, Montreal; Mrs F W Pickels, Miss Pickels, Miss J A Pickels, J C Pickels, Annapolis; G H Macauley, New Britain, Conn; B M Barry, Hartland; G N King, Perth; S S Miller, A R Miller, Hartland; C E Oak, Bangor; J H Stratton, Halifax; R F Randolph, A W Smithers, Fredericton; J A DeCaw, Montreal; C N Crowe, Bridgeport; W F Almy, Antigonish; J N Forrest, H S Threlkeld, Toronto; W E Housel, Windsor; D R Turnbull, H Lindsay, Halifax; C Pugsley and wife, Chester; F L Warrin and wife, Stockbridge, Mass; J M Ward, A K McDonald, L K Caplin, Montreal; Mrs Everett Smith, M J Poupore, Fredericton; H F Taylor, Washington, D C; Mrs Geo W Gillatte, Mrs J W De Wolf, Port Greville; C W Geeler, Boston; N R Norman, Moncton; C W H Hudson, Annapolis; V T Hardwell and wife, Bear River, N S; J E MacDonell, Afton, N S; Thos P Parker, Oshawa; Chas Johnston, Montreal; Geo J Ross, Shediac; W B Bishop, Montreal; A B Teakles, Sussex.

Victoria.

J T Dolan, C T Nesbit, Sussex; J Seaman, Amherst; H R Bouffard, Three Rivers; M Larose, Montreal; Mrs H S C Sprague, Moncton; H K Adamson and wife, Sask; J P Farrell, Fredericton; Walter Miller, St Martins; C H Dingwall, Charlottetown; Mrs Ralph Churchill, Boston; G G Lovely, Perth Jct; J B Miller, Glassville; B Frank Smith, East Florenceville; G E Howie, Fredericton; W D Morton, Boston; G E Fraeley and wife, St George; J Stewart Neill, Fredericton; W H French, Montreal; Warren Malone, Stanley; John Weir, Doaktown; James Arthurs, Toronto.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of George Saunders took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 113 Somerset street, to Holy Trinity church, where high mass of requiem was celebrated by Very Rev. J. J. Walsh, V. G. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Cyrus MacFarlane took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, East St. John. Services were conducted by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson and interment was in Fernhill.

The funeral of John W. Little took place yesterday morning from his late residence, Elliott row, to the I. C. R. depot. The body was taken to Norton for burial. Services were conducted at the house last evening by Rev. F. H. Wentworth.

The funeral of Mrs. William Marr took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. McAfee, 94 Waterloo street. Services were conducted by Rev. D. J. McPherson and interment was made in Fernhill.

The funeral of Mrs. Emily Johnston, who died in Framingham, Mass., and whose body was brought here for burial, took place yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the Boston train. Services were conducted by Rev. R. P. McKim and interment was made in Fernhill.

The funeral of George Gordon, who died in Belleville, and whose body was brought here for burial, took place yesterday morning from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mitchell, 94 St. James' street. Services were conducted by Rev. F. W. Thompson and interment was made in Cedar Hill.

"The Misleading Lady," one of the latest American films to reach England, was recently shown in London, according to letters received by President George K. Spoor, of Essanay.

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THE NO. 7 SIEGE BATTERY GOES TO NEW CAMP

Splendid Send-off Given to Soldier Boys Last Evening—Local Soldiers Lined Streets.

On several occasions since August, 1914, the people of St. John have gathered in thousands to bid Godspeed to the boys who have been leaving for the field of action, but the thousands who gathered last night to say farewell to Major Allen and men of No. 7 O. S. Siege Battery ere they entrained for their new training field eclipsed all former crowds.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather thousands thronged the streets to catch a last glimpse of the boys who are willing if necessary to make the supreme sacrifice.

At Reid's Point, where the battery landed, fathers, mothers and relatives eager to grasp the hand of their loved ones. The boys could be heard singing on their way over from Partridge Island and many a cheek was damp on the wharf as they listened to the melodious voices of the best and brightest of Canadian manhood. The men of the composite battalion cheered their brothers in the uniform of the king and their cheers could be distinctly heard across the water.

At 7.30 sharp the tug Sissibo arrived at Reid's Point but the battery had to come ashore by climbing up the side of the tug Neptune and across the S. S. Yarmouth onto the wharf.

Every tugboat and steamer in the harbor blew their whistle. Such a noise. Autos on the wharf kept up a continuous toot and even the automatic fog bell seemed to ring forth its warning note in admiration of the officers and men of No. 7 Siege Battery.

Thanks to Major Allan and the officers in charge the men were allowed half an hour to converse with their relatives.

Packages and bundles containing foodstuffs, delicacies and tobacco were in abundance. The boys were loaded down with goods by their wives, mothers and sweethearts.

With the S. S. Governor Cobb pouring forth the shrill sound of its powerful steam whistle and the brass band of the 140th Battalion playing a lively march, the men of No. 7 Siege Battery with military bearing and manly stride began their triumph march.

The route of parade was along Prince William, up Queen, along Charlotte and down King, along Dock and Mill to the station. Thousands lined the sidewalks to catch a passing glance at the boys in khaki. The main business places were bedecked with flags and bunting. The cheering for the boys in khaki continued all along the route traversed by the soldiers.

The scene at the depot was most impressive. The 115th Battalion lined up along one side of Dock street and extended to the train. Likewise the 140th took up their position on the other side. Through the lane of khaki marched the Siege Battery, headed by the bugle band of the 115th Battalion.

As the boys passed by the thousands at the station many a good luck and farewell was wished upon them, not without a feeling of regret.

Such a crowd, men, women and children seemed to drop from the heavens. Some of the boys whose parents reside outside of the city were not overlooked. Thoughtful mothers, who had boys of their own in the Siege Battery, thrust packages into their hands as they passed by.

At 8.30 the train pulled out, as the 140th Band played "The Men of Harlick."

The cheers were deafening. People watched the train until the last car disappeared in the distance. On the cars were banners fastened with the words No. 7 O. S. Siege Battery on to Berlin.

RUNCIMAN ILL OWING TO STRAIN OF OVERWORK

London, May 30.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, has been made ill by the strain of his public duties, and probably will be obliged to rest for six weeks. It is expected he will be unable to attend the forthcoming economic confgrence at Paris.

Lewis Harcourt, first commissioner of works, has been appointed to take charge of the Board of Trade during Mr. Runciman's illness.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. George A. Lockhart.

The death of Mrs. George A. Lockhart took place at her home last night at the early age of thirty-one years. She is survived by her husband, her mother, Mrs. J. Morris Robinson, two brothers, John M. of this city and Harold B. of Montreal, three sisters, Mrs. John Belyea of this city, Mrs. Robert L. Ellis of Montreal and Mrs. J. R. Harrison of Parrsboro, N. S. She was very popular among her large circle of friends and acquaintances and will be much missed by them.

India's Viceroy Lauds Loyalty of Natives

Hardinge, in Farewell Address at Delhi, Notes Pleasant Relations with Persia and Afghanistan, and Punishment Visited on Mahauds—Time Not Yet Ripe for Self-Government, He Asserts, but He Feels Sure of Concessions After War.

Lord Hardinge's farewell speech as Viceroy of India, delivered before the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, proved to be a frank discussion of Indian problems, mingled with high praise for the loyalty of the princes and peoples of the Empire. Parts of his address dealing with matters of more than local interest, are reproduced from the Calcutta Englishman:

"Turning to foreign affairs nearer home, it is pleasant to be able to state that in Persia there has been a very distinct improvement in the situation. We are on the most friendly terms with the Persian Government, who have at last realized the danger to which their country was exposed by the machinations of German and Austrian bands, and are doing their utmost to suppress them. I need hardly say that in their efforts to restore order the Persian Government will continue to have our hearty co-operation and assistance in any way that they may desire. Our friend and ally, the Amir of Afghanistan continues to maintain very friendly relations with the Government of India, and has recently renewed his assurances to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, and we have implicit confidence in his royal word.

"On the frontier perfect tranquility has for some time prevailed, except for raids by gangs of Mahsuds in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The cup of their misdeeds is already overflowing, and the day of retribution is at hand. As soon as our preoccupation elsewhere is relieved, and when it suits our convenience, it will be necessary for the Government to take drastic steps to put an end forever to the campaign of murder and plunder that has disgraced the Mahsud tribe during the past few years.

"Except in Mengal, where, I am sorry to say, there has been a regrettable number of murders and dacoities which dim the fair fame of that province, and which every effort should be made not only by the government but by the people themselves to suppress, the internal situation of India could hardly be more favorable, and it is a source of profound satisfaction for me, on the eve of my departure, to be able to say so. We do not feel the shock of battle here as the nations feel it in Europe, but we have had ample evidence of German designs to create trouble in India, which have so far proved abortive, based as they were on the fallacy that India would be disloyal to the Empire. During the past twenty months of war, the people of this land have displayed a loyalty and patriotism, deeply appreciated by the Empire at large, that have been beyond all praise and have entirely justified the confidence and trust that I reposed in them. Heads of government have told me that never in their experience have the relations between the government and the people been closer or of greater confidence and I readily believe it. When I hear pessimistic prophecies or apprehensions as to the future of India, I ask myself who, twenty years ago, would have predicted the magnificent loyalty of the ruling princes and the people of India which we have seen since the outbreak of the war? None ever doubted the valor of the Indian army, British and Indian, but who would have said twenty years ago that it would be possible to send out of India to the different theatres of war army after army of brave and experienced soldiers? When it is remembered that the largest expedition that ever left the shores of India before the present war numbered only 18,000 men, and that since the outbreak of the war India has rispatched about 300,000 soldiers overseas, and has contributed several million pounds' worth of war materials to the Empire, I think we have everything to be proud of the efforts that India has made, and of the situation on and inside our frontiers that have rendered such efforts possible. Many gallant men have died for their country. Of these the whole Empire is the tomb.

Self-Government.

"During the past few months I have seen mention made in speeches at meetings in the country and in the press of self-government, colonial self-government, and home rule for India. I have often wondered whether those speakers and writers fully realized the conditions prevailing in dominions such as Canada or Australia which render self-government possible. I wish that some of these could visit the dominions and see for themselves. A study of the history of the dominions would show that the development of their self-governing institutions had been been achieved not by any sudden stroke of statesmanship, but by a process of steady and patient evolution which has gradually united and raised all classes of the community to the level of their enhanced responsibilities. I do not for a moment wish to discountenance self-government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate aspiration and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men, but in the present position of India it is not idealism that is needed, but practical politics and practical solutions to questions arising out of the social and political conditions in this country. We should look facts squarely in the face and do our utmost to grapple with results. To lightly raise extravagant hopes and to encourage unrealizable demands can only tend to delay and not to accelerate political progress. I know that this is the sentiment of many wise and thoughtful Indians.

In speaking thus frankly it is far from my intention to create a feeling of discouragement, for nobody is more anxious than I am to see the early realization of the just and legitimate aspirations of India. But I am equally desirous of avoiding all danger of reaction from the birth of institutions which experience might prove to be premature. During the past five and one-half years I have steadily kept this aim in view, and, as far as I am able, will do all in my power to help the course of Indian progress in the future. Nothing that has occurred during the past four and one-half years has made me change by a hair's breadth my views as to the soundness of the policy defined in that much-disputed third paragraph of the dispatch of the Government of India of August 25, 1911, the responsibility for which rests especially upon myself in conjunction with my late friend, Sir John Jenkins. The meaning of that paragraph has been much discussed, but as it is written in plain English, I se so necessity for explaining it. I only wish to emphasize the fact that it was not contemplated that the policy adumbrated should be fulfilled in its entirety in the immediate future or within a specified period of time, but that the progress towards the foreshadowed goal should be steady and gradual. Speculation as to the rapidity with which progress is to be made or the precise definition of the goal to be achieved would be profitless.

Changes After the War.

"The fact that at the conclusion of this great war question of far-reaching importance to India will arise, provoking discussion and requiring sympathetic decision, is patent to all. Many such questions have had my most earnest consideration, and the Home Government are in possession of my views as to how they should be solved in a generous measure. But this is neither the time nor the place for dwelling upon them. I was glad when I read Sir Satyendra Sinha's speech at the National Congress last December in which he strongly deprecated treating the satisfactory solution of such questions as a concession in return for Indian loyalty. Loyalty has no price. It is priceless. It is not an object of exchange and barter. Whatever changes may in due course be made will be owing to the fact that they are justified by the indomitable bravery of our soldiers, by the patriotic attitude of the people of India during the period of difficulty and stress, and by their political progress and moral development during the past few years. I will only say this—that the question of the improvement of the status, position, and prospects of the Indian officers and men of the Indian army is one that should have precedence over all others. For it is they who have borne the danger, heat, and burden of the day and have nobly maintained the honor and fair fame of India in the vanguard of the British and Colonial armies in Flanders and other theatres of war. I would urge, further, that special provision should be made by Government for those who have suffered permanent injuries as well as for the education of the orphans of Indian soldiers who have perished during the war, and that the future prospects of such children should always be a matter of concern to the Government and people of India.

"As regards the position of India within the Empire the announcement which I made in this Council last September to the effect that India's demand to be represented in future on Imperial Conferences would be sympathetically considered by His Majesty's Government is, I think, likely to become historic, for it marks the beginning of a new era and the growth of more liberal ideas in regard to India not previously entertained. At the same time the reception by the Colonial Press of the resolution relating to the representation of India at the next Imperial Conference, proposed in this Council last September by the Hon. Mr. Mohamed Shafi and unanimously accepted, was most encouraging, and was a good indication of the change in the angle of vision of our fellow-subjects in the Dominions towards India and the place that India should hold in the councils of the Empire. I feel confident that the statesmen of the self-governing Dominions, recognizing the splendid services rendered by India to the Empire during the war, will generously seek a modification of the constitution of the Imperial Conference so as to admit the properly accredited representatives of India to sit side by side with them at the Imperial Council table on terms of equality. I rejoice in this matter to leave India with the high opportunity before her to take a place—a high and proud place—in the Empire."

"SCREECHING DEVILS", THEY CALL CANADIANS

Survivor of the Princess Pats Tells of Their Fighting.

HOW FAMOUS RGT. CHARGED AT YPRES.

Says that Kitchener's Predictions About the War Lasting Three Years Will be Entirely Justified.

Boston, May 29.—"The 'screeching devils' is what the British Tommies call the Canadian soldiers—when they make a charge at the front—but what the Germans call them is unfit for publication."

So says Machine Gun Corporal J. A. Marion of the famous Princess Patricia Regiment, who called at the Globe office yesterday and gave a few vigorous impressions of the great war. He is one of the 125 left alive out of the original 1100, and every one of the 125 has been "hit," as he terms it. He himself bears a big scar on the left side of his head where he was struck by shrapnel.

Marion was born in Montana, but went into the Canadian Northwest with his father when he was a child. He is more than six feet tall, athletic in build and about 30 years old.

"Just why is it they call you the 'screeching devils'?"

Marion laughed. The question evidently revived a flood of memories.

"The British Tommies doesn't know what to make of the Canadians. When we're off duty we fraternize with our officers, and have a good time. Tommy never goes near an officer on or off duty. They don't fraternize. But that isn't the whole of it. When the Canadians are on duty they work, and they work quick. And when they charge, they yell like blazes and run so fast that the 'Tommies' can't keep up with 'em. And the way they swear is a caution—it's no place for a preacher's son, believe me."

Met Third Drive For Calais.

"In what part of 'Somewhere in France' were you located?"

"We got to England in August, 1914, and they kept us nearly three months in camp to harden us up a bit. We went to France in December and we were rushed to the front at Ypres, and there was something doing every day and night in that section and around St. Julien and Hill 60. I was corporal of a rapid-fire gun crew of eight men—a Vickers-Maxim, that fires 500 shots a minute. You see all the men in the Princess Regiment had seen service; that's why we were called in so quickly.

"There was some pretty tough fighting all through the winter months up to about the 15th of April—then hell broke loose for the next twenty days and nights. The Germans made their third drive for Calais and it was some drive. We lost an awful lot of men. You can bet the Germans lost more than we did. We were eighteen days in the trenches without getting out once."

"Do you consider the German a good fighter?'

"Yes, the Germans are good fighters. They're disciplined men. They're good fighters enough but they've found out somebody else can fight. There are different kinds of Germans, though. I could shake hands with most of them and say you're a d—— good fighting man, but I couldn't with a Prussian, for they're dirty fighters. They've done some awful dirty work in Flanders. They crucified three of our boys at St. Julien. We saw them. We also saw children whose hands they cut off and they have a habit of ham-stringing.

Thinks Verdun Will Not Be Taken.

"Now the Saxons are different; they are fair fighters, and good fighters. They're not dirty. We used to fraternize with them when they were in the trenches opposite us at Ypres, and some of them said they hated the Prussians. By the way, the men they crucified at St. Julien were machine gun men. The men in the trenches haven't forgotten that."

"Do you think the Germans will break through at Verdun?"

"No. They haven't a chance to break through. If they couldn't break through the lines when the Allies were short of ammunition what chance have they now when the Allies have all the ammunition they want?"

"When do you think the Allies will make a drive?"

"Not before next spring."

"You mean a year from now?"

"Yes. I had a letter from the colonel of our regiment not long ago and he said they were in the same trenches we were in a year ago. I was with the regiment fourteen months."

"But why wait a year?"

"O, this is a bigger war than people realize. You know Kitchener said it would take about three years to finish it and I guess he was right."

"How many of the first 35,000 Canadians who went to the front do you think are alive?"

"O, I guess more than fifty per cent of them have been killed. The Canadians saved the day at Ypres. Our orders were to hold out at all costs, and we did, for eighteen days, but it cost something."

Corp. Marion is related to the famous American revolutionary soldier, Gen. Marion. He is appearing at the Howard this week.—Boston Globe.

RAISING OF HOGS PROFITABLE BUSINESS

As is well known, hogs have reached an unprecedentedly high level—$11.65 per cwt. being paid for fed and watered, on the Toronto market. The fact that, even with live hogs at this figure, shipments of bacon are regularly going forward to England, will serve to illustrate very clearly the demand for that product on the British market. Without doubt, Canada stands in a better position today to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than has ever been the case before. To do this, however, there must be volume of supply. There is very good reason to believe that, although prices cannot be expected to remain at the present high level, the demand for bacon, in the face of the supply that can be obtained, will be such as to hold the market in a very firm condition, both during and for a considerable period following the war.

Great Britain's imports of bacon in 1915 amounted to £25,611,460. From Canada she obtained only £3,324,511. The fact that Canadian bacon has been selling at an advance of from 10 to 12s. per cwt. above American and at not more than 12s. under the nominal quotation for Danish, illustrates very clearly to what extent Canada could increase her export trade, had she a sufficient quantity of hogs to make this possible. The English merchant and the British consumer will buy Canadian bacon today, quality being equal, in preference to that from any other country in the world, with the possible exception of Ireland. Not only so, but an enormous market exists also for hams, frozen pork and pork cuts of various descriptions. This market is as remunerative as the bacon trade, although it is not likely to prove as constant. The West is producing a great quantity of rough grain this year. As compared with wheat, it will probably be relatively low in price. It should, therefore, be a sound business proposition to breed as many sows this spring as would provide each farm next fall with such a number of feeding hogs as can be conveniently handled and suitably finished. They should, however, be so selected and mated, as to maintain the approved bacon type. Unless this be done, we cannot compete with Ireland and Denmark and will lose status on the British market. The development of our bacon trade is a purely commercial undertaking and we must early recognize that we cannot sell to the British merchant unless we give him what he wents. This granted, thrifty management and good feeding should yield a return this year which will more than compensate for all the labor involved.

MEN WHO WELCOME WAR.

Soldiers sometimes welcome war as a means of release from a life which remorse, despair or some other feeling has made intolerable to them.

A remarkable instance was that of a young officer. Some time before the present war broke out, he was one day explaining the mechanism of a loaded gun to his sister. In doing so he accidentally exploded the charge, by which the poor girl was mortally wounded.

Henceforth his sole ambition was to die, and when war broke out he joyfully responded to the call to arms. Before he had long been at the front his wish was gratified.

Then there was the case of the son of a country solicitor. While employed in his father's office he absconded with a large sum of money. The disgrace preyed so much upon his father's mind that he fell ill and died.

When the prodigal returned—as prodigals invariably do—he found the home sold up, and his mother and sisters dependent on charity.

For the first time he realized the enormity of his wrong-doing, and joined the army, with the determination to take the first possible chance of service in the field. He went with his regiment to France, and there distinguished himself by a number of daring exploits before he was himself killed.

Married only a couple of years, his wife developed a scepticism as to his valor, which was peculiarly mortifying to him.

Telling her that she would some day have reason to be sorry for it, he went out to Gallipoli, resolved to undertake any task that presented the maximum of danger. If his widow still entertains any doubts as to his gallantry, it certainly is not shared by the deceased officer's comrades-in-arms.

When, however, he lost most of his fortune, she demanded to be released from her engagement. This caused him to give up all hope, and when he crossed over to the seat of war he had made up his mind never to come back.

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ARMY

Terrible
Army of
Befor

Whole Garrison Wo
Few Days Longe
Destroyed Befor

New York, May 30.—
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Bombay, India, May
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A diary of the siege
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In April it was four

ALIEN ENEM
TO WORK
MINTO M

Coming from Int
Camps in Upper C
Six Escape While
to Mines.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, May 30.—M
P. Fisher, officer comma
Howitzer Battery, announc
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Corp. C. E. Maiman becom
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won the electrical engineeri

Alien enemies who have
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Two lots of these Austr
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enemies as residents now
of the residents fear that th
are not being watched as
there as in other places.

163RD BATTALION
NOW IN B

Ottawa, May 30—It is off
nounced, through the chief
sors' office, that the 163rd
from Montreal has arrived
Bermuda.

Would Wake
With Smothering S

There is nothing that bring
such a fear of impending de
wake up in the night with th
sense of smothering. The terrib
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in a deranged condition, and
prompt relief.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve
the only remedy that can giv
relief and effect a complete c
cases of such severity.

They strengthen and invigo
heart, tone up the nervous sys
the trouble which is the cause of
fear and anxiety becomes a thi
past.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Te
Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not
believer in medicines, but I
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pil
right. Some years ago I was trou
smothering spells. In the night
be sound asleep, but would wake
my breath all gone, and think
never get it back again. I was
friend of my trouble, and he ad
me use Milburn's Heart and Ne
He also gave me a box which I
I had only taken a few of the
could sleep all night without an
I did not finish the box until s
later, when I felt my trouble
back. I took the rest and th
cured me entirely."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve
50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.2
dealers or mailed direct by The
Mfrs. Co., Limited, Toronto, O