

# GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE BIG THEATRE OF WAR

## THE ENEMY MUST WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS ON THE MARNE OR RISK BEING CAUGHT

**This Means That Finishing Blow Has Been Administered To Dying Hun Offensive—French and Americans Dominate City of Soissons, Captured By Germans in Previous Offensive.**

**Americans Capture Town of Bwierz and Several Thousand Prisoners—French Take Heights of Fontenoy and Advance To Monte De Paris, One Mile From Soissons—Fierce Carnage.**

With the American Army in France, July 18—As the whole German left flank is endangered the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been administered to the dying Hun offensive.

London, July 18—French troops have gained the river at the River Crise, running into Soissons on a five mile front down to the east of Buzancy, which means a maximum advance at this point of five miles, according to news received in London tonight.

An American division co-operating with the French troops in the counter-attack have captured the town of Bwierz, about six miles south of Soissons, and have advanced three miles beyond the town, the advices add. The Americans operating in the region west of Soissons, the despatches add, have taken 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns and much other material which has not yet been estimated.

French troops have captured the heights overlooking Fontenoy on the extreme left, and have progressed to Monte De Paris, within a mile of the city of Soissons.

On the French front in France, July 18—The allied forces today are engaged in an important counter attack between the Aisne and the Marne, north of Chateau Thierry.

Paris, July 18—The French this morning delivered an attack along the line from the River Aisne as far as the region of Belleau, a front of about 35 miles, and made progress at certain points of between a mile and a half and two miles. The situation on the Marne and Champagne fronts is unchanged.

Early in the movement prisoners taken in the advance began coming in.

At Fontenoy  
The northern point of the front of attack is the town of Fontenoy, nearly a mile north of the Aisne. In the fighting on the front of the German offensive, the French last night stopped the Germans in the face of violent attacks which the enemy launched, southwest of Nanteuil La Forêt, between the Marne and Rheims. On the front beyond Rheims, east of the Vesle River, an attack by German guards units was completely repulsed.

The attack represents what is an important strategic move. By General Foch to counter the German blow further south along the Marne and on the line of Rheims. If further pushed, as it seems bound to be, the entire huge salient created by the Germans in their previous drive south of the Aisne and enlarged in their present offensive will be seriously endangered.

British Gain on Mile Front

London, July 18—Southeast of Villers-Bretonneux, south of the Somme, the British line has been advanced on a front of more than one mile, says the official statement today from British headquarters in France. The British positions to the east of Hebuterne also were improved somewhat.

South of Buzancy, on the front south-east of Arras, a German raiding party was driven off. The German artillery showed considerable activity during the night on the Flanders front north of Bailleul.

## An Impressive Address To Kierstead By Judge Barry

**General Feeling That Verdict Against Wife Murderer Was Just One and That No Other Outcome Possible—Condemned Man Who Is To Die Sept. 24 Had Brilliant Counsel—The Insanity Plea.**

Special to The Standard.

Gagetown, July 18—Chief Justice Barry's address to Robert Kierstead, the condemned wife murderer, made a profound impression, especially the appeal for the children. The general feeling seems to be that justice has been done to the unfortunate woman so cruelly battered to death. Many people believe the insanity plea has been overworked of late years. The case of "King versus Kierstead" is a prominent place in our books of law and is bound to be again and again.

Judge's Address.

Justice Barry in his address to the prisoner said:

Robert Kierstead, you have been tried by a jury of your country and found guilty of having on the 22nd of December last, murdered Elsie Kierstead, your wife. In the minds of those who heard the evidence given at your trial there can be no doubt that on that day, near midnight, within the threshold of her own home, which should have been for her a place of refuge and of peace, you brutally beat to death the woman whom by the most solemn vows you had promised and bound yourself in all honor to cherish and protect. You beat her to death in the presence of her and your own helpless little children, too young to offer any opposition to the awful tragedy enacted in their sight. Across the pages of our statute book there is written the stern edict that he who without excuse or justification kills his fellow man shall himself suffer death, and to me falls the painful duty which the law demands.

Terrible Crime.

It is not my intention to harass your feelings or make for you more difficult this solemn hour by recounting at any length the story of your crime; how after first beating your wife about the head with a stove-wood stick and leaving her, you returned to your victim, not once but twice, and again and again beat and belabored her about the head, first with a gun and then with a table-stick, until the poor woman fell dead, a lifeless heap at your feet. This is the crime of which a jury of just and intelligent men, selected with care and with a full consciousness of the seriousness and gravity of their duties, have found you guilty. They have said by their verdict that at the time you killed your wife you were a responsible being, that you appreciated the nature and quality of the act you were committing, that you knew it was wrong, and that there was no excuse or justification for your act. Since, in the circumstances of the case no other verdict was in my opinion, possible, it is needless for me to say that with the justice of the jury's findings, I fully and entirely concur.

Had Able Counsel.

You have had the advantage of being defended by able counsel who have done everything that mortal man could do in the discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon them. You have had a fair and impartial trial. The charge of murder was not unduly pressed against you by the Attorney General, who prosecuted for the crown, whose duty it was to see that all the evidence directly bearing upon the crime should be elicited, and that all the facts should be laid bare to the scrutiny of the jury sworn to pass upon the question of your innocence or guilt.

In the eyes of the law the life of a man is a precious thing; it assumes that every man is put into this world for some useful purpose, and that he has a right to live his life until he has done something to forfeit that right. It is the law of the organized society in which we live that no man shall be called upon to suffer its extreme penalty about whose guilt there is the slightest question or doubt. It is for that reason that your counsel having raised a question as to whether some error or errors had not inadvertently found their way into the proceedings at your trial—a case embracing the alleged errors was reserved and submitted to the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court, the court of last resort in the province. After hearing argument, and upon deliberation of the several matters involved, the appeal tribunal, on the fifth of the present month gave judgment, and I have now before me a certificate of their judgment in which they confirm your conviction and say that no error entered into your trial.

Having murdered your wife the laws of your country—laws which you yourself have, in a sense, helped to make—declare that you have forfeited your right to live. Although I am obliged to sentence you to death, time will be allowed you in which to compose your worldly affairs and make your peace with the God whom you have so heinously outraged, your fate in this respect being in marked contrast to that of the unfortunate woman whom you hurried into eternity with scarcely a moment's reflection.

If not inappropriate at such a time and on such an occasion, I would plead with the Christian and charitable people of this community generously to lend a helping hand to the children of the woman who is dead and of the father so soon to be called upon to expiate his crime; help these more than orphans to lighten the shadow that must for years to come becloud their young lives; a shadow which will never perhaps be entirely dispelled; help to make of them good men and women. Everyone who hears my voice today will, I am sure, join in the fervent hope that He who notes

## WOMEN STRIKERS IN SERIOUS RIOT

Northampton, Mass., July 18.—Two hundred women, strikers at the West Boylston Mills, East Hampton, started a riot yesterday, when the electric cars brought workers to the mills. As the workers left the cars they were attacked by the women with bottles, broken glass, rotten eggs and other missiles. Some bottles containing mustard and pepper were also thrown in an attempt to blind them, it is said.

Officer Brothers was badly cut on the back of the head by a broken bottle, and others suffered slight injuries. The Selectmen ordered the State Guard to go down to the mills at noon to keep order.

About thirty women were taken to the lockup, and spent the morning mostly in singing while there. The leader, Katherine Renkovich, sister of the chairman of the strikers' committee, who was taken to Camp Devens two weeks ago, was caught throwing missiles at an officer and is among the women under arrest.

More Trouble.

At noon there was more trouble of the same sort as the operators came out of the mills. An innocent bystander, Ned Alvord, was attacked and choked by a woman, who was only

persuaded to loosen her grip by the use of a club by an officer. Two or three women were hurt in the mixup. The State Guards charged upon the women with fixed bayonets and they quickly scattered. The men strikers have taken no hand in the riot, but two men were arrested for making a disturbance near the mills. The State Guard is in camp for the night in the public park, prepared to quell any further disturbances and assist the police.

The women rioters, of whom 33 were arrested, will be brought into the District Court, this city.

Vain Promise Otherwise.

She (to fiancé)—"We must be very economical now. Promise me that you will do nothing you can't afford. He—What! Do you want me to break off my engagement?—Boston Transcript.

Provided For.

(From London Opinion.) Sergeant (to Private)—"What d'ye mean by 'avin' dirty buttons?" Private—"I've lost my brush!" Sergeant—"Well, what about it?—you've been issued with a toothbrush, haven't you?"

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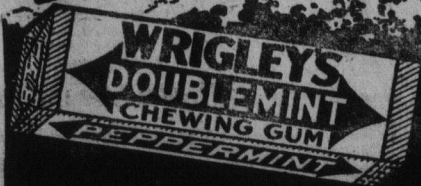
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**Black's Harbor Monday**, two  
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turning, 10 a. m., arriving  
man about 6 p. m. Both ways  
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St. Andrews.

Grand Manan Wednesdays,  
for St. Stephen, returning  
7 a. m. Both ways via  
St. John, Campobello and  
St. Andrews.  
Grand Manan Fridays, 6 a. m.,  
a direct, arriving 10.30 a. m.,  
leave St. John, 2.30 p. m.,  
p. m.  
Grand Manan Saturdays for  
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