

BRITISH INFANTRY GREATER TODAY THAN IN TIME OF WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

LARGEST CREDIT VOTE SINCE WAR BEGAN ASKED FOR IN HOUSE

Premier Asquith in His Address Summarizes Britain's Great Expenditure

Although Gold Pours Forth From Treasury Empire's Finances Still in Good Shape—New Vote Will Ask for \$450,000,000—Over Fourteen Billion Dollars Thus Far Asked For Since War Began.

London, July 24, 4:30 p.m.—Premier Asquith today asked the house of commons for a vote of credit of £450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war. This will bring the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000, and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000 (approximately \$4,160,000,000).

In moving the vote of credit the premier said the recent expenditure out of the vote of credit was approximately \$5,000,000 daily. The £6,000,000 daily, referred to by Reginald McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, represented all the outgoing, the premier said. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was \$559,000,000.

Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost £379,000,000; the loans to Great Britain's allies, £187,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

MAY NOT INCREASE.

The premier said he hoped the expenditure for the army and navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, he added, and might increase.

TWELVE VOTES OF CREDIT.

Premier Asquith said that since the outbreak of the war there had been twelve votes of credit for £2,832,000,000. The present vote was substantially larger than its predecessors, but this was not because any great expenditure was anticipated, but in order to make provision for a longer period and the covering of any necessary emergencies. Explaining the situation, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, had said that the expenditure had reached £6,000,000 daily, and Mr. Asquith made the same statement as did the chancellor in regard to the purchase of American securities, which he said was not a true expenditure but merely a transfer of assets from England to America. After an expenditure of \$559,000,000 between April 1 and July 23, continued the premier, there was a balance on hand of £1,000,000, which was sufficient to carry on the services to the end of July, instead of the first week in August, as he had estimated. The daily average of expenditure had risen from £4,620,000 during the period from June 21 to July 22, or an average over the two periods of £4,950,000. Principal causes of the increase were the army and army munitions.

During the first period the average irrecoverable expenditure was £3,000,000, being exclusive of supplies to Allies. During the second period it was £3,600,000. From both these figures should be deducted the average peace expenditure of £220,000 daily.

Naval Expenditure.

The naval expenditure, added the premier, proceeded at a uniform rate, he said, reached the high water mark, exclusive of munitions, last November, and from January to June remained fairly constant at a figure rather less than that of last November.

The July total, continued the premier, probably would have been higher than that of November, and it was expected, apart from any change in policy, that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure had increased steadily and continuously up to May and in that month and during June and July it was fairly constant. Under all heads the expenditure might be expected to expand little more.

The daily average of loans to all dominions had dropped £1,480,000 in the first period to £1,380,000 in the second period, but these figures, said the premier, were very misleading, because in the first period there was one item of £18,000,000 attributable in reality to the civil service of Canada. Inside the country, the regard being had to the nature of the employment and the qualifications necessary for the carrying out of technical or other special work, and the federal board should keep in touch and co-operate with provincial, municipal and other publicly organized institutions employing men, looking always to the employment of returned soldiers.

After a speech by Winston Spencer Churchill, criticizing Premier Asquith for not reviewing the war situation, David Lloyd George, secretary for war, replied, saying that it would be premature to survey a military situation and the prospects in the middle of a battle. "The prospects are good," the war secretary said; "our generals are more than satisfied and proud of the valor of our men who are leading. Great as British infantry was in Wellington and Napoleon's days, it never has been greater than now. "One thrills with pride when one thinks one belongs to the same race. They are pressing back the formidable foe who devoted his best brains to the study of war for generations. I feel confident that victory is assured to us," continued Lloyd George.

Blood Will Tell.

"Numbers and all other resources are on our side. There was only one fear—that years of training and thought on the part of a great military power might be something that might be insuperable. Our men have demonstrated that it is not so, and that British resourcefulness and intelligence are, as in fields of commerce in the past, when they have

THE SURVIVORS FROM KUT-EL-AMARA



Chivalrous Turks sent British sick and wounded home free. This photo bears striking testimony to the great endurance with which General Townshend and his gallant troops had held out in the face of suffering and privation was afforded by the condition of the sick and wounded men, who were magnanimously permitted by the Turkish commander to be sent through to the British lines in order to receive adequate medical attention. The photo shows the deck of the hospital ship, showing the men from Kut.

ALLIES CONTINUE POUNDING GERMAN LINES ON WEST FRONT

Enemy Admits Little Decrease in Artillery Action Along Entire Line; Preparations Continued

Points Stubbornly Held by Enemy Wreathed from Him in Minor Operations—French Capture Considerable War Materials—Australian Troops Do Effective Work and Capture Prisoners—Kaiser Says He Would Like to Fight in Trenches With His Men.

London, July 24—British and French official communications indicate that on the western front the armies of Joffre and Haig continue their pounding process. The main movement may not be progressing so rapidly as it was a few days ago, but this, it is pointed out, is due to the necessity of preparing another great effort against the German lines in the west.

Points that have been held stubbornly by the enemy must first be wrested from his grasp before the third lap of the offensive is undertaken.

The German official statement saying, "There has been only a temporary lull in the bombardment," indicates that preparations are in progress for another concerted effort and while these are being made British and French artillery hold the enemy at arms length.

MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED.

Paris, July 24—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"South of the Somme a minor operation enabled us to capture, this morning, an enemy battery south of the village of Estrees. Since July 20 we have taken on the Somme front more than sixty German machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a spirited engagement, our infantry occupied a redoubt immediately west of the Thiaumont Work, taking five machine guns and about forty prisoners.

"Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. One of our pilots, Sub-Lieut. De Lorne, already cited six times in army orders, is again cited because of a series of bombardments carried out by him on stations held by the enemy.

The Belgian communication:

"The day was calm."

AUSTRALIANS PROMINENT.

London, July 24—The British official statement from headquarters in France, issued tonight reads:

"The fighting has continued in the village of Pozieres, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has reached a total of six officers and 145 other ranks.

"In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

"Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred."

Kaiser Longs for Trenches.

New York, July 24—Emperor William, during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, says a despatch to the wireless press from Berne, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches, and to deal such blows at our enemies as my age and strength would permit.

"If I could I would like my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise.

Sticks to Old Theory.

"The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been laid upon me, and realizing this I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany, in order to carry out the duties assigned me by Divine appointment."

German Statement.

Berlin, July 24, by wireless to Sayville—The text of today's official state-

IRISH BILL AGAIN DISCUSSED BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Premier Asquith Says Government Will Not Introduce Any Bill Not Satisfactory to All Parties.

London, July 24—Conferring publicly today the suspicion that the cabinet had been unable to reach a decision in regard to the home rule amending bill, Premier Asquith, in the house of commons, announced that the government would not introduce any bill of this kind with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties.

This was taken in the hitherto of parliament to mean that home rule had been dropped for the moment, and that Lloyd George's negotiations had come to naught.

The stumbling block appears to have been the retention in the imperial parliament of Nationalist representation in undiminished numbers.

John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, moved an adjournment of the house to discuss the premier's reply, and a lively debate, when the regular business of the house of commons was concluded was anticipated.

The proposals Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself, Mr. Redmond said, were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations, and many changes, they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, no one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

Mr. Redmond said the agreement was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final or permanent settlement was arrived at within a reasonable time after the war.

New Proposal Surprising.

"Having attained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne, in a speech before the house of lords, declared that he had introduced into the bill two provisions—one for the permanent exception of counties and another cutting out of the bill the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. This decision was declared to be absolute and final.

"I stand by every word in the agreement we came to. I will not agree to any new proposals, which would mean an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. I warn the government that if they introduce a bill on the lines indicated they will oppose it as every stage."

Mr. Redmond concluded by declaring that while the attitude of himself and his friends toward the war was unaltered and unalterable, the Nationalists hold

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO MAKE STEADY PROGRESS AGAINST THE ENEMY

Grave Concern in German Circles Over Situation in East; Kaiser Hurries to Other Front

Austrian War Office Admits, in Official Communication, Their Forces Forced to Withdraw From Positions in Carpathians—More Prisoners and War Material Captured.

Yesterday's official statements from the Russian war office indicate that the Czar's forces are continuing their big offensive, although perhaps slowing up slightly to consolidate new positions and take breath for another powerful thrust.

The Austrian war office admits in its official statement that its forces were forced to withdraw toward the main ridge of the Carpathians. That the situation on the eastern front is causing grave concern in German military circles is shown by the fact that Emperor William, who has been for some days past on the western front endeavoring to inject new courage into his armies, who have been weakening before the British and French assaults, has hurried to the eastern front that his presence there may stimulate his men to greater efforts.

FURTHER RUSSIAN GAINS.

Petrograd, July 24, via London—The Russian official statement issued today says:

"On the Lips yesterday we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galfchanka, and took some prisoners and one machine gun.

"On July 21, near the village of Koshoff, on the Lpa, an Austrian company of 100 strong surrendered to our troops."

"Caesars front: The offensive of our Caesars army is proceeding successfully. In the direction of Mord, throughout the day of July 22, numerically superior Turkish forces attacked a detachment of our troops at Rayat, combining a frontal attack with an outflanking movement, but our fire and counter-attacks forced the enemy to abandon the offensive."

The following details have been received regarding the exploit of Colonel Tataroff, who was mentioned in the communication of July 21. Wounded in the heart by a shrapnel bullet, the colonel said: "I am killed," but by a supreme effort, he got up and dashed forward, crying: "Charge." He died with that word on his lips."

POPE BENEDICT INTERCEDES FOR ROGER CASEMENT

Endeavors to Obtain Grace for Him from British Government—His Holiness Receives Greetings on Eve of Name Day.

Rome, July 24—Pope Benedict has interceded in the case of Roger Casement, condemned to death on the charge of treason, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British government. Influential Irish Nationalists have urged the pope to do all in his power to save Casement, saying they do not consider him a traitor.

The stumbling block appears to have been the retention in the imperial parliament of Nationalist representation in undiminished numbers.

John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, moved an adjournment of the house to discuss the premier's reply, and a lively debate, when the regular business of the house of commons was concluded was anticipated.

The proposals Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself, Mr. Redmond said, were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations, and many changes, they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, no one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as purely temporary settlement for the period of the war.

Mr. Redmond said the agreement was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final or permanent settlement was arrived at within a reasonable time after the war.

"Having attained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne, in a speech before the house of lords, declared that he had introduced into the bill two provisions—one for the permanent exception of counties and another cutting out of the bill the agreement for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster during the transitory period. This decision was declared to be absolute and final.

"I stand by every word in the agreement we came to. I will not agree to any new proposals, which would mean an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith on my part towards my supporters in Ireland. I warn the government that if they introduce a bill on the lines indicated they will oppose it as every stage."

Mr. Redmond concluded by declaring that while the attitude of himself and his friends toward the war was unaltered and unalterable, the Nationalists hold

German Statement.

Berlin, July 24, by wireless to Sayville—Further attacks by the Russians in strong force have been made on the Teutonic lines northwest of Beresteck in Southern Volhynia, near the Galician border, the war office announced today. The Russian efforts to advance, however, were completely repulsed. The statement dealing with operations on the eastern front is as follows:

"On the northern section of the front, and with General Count Von Bothmer's army, there have been only patrol engagements.

"Northwest of Beresteck strong attacks by the Russians were completely repulsed."

Kaiser Goes to Eastern Front.

Berlin, July 24, via London, 6 p. m.—Emperor William, it was officially announced today, has moved from the western to the eastern theatre of the war, according to news received here, accompanied the chief of the general staff of the army in the field.

Austrians Admit Repulse.

Berlin, July 24, via wireless to Sayville—The following statement on military operations was issued by the Austrian war office dated July 23:

"Russian front: South of Tatarow, under the threat of a strong Russian advance, we withdrew our troops fighting on the Magura toward the main ridge of the Carpathians.

"Italian front: After some days of quiet there was fighting yesterday south of the Sigana Valley, and at Paneveggio. The Italians were repulsed."

A portion of the foregoing official statement was received yesterday by cable from Vienna by way of London.

LONG SEA TRIP IN SMALL OPEN BOAT

"Old Glory III," Arrives at Digby—Well-known Marine Writer Passenger.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Digby, July 24—The little open launch Old Glory III, owned and commanded by George F. Bonnell which left New York, Tuesday, arrived here this afternoon. The owner had with him on board M. Butting, the well known contributor of marine stories to magazines devoted to yachting. This is Mr. Bonnell's third trip from New York to Nova Scotia in an open boat.

PROMINENT GERMAN JOURNALIST IS DEAD.

Berlin, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

FROM THE NEWS.

London, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

London, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

London, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

London, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

London, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

London, July 24, 12:30 p. m., via London, 5:30 p. m.—Dr. Ernst G. Oertel, editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, is dead. For many years he was one of the most prominent figures of the Agrarian movement. He was born at Leipzig in 1856.

Half box Hallows... 0.00 " 0.05%
Dromedarys, 86 pk. 0.00 " 0.10

FRUITS.

Bananas, No. 1s. 2.25 " 3.00
California prunes 0.08 " 0.15
Filberts 0.15 " 0.16
Brazil, new 0.18 " 0.17
Peanuts, roasted 0.11 " 0.14
Bag figs, per lb. 0.10 " 0.13
Lemons, Messina, box 0.00 " 5.50
Coconuts, per doz. 0.00 " 0.70
Coconuts, per sack 4.00 " 4.50
Grape fruit 0.00 " 0.00
Messina Lemons 5.00 " 5.50
California late Valencia Oranges—
100s, 175s, 200s... 0.00 " 5.25
Cal. pears 0.00 " 5.75
Cal. peaches 1.75 " 5.00
Cal. plums 2.25 " 5.00

FISH.

Small dry cod 5.50 " 5.75
Medium dry cod 6.50 " 6.75
Grand Manan herring, half-bbls 3.25 " 3.50
Smoked herring 0.15 " 0.16
Pickled shad, half-bbl. 19.00 " 19.00
Fresh cod, per lb. 0.06 " 0.07
Bloaters, per box 0.50 " 0.60
Halibut 0.12 " 0.18
Kipperd herring, per box 0.00 " 0.90
Swordfish 0.12 " 0.13
Haddies 0.07 " 0.08
Salmon 0.15 " 0.16

OILS.

Palatine 0.00 " 0.10%
Royalite 0.00 " 0.16
Turpentine 0.00 " 0.66
Extra No. 1 lamp glass 0.00 " 1.20
"Premier" motor gas 0.00 " 0.85%

HIDES.

Hides 0.15 " 0.16%
Calfskins 0.25 " 0.30
Shearlings 0.35 " 0.50
Spring lambskins 0.35 " 0.50
Wool, washed 0.47 " 0.50
Wool, unwashed 0.38 " 0.35
Tallow 0.06 " 0.07

LIBERALS OUTLINE FORWARD POLICY

(Continued from page 1.)

population, are dependent upon the application of skill and efficiency, and as co-ordination between the provinces in the work of industrial training and training and technical education is essential in the interest of the country as a whole. It is desirable that the federal government should co-operate with the governments of the several provinces of the dominion in an endeavor to further the industrial training and technical education in accordance with a national plan which will have regard for the special needs of each of the several provinces and the general welfare of the dominion.

The co-operation should be in accordance with terms and conditions to be agreed upon after the conference between the federal and provincial authorities. That co-operation in whatever form agreed upon should have a due regard for the rights of the several provinces in the matter of education for their respective total rural and urban populations, and for the industrial readjustments rendered necessary by the dislocation of industry occasioned by the war, including the distribution and reabsorption into industry of returned soldiers at the close of the war.

Canada's Duty to Heroes.

Whereas the sub-committee of the national Liberal advisory committee appointed to inquire into and study the welfare of our returned soldiers involving a consideration of the necessity for adequate pensions, vocational training and such other assistance as may be required to enable them to again take their proper places in our national life, having carefully considered the questions involved in this inquiry, is of the opinion:

1. That the system of pensions adopted by resolution of the house of commons of May 11 last should be carried out in every particular.

2. That Canada's obligations to returned soldiers cannot be adequately discharged by the provision of pensions for those who are dependents and those who have died; for those who have been wounded and incapacitated in defence of their country's liberties, and it is the imperative duty of the government to take immediate action also along the lines set out in the following paragraphs of this resolution.

3. That a federal board should be appointed by the crown composed of capable leading men having agents at each provincial capital and in the other chief cities of Canada with power to administer the provisions of the pension act and to deal with all questions concerning the welfare of returned soldiers, their families and dependents, acting always in sympathy but without interference with provincial, municipal and voluntary organizations.

4. That this board should make the fullest possible census of all enlistments of the exact movements of all men who have joined the colors with full particulars of each man's former occupation and method of life and of life end of his condition upon his return, so that his fitness or unfitness for any particular occupation could readily be passed upon and the proper assistance or direction be accordingly given to him, and that this census should include and cover the like particulars of each man's family and dependents.

5. That special consideration be given to returned soldiers in filling positions in the civil service of Canada both inside and outside the regard being had to the nature of the employment and the qualifications necessary for the carrying out of technical or other special work, and the federal board should keep in touch and co-operate with provincial, municipal and other publicly organized institutions employing men, looking always to the employment of returned soldiers.

6. That the federal board should arrange with provincial technical schools and David Lloyd George, secretary for war, replied, saying that it would be premature to survey a military situation and the prospects in the middle of a battle.

"The prospects are good," the war secretary said; "our generals are more than satisfied and proud of the valor of our men who are leading. Great as British infantry was in Wellington and Napoleon's days, it never has been greater than now.

"One thrills with pride when one thinks one belongs to the same race. They are pressing back the formidable foe who devoted his best brains to the study of war for generations. I feel confident that victory is assured to us," continued Lloyd George.

Blood Will Tell.

"Numbers and all other resources are on our side. There was only one fear—that years of training and thought on the part of a great military power might be something that might be insuperable. Our men have demonstrated that it is not so, and that British resourcefulness and intelligence are, as in fields of commerce in the past, when they have

LABOR DEPARTMENT GRANTS BOARD TO HEAR BIG DISPUTE.

Ottawa, July 20—The labor department has granted a board of conciliation in the dispute between the Great North-western Telegraph Company and its employees. J. Campbell, of Winnipeg, is the only member of the board named as yet.

The dispute is as to the conditions of payment and hours of labor, and affects the whole system in Canada.

DEUTSCHLAND'S WIRELESS IS SEALED BY GOVT

Baltimore, July 24—The Deutschland's wireless equipment was sealed today by the government radio inspector. When Captain Koenig entered his arrival at the customs house on July 10 instant, he was informed by customs officials that if he stayed in port more than two weeks his wireless would be sealed. The two weeks' limit expired today.

OVERSEAS DOMINIONS WILL HAVE PLACE IN EMPIRE'S COUNCILS.

London, July 24—Premier Asquith made it clear, in the house of commons, that the appointment of a committee to consider commercial problems after the war, which recently was announced, would not interfere with the holding of a larger conference in which the dominions would participate. Replying to a number of questions, he said:

"The government desire, as soon as possible, to convene a conference of the representatives of the United Kingdom and the dominions and India to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war."

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN TO SIT BOTH IN INDIA AND LONDON.

London, July 24—Introducing a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia campaigns, Premier Asquith today announced, in the house of commons, that the commissioners would be given discretion as to the privacy or otherwise of their proceedings. The commission would sit in India, as well as in London.

MORE NEW DRUMS FOR BOYS IN CASUALTIES

Corp. R. N. Secord of Apohaqui Makes Supreme Sacrifice

Gunner Wm. Lawson of Fredericton Wounded; Charles Robinson of Newcastle also in the List; Clyde E. Newcomb of Hopewell Hill Killed in Action.

The long list of heavy casualties that have come in over the week-end indicate that the Canadians are again in the thick of the battle. Word has been received in Apohaqui that war's grim hand has been laid on the home of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Secord, as their only son, Corp. R. N. Secord has fallen on the field of honor, and Clyde E. Newcomb, of Hopewell Hill, killed in action. Word has been received also in Fredericton that Gunner William Lawson has been admitted to No. 30 General Hospital, Calais, suffering from a slight wound. Alexander Ingraham, a nephew of Charles Robinson, Sydney street, has also been wounded, having been hit on July 10. That Sergeant Robert Parker Randall, Moncton, has been wounded is announced in telegraphic intelligence received by his cousin, Levi Randall, of Moncton. In the mid-night casualty list the names of G. F. Dunlop, of St. John as being wounded, and Walter Conley, of 85 St. Patrick street, as being officially reported a prisoner of war, appear.

Pte. Newcomb Killed. Hopewell Hill, N. B., July 23—Another home in this village was stricken with sorrow yesterday when the news was received that Private Clyde E. Newcomb, of this place, eldest son of Mrs. Ella Newcomb, had been killed in action in Flanders. The sad intelligence came in an official telegram to Private Newcomb's mother and caused not only the deepest grief to the family and friends, but most profound sorrow throughout the entire community, where the young soldier who had nobly given his life for king and country, was so well known and admired.

The message contained no particulars other than that the fatality occurred on July 14, the night evidently that the 26th battalion, to which Private Newcomb was attached, resumed its place in the trenches on the front. Mr. McAvity in his address at St. John last week on his arrival home. Although he had almost anticipated for some time, the news proved a severe shock to the young man's mother, who has been almost prostrated and is unable to attend to the despatch yesterday afternoon, telling of her son's death. Over the whole community here today there is a feeling of sorrow and on all sides are heard expressions of the deepest sympathy and regret. Private Newcomb was the son of the late Albert Newcomb, was 24 years of age, and was a young man of fine character who held a very high place in the esteem of all who knew him. Unassuming, quiet, and kind, he had friends in all classes of heart and life, and for a number of years he had been a member of the Methodist church and the church choir and took a deep interest in the same. He was connected with both the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars.

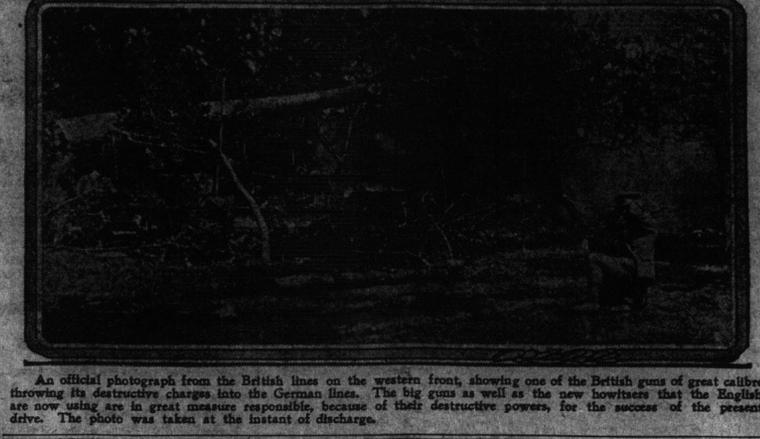
Early in the war Private Newcomb thought deeply on the needs of the empire and promptly and quietly responded to the call of the colors, enlisting in the 26th battalion a few months after the beginning of hostilities. With that battalion he has been at the front doing nobly a soldier's part continually, except for a short furlough this summer spent in Scotland, and of him it may be truly said he was faithful to the end. He is survived by his mother, two brothers—Everett and Albert—and a sister, Miss Minnie, all at home. To these the sincere sympathy of all is extended. A memorial service will be held in the Methodist church here next Sunday evening, July 30, to be conducted by the pastor, Rev. Richard Opie.

Only Son Killed. Word has been received in Apohaqui that still another home has been stricken this time an only son, the pride and promise of his parents had died on the altar of his country that others might live. Official information was received by Mr. and Mrs. James S. Secord, of Apohaqui, on Friday conveying the news that their only son, Corporal Ralph Nelson Secord, had been killed in action on July 9. Young Secord was 22 years of age and had been in the service of his country since August, 1914. With the 12th Battalion he was killed in action on the 9th of July. He was a very bright and was largely attended. Rev. Hugh Miller, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, conducting the funeral services. Interment was made in the rural cemetery.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. R. Devenish by their many friends on the arrival at their home last Sunday of twins, a boy and a girl. Mr. Arnold Mowat, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, Sydney, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mowat. Miss Dolron is visiting friends in Montreal and Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dekie were at Dalhousie Junction last week to attend the funeral of the late Wm. Draper. Lieut. Oliver A. Mowat, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Mowat, has gained distinction on the western front by his courage and gallantry and has been mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig. Miss Ethel Watson, of Black Cape, who has been visiting friends here, has returned home. Mr. Thos. Cliff, of Derby, visited friends here last week. Capt. A. Roy and Mrs. Roy have arrived home from a trip through Nova Scotia.

Mr. James B. Carr was a visitor to Halifax last week. Campbellton friends are interested to learn that Mr. Clarence Rosegreen, formerly of Archibald Settlement, has enlisted with the 210th Battalion. Mr. Rosegreen has been in Fort O'Appelle (Sask.) for the last four years and is the third brother that has donned the khaki. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ward (formerly Miss LeBlanc, of Campbellton) are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young son at their home recently. Some persons who lay up stuff for a rainy day do not seem to care how wet the other fellow gets.

BRITISH GUNS OF GREAT CALIBRE POUND GERMAN LINES



An official photograph from the British lines on the western front, showing one of the British guns of great calibre throwing its destructive charges into the German lines. The big guns as well as the new howitzers that the English are now using are in great measure responsible, because of their destructive powers, for the success of the present drive. The photo was taken at the instant of discharge.

front, and the boys all have great praise for him, and the men of his platoon were very sorry to lose him, as one of them said to me, "Prisco is the best N. C. O. we have had." I will certainly miss him a lot but hope that he won't have to come out here again and that if possible he can go back to Canada. "The boys praised him very much for his conduct and I can tell you from personal experience that it was about the worst place we have been in. I can't tell you very much about it yet, but I guess the papers will have fairly accurate accounts of what happened on June second and third and will probably give you a better idea of it than I can.

How He Was Taken. Captain Morris Scovill, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, now a prisoner of war at Gutershoe Camp, Germany, has written his first letter home to his father, Mr. E. M. Scovill, Gagetown, since his captivity. He gives most interesting news of how the battalion fought before so many were taken prisoners, and makes the gratifying statement that the Germans used him well. He says: "We are only allowed to write four letters a month and two letters in six weeks, so I want to get as much as possible in a little space. I will tell you how I was taken. I have only got a small bundle on the check, which I got when I was buried in a trench. General Mercer had come in to look over the line when I was eating my breakfast, and went out to meet them. I put my rubber boots, but as I went over the first shell came at 6 o'clock on June 9, a lovely day. "I went up to the other end of my trench and then knew that there was no other officer there. Shells and trench mortars were bursting all around. Of course at the time I did not realize that it was anything but an ordinary bombardment but they kept it up until 1 o'clock. I never lived through such a hell. At 12 o'clock a sergeant arrived with the only man living. I could see and he was killed shortly afterwards. I was partly buried several times. My steel helmet saved my life several times. Gestapo Were Kind. "A little after 12 o'clock we were taken about twenty-five yards to a place where there were five men of my company in a hole. I crawled in. Before doing so I seized a shovel that was just outside. It covered us up time after time. At last the roof gave in, making us prisoners. We had no air, but we finally enlarged the opening and crawled out. We saw Germans on all sides and we were told to go over to their trenches. None of us had any rifles or revolvers. When we got there we were well treated by the Germans. They were kindness itself. "I was naturally a good deal shaken up and could hardly bear. They gave me some wine after a wash. I was able to march about fifteen miles, where we met some other officers of another regiment and spent the night there. "I thought I was the only officer surviving, but next morning I saw Colonel Usher, and Dr. Parks, and two of my lieutenants, Woods and Smith. The only reason they escaped was because they took refuge in a tunnel. The men who had escaped were there also. "The camp we are in is the best in Germany. I am very comfortable and have nice warm beds to lie in and the food is well cooked, though plain. I have nice arrangements. They forwarded a parcel of food every week, the same as the other officers, and they are a fine lot. They gave me an outfit of socks and underclothing until my own arrives, which will be in about six weeks."

Princess Patricia Officer Killed. G. I. Foulis, Yarmouth (N. S.) Lieut. V. W. Syne Heron, Halifax (N. B.) B. Thibault, Milltown (N. B.) Alex. C. Trivett, Gaysboro (N. S.) MOUNTED RIFLES. Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Prisoner of War at Dunham. Sergt. Wesley Carson, Campbellton (N. B.) Previously Reported Unofficially, Now Officially Prisoner of War. Walter Conley, 86 St. Patrick street, St. John (N. B.) Wounded. Sapper Gordon Andrews, Glace Bay (N. S.) Corporal Thomas J. Bovaard, Moncton (N. B.) INFANTRY. Killed in Action. P. L. Wadman, Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Midnight List. Ottawa, July 23—The midnight casualty list is as follows: Wounded. INFANTRY. Captain George Keefe, St. John. Wm. W. Riley, Hillsboro (P. E. I.) Mounted Rifles. Previously Reported Unofficially, Now Officially Prisoner of War. John T. Saunders, St. Mary's Ferry (N. B.) Wounded. Gus Hynes, Newfoundland. INFANTRY. Died of Wounds. Pioneer Vernon J. Burgess, Burlington (N. S.) Seriously Ill. Pioneer Tremaine J. Bushen, C. O. S. Lady Laurier, Halifax (N. B.) Wounded. Acting Corporal Harold A. Roberts, 871 Main street, Moncton (N. B.) ARTILLERY. Killed in Action. Gunner Ernest B. Duxan, Box 256, Pictou (N. S.) INFANTRY. Seriously Ill. Lance Corporal J. D. L. Montgomery, 13 Demont street, St. John (N. B.) FLYING CORPS. Wounded. Lieut. Burpee McLeod Hay, Woodstock (N. B.) ARTILLERY. Killed in Action. Gunner Walter J. Lantz, Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Wounded. Sergt. John A. Ingram, Newcastle (N. B.) AMERICAN SCHOONER CAPTURED BY GERMANS Was Bound to Sweden With Cargo of Oil—Huns Give Another Demonstration of Frightfulness. London, July 21—The American schooner Prince Valdemar, has been captured by a German warship while on its way from Philadelphia to Sweden via Geo. W. McNear of San Francisco, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting the Copenhagen Politiken. The schooner was taken into Swinemunde. The only American schooner of this name which is listed here belongs to Geo. W. McNear of San Francisco. The vessel is one of those included in the recent British blacklist. London, July 21—The British steamer Virginia, which was sunk by a German submarine several days ago, was first shelled by the submersible in half hour chase, according to Reuters' correspondent. The Virginia was finally compelled to halt when her funnel had been blown away, making the engine room and stokehold untenable. The submarine immediately torpedoed the vessel, the correspondent adds, and continued shelling her while the men were getting into the boats. Twenty-five of the crew got off safely, but twenty others went down with the ship. The captain of the Virginia was saved after being in the water for nearly an hour. CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR AND TOBACCO ON DECLINE. Ottawa, July 20—The consumption of alcoholic liquors in Canada dropped from 873 per capita to 743 per capita in the fiscal year just ended, according to returns issued today by the inland revenue department. The consumption was about three-quarters of a gallon per capita for spirits. The consumption of tobacco also shows a falling off from 8,427 pounds to 8,229 pounds per head. James McCormack, of St. Stephen, received a telegram on July 19, announcing the death at Northfield (Vt.), of his brother, Joseph McCormack.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Prisoner of War—Gunner Wm. F. Bunsy, Cove Bay (N.B.) MOUNTED RIFLES. Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Prisoner of War—Ernest G. I. Clayton, Ferris Hill, St. John (N. B.); Thomas W. Allen, 26 Lemarchant street, Halifax (N. S.) INFANTRY. Previously reported killed in action, now unofficially prisoner of war—Bedford D. Chase, Fort Williams (N. S.) Wounded—Ernest Ingalls, Grand Manan (N. B.); Company Sergeant Major Harry Rusk, 81 Harvey street, Halifax (N. S.); Warren C. Smith, Odell River (N. S.); Maccan (N. S.); Roy M. Lord, Milltown (N. B.) Previously reported unofficially, now officially prisoner of war and wounded—Samuel O'Grady, 22 Hanover street, Halifax (N. S.); Willard Perry, Port Matilda (N. S.); Alex. McEachern, North Sydney (N. S.); Lance Corporal Andrew Bedford, (on duty), North Sydney (N. S.); Edward Bostillier, Caladonia Mines (N. S.) Frisby's List. Ottawa, July 21—Casualties: Mounted Rifles. Previously reported unofficially, now officially prisoners of war at Bulten: Private James A. Anderson, Halifax; Private R. T. Hutchings, Halifax. Ottawa, July 21—The midnight casualty list is as follows: ENGINEERS. Previously Reported Unofficially, Now Officially Prisoner of War—Sapper John Robert McLeod, Thorburn (N. S.) ARTILLERY. Seriously Ill—Gunner Ronald Moncrieff, Lunenburg (N. S.); Gunner Louis Joseph Wade, 113 Queen street, Halifax (N. S.) INFANTRY. Wounded—Lewis Ayotte, Campbellton (N. B.); Lester Edgar Eide, 54 Gerlach street, Halifax (N. S.); James Gidson, Sydney (N. S.); J. G. McGrath, Escuminac (N. B.) Ottawa, July 21—Midnight casualties: Infantry. Killed in action—Nell B. McLeod, Pictou, N.S.; Ralph N. Secord, Apohaqui, N. B. Died of wounds—Guy W. Smith, Necum Teuch, N.S. Wounded—Jos. A. Brine, Joggins Mines, N.S.; Pioneer David H. Neiforth, Aldershot Camp, N.S.; David M. Owen, Mirlo, N.B.; Lieut. Bertram Smith, Box 45, St. John. Mounted Rifles. Previously reported unofficially, now officially prisoner of war—John H. Williams, 20 Hanover street, St. John. Previously reported unofficially, now officially reported as—Sergt. Wm. J. Plaster, Beaver Dam, N.B.; Sergt. Robert P. Storey, Halifax. Killed in action—Frank J. Fleming, Newfoundland. Previously reported, now officially prisoners of war—Sergt. David H. Borden, Sheldale Mills, N.S.; Fred W. Boyd, Fredericton; Fred C. Esery, Union road, P.E.I.; Otto B. Garrison, Indian Harbor, N.S.; Clarence D. Hicks, Berry's Mills, N.B. Rogness. Wounded—Sapper George E. Henneberry, Woodside, N.S. Artillery. Previously missing, now officially prisoner of war—James J. McDonald, New Waterford, N.S. Wounded—Gunner Vernon L. Bourke, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Gunner Robert E. Turner, Newfoundland. Saturday's List. Ottawa, July 23—The casualty list issued today follows: INFANTRY. Killed in Action. C. Smith, Carbrook (N. S.) Pioneer C. Williams, Eureka (N. S.) Died of Wounds. Vernon Earis, Canis (N. S.) Wounded. G. F. Dunlop, St. John (N. B.)

GREATS ANXIETY NOW PREVALS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES IN WEST

Soldiers Threw caution to the Winds as They Charged Enemy Over Open Ground

Gallant Highlanders Rushed Into Battle Their Pipes Skirling Out "The Campbells Are Coming"—The Victors Later Returned to the Tune of Old Scotch Love Song—Germans Ran So Fast Attackers in Some Instances Could Not Catch Them.

(By PHILIP GIBBS, in the London Chronicle.) With the British Armies in the Field, July 22—The present stage of our advance is causing us very hard fighting for important positions on high ground, which must be gained and held before new progress over the open country is possible. The enemy is gathering up reserves and flinging them against us to check the onward movement at all costs, and it seems to me that he has brought two new batteries of heavy guns, because his artillery fire is increasing. The prisoners reveal the grave anxiety that reigns behind the German lines, where there is no attempt to minimize the greatness of our menace. The Germans are straining every nerve to organize a new and formidable resistance. Today, however, they lost many men and valuable ground, not only in fighting the British troops but with the French, who at Masrepas and other positions on our right made successful advances.

Attack in Morning. In the early hours of this morning, after a long bombardment, which made the night very dreadful with noise and the sky vivid with the light of hursting shells, the attack was made by our troops on high ground between Delville Wood and High Wood, and to the west of these positions. The enemy in great strength maintained a strong defence, but suffered severely, and was forced to retreat in disorder upon some parts of the line. We were firing "grandmothers" and "sannies" those 18-inch and 12-inch shells which go roaring through the air, and explode with vast earth-shaking crashes, and the Germans replied with "coal scuttles."

"They were the real Jack Johnson," said a Devonshire lad who had a piece of one of them in his right shoulder. "Those brutes had not been seen, I'm told since Ypres, except in ones or twos, but they came over as fast as hand grenades. You know the kind of hole they make. It is forty feet across, and deep enough to bury a whole platoon." But they did not suffer from all this gunfire. As they manured the trenches in the darkness the shells passed over them, and few were hurt. The attack was made before dawn up a rising slope of ground toward the high roads which used to cross the Bois de Fourneau, or High Wood, as we call it, to Delville Wood. Now there was no road, for our bombardment had torn up the earth into a series of deep crevasses. The Germans had a line of dugouts here, built since July 1, but well built.

As soon as our men were upon them, German soldiers who had been hiding behind ground covered with rabbits and ferrets are at work. Most of them ran away as hard as they could, stumbling and falling over the broken ground. "They ran so hard," said one of our men, "that I couldn't catch up with them. It was a queer kind of race, us chasing 'em and they running. The only Germans I came up with were dead ones." But some of the Germans did not run. They came forward, and with their hands raised, a Cornish boy I knew took five prisoners, who crowded round him crying "Kamerad" so that he felt like the old woman in the show.

It was that point our casualties were very slight, but later, on the higher ground, the German machine gun fire swept across the grass and brown bare earth of the old trenches and above the high rim of the shell craters. But our men swept on. The troops were firing round High Wood on the left and in the centre the men were advancing into the wood itself and forcing forward over fallen trees and branches, and the bodies of German soldiers were scattered about them, but those regiments of ours were determined to get on and hold on, and during the days they have organized strong points and captured the western side and all the southern part of this point.

Full of Trouble. The situation at Longueval and Delville Wood has been very full of trouble for our men ever since taken by some of our Highland regiments on July 14. The enemy made repeated counter-attacks from the upper end of the village where he still held some machine gun emplacements, and kept a way open through his trenches here on the north so that he could send up supports and supplies. From the north also he concentrated a heavy artillery fire on the southern part of Delville Wood, which was held by some of our South African troops and maintained a violent barrage. Nevertheless the Highlanders have held on for nearly a week, with dogged endurance that frustrated all efforts of the enemy to get back to their old ground. The gallantry of these men who wear the tartans of the old Scotland clans would seem wonderful if not habitual with them. Their first dash for Longueval was one of the finest exploits of the war. They were led forward by pipers, who went with them not only toward the German lines, but across them and into the thick of battle. How Highlanders Charge. It was to the tune of The Campbells Are Coming that one regiment went forward, and that music was heard with terror beyond doubt by the German soldiers. Then the pipes screamed out the charge, the most awful music to be heard by men who have Highlanders against them, and with fixed bayonets and hand grenades they stormed the German trenches. Here and there many concealed machine gun emplacements and dugouts were so strong that no shell could smash them. Some of them great vaults and concrete chambers of great depth, where many Germans could find cover. But the Highlanders went down into them with great recklessness, two or three men flinging themselves into the vaults where their enemies were packed. I was told by one of their colonels that in the bombing down the communication trenches they threw all caution to the wind and while some of the men went along the trenches others ran along on top under a heavy fire, cheering their comrades on and leaping down upon the enemy. The Germans defended themselves with most stubborn courage, and even now, or at least as late as last night, they still served some machine guns at a point near Lesbois. But they found it difficult to dialogue them. They are down in concrete emplacements, from which they can send out a continual sputter of bullets. Down the ruined way of what once was a street the Highlanders held on with wonderful spirit. The enemy bargained the village with progressive lines of heavy shells yard by yard, but by the best of luck his lines stopped short of where some ranks of Highlanders, lying down in fours, were ready to fire. It was a successful spirit to keep their spirit.

The Misadvised Victors. The casualties were heavy among the other officers and men, but the Highlanders held on with wonderful spirit. It is this spirit which I saluted today with reverence when I met these men marching out of the fire zone. They brought their music with them and the pipes were playing the love song of a Lieut. James Leslie, Burgh and High Ness Leslie. But Mr. Leslie's hills were caked with mud, stained with blood and filth, but the men were beautiful, marching briskly with fine pride in their eyes. The officers and men of other regiments watched them pass, and saluted them as men who had fought with heroic courage, so that the dirtiest of them there and the humblest was a fine gentleman and worthy of knight-hood. Many of them wore German helmets and grimed beneath them. One brave Scot had the cap of a German staff officer cocked over the ear. One machine gun section brought down two German machines besides their own. They were very tired, but their heads up and the pipers who had been playing with their own bravely, though hard up for wind, and the Scottish love song was running out across the fields. "SAMM'S" HONORARY COLONELS ANNOY THE ENGLISH PRESS. London, July 16—"I wonder if, while he is here," says the Evening Standard, "General Sir Sam Hughes will consider it expedient to drop a hint among the Anglo-Canadian community that, though some may have been created honorary colonels it is not good form for those to appear in uniform, wear medals, and so forth. The minister has granted this distinction pretty freely among the civilian element, no doubt as a compliment merely. The compliment may be thoroughly deserved, but its bestowal scarcely entitles the recipient to stalk along in white hall, receiving salutes galore from the genuine article in every rank." Merrit Grows Like Fat. American Magazine—A Dutch army officer appeared in public with his breast covered with medals. "Where did you get all those medals, colonel?" a friend asked him. "Did you win some big battle?" "The officer pointed to the biggest, brightest medal of all. "Don't do first one," he said. "I got that by mistake. Und I got all de order ones because I had dot one." Perverted Quotations. Mote and the girl mote with you, walk and you walk alone. One touch of Chaplin makes the whole world grin. For the soldier: Screw your courage up to the hicking point. For the impetuous: Oh, was some power the giftle give us, the vanish when our tailors see us.—Boston Transcript. The death occurred at Sussex on July 20 of Mrs. Lottie Mercer, wife of T. J. Mercer, the well-known automobile dealer. She was thirty-six years of age. Besides her husband, she leaves one daughter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.

Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published.

Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 26, 1916.

THE WAR.

Monday, July 24

This is the twenty-fourth day of the Anglo-French offensive on the western front.

Military experts declare that the progress made has been as great as could reasonably be expected and has justified the sacrifice in men and property.

Similar progress during the next three weeks, it is felt, would place at least a large part of the German line in great danger, if, indeed, the enemy were not forced back to new positions far in the rear.

The British attacked yesterday with considerable success and the further stages of the battle now raging will be watched with interest.

The commanders are patient and confident and there is every reason to look to the future with hope.

Meanwhile, the Russians are driving ahead all along the eastern line.

In the Riga district they have advanced several miles and their offensive is becoming more dangerous at every point.

The Austrians admit that they have been severely beaten in Southern Bukovina and compelled to retreat to the main ridge of the Carpathians where violent fighting is going on.

From Italy comes word of a new Italian movement against the enemy, with promise of success.

On every side, therefore, the Teutonic lines are being ground to pieces.

The co-operation of the Allies is striking, and it is plain that all are working with only one idea in mind—the winning of the war.

As the military writer of the London Times says:

"We are fighting with one purpose and in one cause, and the close and cordial co-operation of the Western Allies has never been more admirably exemplified than in this great offensive. But this co-operation, it must be remembered, extends far beyond the Western front. It embraces every theatre of war.

The Italians have almost cleared their soil of the invader. Not one Italian town remains in the hands of the Austrians, and King Victor Emmanuel's troops are now less than four miles from Rovereto. On their main front they are renewing their attacks in Monte San Michele, south of Gorizia, in the slopes of which they have long been clinging so desperately. Even more significant is the very heavy fighting on the Russian line. On every front the war grows more violent, the price of advance is higher, the losses the more severe; yet we may also say that everywhere the star of the Allies is slowly rising."

The Germans are fighting desperately. They are not beaten yet. Experts with the Russian armies in the east are inclined to think that it may take a year to bring Germany to her knees. They point out that Germany grows "stronger as her front defence contracts, and will probably be stronger when once driven back upon her own admirable railway system." Some of them go so far as to say that every effort should be made to get the Germans to attack by steadily retreating, as "no form of fighting costs so dearly as attack." On this point there is likely to be a wide difference of opinion. So far as western Europe is concerned, these experts admit that such a scheme would not be possible as "western Europe goes to pieces morally at the very thought of retreat. This is unfortunate, for retirement is every whit as legitimate a military move as advance in a war where victory in the old sense is impossible."

Altogether, the progress of the Allied armies is highly encouraging. The outlook never has been brighter, and the fighting of the next month ought to be greatly to the advantage of the Allies. At the same time, there is one need that stands out above all others—the need for men. There must be a steady supply of men or else the sacrifice will have been made in vain. The wastage on the western front is enormous, and this wastage must be made up. In no other way can victory be won. The young men of Canada should realize that this is their affair and that they cannot evade the responsibility.

LORD BRYCE'S SPEECH.

The speech of Lord Bryce at the Pilgrim Society's banquet in London on July 5 states the British position so admirably as to cover the whole ground as it has not perhaps been covered by any other speaker or writer in so few words. His lordship declared that there is no use crying peace when there cannot be any peace at present, and that the war must not end in a draw. Germany is not yet prepared for peace on any terms the Allies could accept, and a peace made now on such terms as Germany would accept would not be permanent, but a mere truce, with further competition in armaments for another

war. The only satisfactory peace will come when the great principles, vital to the future of mankind, and which Germany has outraged, have been vindicated. Continuing his lordship said:

"We do not hate the German people. We do not wish to break up Germany, nor to destroy her national unity, nor inflict permanent injury upon her. What we do desire is to exercise the evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war and threatens not only Europe but all countries, America included. Not content to be a great and prosperous nation among other nations, the German government desires to dominate the world. The only safety for the world is to discredit by defeat that military caste, that military system, which has gained its control and laid its yoke upon the German people by three successive wars. Victory in these wars has made it what it is. Nothing but defeat can destroy its prestige and deliver the German people from that yoke. We may hope—there are indeed signs already enabling us to hope—that when the German people has recovered its liberty it will forswear aggression and live peacefully with its neighbors. Britain did not enter this war to win anything for herself. What she wants now is security for herself and her overseas dominions, together with deliverance and compensation for Belgium for what she has suffered, deliverance for Northern France, and such changes in the East as will make it impossible for the Turkish Allies of Germany ever again to massacre their Christian subjects or become the vassals and tools of Germany in her projected eastward advance. We must go on. This is a conflict for the principles of right which were violated when innocent non-combatants were slaughtered in Belgium and drowned in the Lusitania. The Allies are bound and are resolved to prosecute the war till victory has been won for those principles and for a peace established on the sure foundations of justice and freedom."

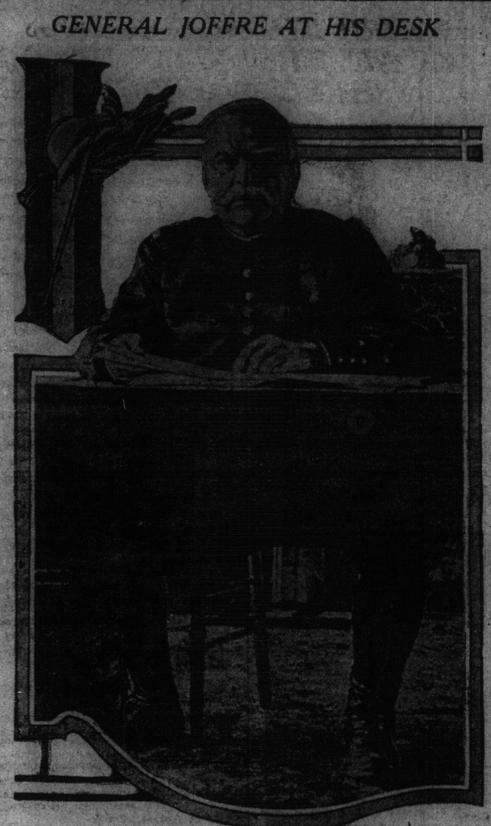
There are people in the United States, and to them Lord Bryce especially directed his remarks, who urge that peace should be made at once, in order to stop the dreadful loss of life and the enormous expenditure of treasure. They are not far-seeing enough to perceive that such a peace would be followed by a greater war, and that therefore the issue should be determined once for all. Lord Bryce is not a militarist. He has always been an advocate of peace, so long as peace could be maintained with honor and without injury to the interests of humanity. He sees very clearly that to establish a lasting peace there must now be enormous sacrifice. Posterity will appreciate that sacrifice, because of the blessings it will bring to the world. When Prussian militarism has been utterly crushed, a new era will dawn and a nobler civilization will arise; and no country will in the end reap a greater benefit than Germany itself.

THE MEREDITH-DUFF REPORT.

The Meredith-Duff Commission has found that Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison, who was declared by Sir Sam Hughes to be "one of the biggest and best men we have in Canada," was instrumental in bringing about a contract for war supplies in which he was pecuniarily interested with the result that he got an enormous rakeoff which was unjustifiable and inexcusable. While the verdict of Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff is much more merciful than their comment during the investigation on the conduct of Allison and his associates, it is sufficiently strong to show that through the negotiations of Sir Sam Hughes' trusted friend, whose explanation on oath is not believed by the Commissioners, millions of dollars were given to American contractors friendly to Allison for work much of which ought to have been done in Canada. The Commissioners, whose scope of inquiry was closely restricted by the government, point out that on the evidence which they were permitted to take they do not think the minister of militia himself profited by any of the false transactions, or knew of Allison's rake-off. That, of course, is a matter upon which the people must form their own judgment.

The Commissioners find that "a mistake was made in placing upon the already overburdened shoulders of Colonel Carnegie (the shell committee's ornate expert) the work of conducting the business or commercial part of the transactions, for which work he had no special qualifications." They advise Colonel Carnegie from wilfully doing anything to rob Canadian firms of their proper share of the war business, but they make it plain that Canadian firms should at least have been given an opportunity to tender on the contract for the grease fuses. No comment is made on the relations between the Minister of Militia and his friend Allison, but in view of the evidence, no comment is necessary. While it is held that Sir Sam did not know of his friend's rake-off, the public will condemn the Minister for sticking to Allison after the whole disgraceful matter was exposed. With respect to the shell committee's policy of letting prices fixed by the committee without inviting public competition, the commissioners say that "it does not lie within our province to express an opinion as to the wisdom of that policy, nor, if it did, have we before us the material on which to form a judgment." The public will kindly regret that the government in its desire to shield Sir Sam did not give the Commission a free hand.

Now who is responsible for Honorary Colonel Allison? Sir Sam Hughes. And Sir Sam and the Borden government must and will be held accountable for Allison's wrongdoing; for even after Sir Sam heard Allison's testimony at the investigation he declared that he was the best friend he ever had and that he would trust him again. The Minister of Militia cannot hope to escape the censure of an indignant public and he ought to resign at once. If Sir Robert Borden does not call for his resignation, so much the worse for the government. The time is coming when the people of Canada will



Recent intimate portrait of the Allies' Generalissimo on the western front.

render their own verdict—a verdict based upon Sir Sam Hughes' ministerial record and his public actions. After all, that is the verdict which counts.

PROGRESSIVE LIBERALISM.

Representative Liberals from all over Canada, forming the National Liberal Advisory Council, have just completed an important meeting with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa, the object of which was to discuss and adopt a complete policy for constructive legislation, meeting the needs of the nation both for the present and for the important period after the war. This progressive step will no doubt command the hearty approval of every true citizen of the Dominion. The results of such a gathering may be expected to be far-reaching.

The Liberal party would not have been true to its own ideals if it had failed to face with courage and determination the problems which must be dealt with at this critical time, especially in view of the fact that sooner or later it will be called upon to assume the responsibility of governing the nation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has more than once made it clear, and he speaks for his followers also, that he has no desire to see the Liberals returned to power merely as a result of the failure of the Conservative government to do its duty. It is his wish that the Liberals, whenever they are called upon by the people to take charge of the country's affairs, shall have a definite and constructive programme of administrative reform which will inspire confidence and insure the people of honest and beneficial administration. The committees which have just reported after a thorough investigation and close study of the national problems have done their work well, and the recommendations submitted by them are proof that they approached these problems with open minds and honest hearts. One of the striking recommendations was that with respect to the returned soldiers, it must impress all who have the welfare of these brave men at heart with the sincerity of the committee and its desire to repay, so far as possible, Canada's heroes for the sacrifice they have made for their country.

There has never been a time since Confederation when the people of Canada, Conservatives and Liberals alike, needed leadership in the national service as they do today. The Borden government has failed them at a critical time. The exposures of graft and dishonesty in connection with the war supplies have shocked every honest man and woman in the country and the most sacred interests of the Dominion have been betrayed in a manner that is discouraging. Sir Robert Borden appears powerless to deal with the situation, a fact which emphasizes the imperative need of honest and fearless action by His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

BLAMING PROVIDENCE.

The attempt of Premier Clarke and the St. John Standard to undermine the faith of the people comes as a shock, even to their own followers. The people are gravely told that Providence is to blame for the bad roads, deliberately undoing what the road supervisors tried to do, or sending rain to prevent them from doing anything. It is of course possible that Providence is meting out punishment to the people for tolerating a corrupt government so long; but that is not what Premier Clarke and the Standard mean to imply. They tell us that the government is as near perfection as is humanly possible; and if the people believe that they must abandon their faith in a Providence which soaks these heroes out of the trenches where they are battling for good roads. How can the farmer who is isolated from his kind by seas of mud give thanks for his blessings to a Providence which keeps

Premier Clarke and his colleagues awake all night, to listen to the patter of the rain, and to agonize over the unhappy lot of people who must use the roads or perish in their awful isolation? Obviously he cannot do it. The churches must be closed. What the province needs is not faith, but works; and the only minister we need is the minister of public works, who also appears to be a sort of deity, since he is responsible to a body, and has a number of ardent worshippers, including the directors of the Standard.

And yet, on second thought, it may be that Providence is responsible for the bad roads, and that in our blindness we have not been able to perceive the truth; nor has Premier Clarke or the Standard discovered the right interpretation of the weather conditions. The man in St. John county who discussed the matter at a recruiting meeting recently may have seen the light where seers and statesmen failed. He was told that we must send men to Europe to fight for us or the Germans would come to New Brunswick, and might even be expected to visit his section of the province.

"Not on your life!" said the man from the rural district. They can't—not over these roads."

THE ROADS.

In an effort to detract public attention from the policy of the Opposition with respect to the roads of the province, which has been strongly emphasized by several speakers during the last few weeks, the Standard quotes Premier Clarke and Attorney-General Baxter as saying that the government is to start at once "on a new and aggressive road policy." The people of the province will not be seriously impressed by this announcement which is made in the administration's dying days.

For eight years nothing has been done to effect any permanent improvement in the roads of the province and today they are in a deplorable condition. The patch work which the premier speaks about will not do. It has been proved that a great portion of the road money spent by the present government has found its way into the pockets of party-buffers, and the people are weary of a haulen which is bringing them no results.

In their addresses at the Opposition convention at Burton on Wednesday Mr. Carter and Mr. Foster spoke at some length on the policy which will be put in force so soon as the friends of good government are victorious at the polls. The public already knows what this policy is and those who find it necessary to travel a great deal on the roads are impressed by the provisions which are made for the permanent improvement of the highways. The roads must be taken out of politics, and this the Opposition policy would do. Under it there would be no graft. The people themselves would control the situation.

HON. ROBERT ROGERS AGAIN.

Some Conservative newspapers of the more partisan type have given considerable publicity to a speech delivered in Winnipeg recently by Hon. Robert Rogers, in which he made a reckless attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This is the same Mr. Rogers who so severely rebuked the electors of his own province when Manitoba's grafting government, for which Mr. Rogers was largely responsible and whose fight he made his own, was swept from power, with the result that some of its members now face long terms in jail.

Sir Robert Borden's colleague tried to make it appear that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now on good terms with the Nationalists. This is a slander that must be dealt with unsparringly. There is no man living who is more despised by Sir Robert Borden's political allies—Bourassa,

Levergne, Blondin, Sevigny and other Nationalist leaders—than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There is no man who has done so much to counteract their poisonous work in Quebec and Ontario against recruiting. He has addressed great meetings—even while in poor health—in behalf of the Empire's cause and has at all times raised his eloquent voice to assist the recruiting officers in their work of filling the Canadian battalions. For example, here is an extract from his speech at Brome, Quebec:

"I am here to-day to ask all who can go to take their places amongst those who are contending for the cause of civilization on the fields of France and Flanders."

"I especially ask my French-Canadian friends to do their part. There are men amongst them who tell them they must not enlist because they claim we have grievances in Ontario. Let me tell them that the grievances will be settled by the law courts, and that there are duties and obligations as well as rights, and those who want their rights recognized as citizens of the Empire must be prepared to do their duty to the full."

He has been doing the work that ought to be done by Sir Robert Borden's French-Canadian colleagues. His speeches are filled with the patriotism that rouses the nation to the danger that threatens it and brings young men to the colors with a rush. So enthusiastically has he been in the fight for Canada's freedom that he has been warmly praised, not only by his own followers but by several of the more independent Conservative newspapers.

Neither Sir Robert Borden nor Hon. Robert Rogers have made the slightest effort to deal with Bourassa and his lieutenants; but that is not surprising, for the Nationalist-Conservative alliance of 1911 was one of the strongest causes of the defeat of the Liberal government. The Conservative leaders fought hand in hand with Bourassa and Levergne in that campaign and they have handsomely rewarded the Nationalists for their support. The Nationalists helped to construct the Borden cabinet and they are strongly represented there to-day.

In the face of this it is insulting public intelligence for Hon. Robert Rogers to attempt to tie Sir Wilfrid up to the party led by Bourassa and Levergne.

THE ROSS RIFLE.

The Ottawa Journal, Conservative, says of the Ross rifle:

"The Ross military rifle, in its latest form, is a fine target rifle. The Ross sporting rifle is probably the best in the world. But extreme accuracy is always obtained by the assistance of delicate adjustment, and delicate adjustment goes to the root of the rough and tumble of war. The news that the Ross rifle is to cease to be the military rifle of Canada should be welcome to all except those who may be financially interested in the Ross rifle factory, and even those are not likely to suffer, seeing that the Ross rifle is to be utilized for the manufacture of the Lee-Enfield rifle."

Was the Borden government aware that the Ross rifle was merely a target and sporting rifle, and not a military rifle to be used in active warfare? The complaints began to come in Canadian soldiers of the Second Contingent were told in England that they would soon want to exchange the Ross for the Lee-Enfield rifle when they got to France. In the face of all complaints and protests the government clung to the Ross rifle until now, when it is abandoned—after nearly two years of war. The Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, makes some pertinent remarks on the subject. It says:

"The abandonment of the Ross rifle as the official weapon of the Canadian forces is to be expected in the face of the numerous complaints from all sources concerning the unreliability of the arm in active service. Whatever may be the merits of the Ross rifle otherwise, it has been clear from the beginning of the present war that it was not suited for the rough work of actual campaigning. But this does not absolve the minister of militia and the Canadian government of a serious blunder and of persisting in it. If the British army officials have definitely and emphatically condemned the Ross rifle, as they must have done in order to force the Canadian government to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian precious lives. Herein lies the serious nature of the present development, and herein lies the responsibility of the government and its minister of militia. The country will demand the official report of General Haig. Unless that report be published as soon as possible the country cannot be blamed for assuming the worst view of the whole matter. If it be shown that one Canadian life has been sacrificed by the serious blundering of the militia department and its head, the administration will be deservedly condemned. The announcement that the Lee-Enfield rifle, with which the Canadian forces are now to be armed, are to be manufactured in the Ross rifle factory is calculated to make the country gasp. The quibble

department to abandon it, such action has been taken only after reviewing the work of the arm in active service. If it has failed to do what it was expected to do, undoubtedly the failure has cost Canadian

COMMISSIONERS TO BELIEVE SIR SAM HUGHES' TRUSTED FRIENDS OATH

Conduct of Honorary Colonel Allison, General Hughes' Agent, Severely Censured

Report of Meredith-Duff Commission Made Public—Canadian Firms Ought to Have Been Given Chance to Tender at Least on the Graze Fuses, is Finding—From Evidence Submitted Commission is of Opinion That Minister of Militia Did Not Know About Allison's Rake-off.

Ottawa, July 21.—The conduct of Honorary Colonel J. Wesley Allison, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes' trusted friend and agent, in secretly arranging for and collecting the share of the \$1,000,000 commission on the fuse contract with the American Ammunition Company, "can be neither justified nor excused," writes the Meredith-Duff Commission, headed by Sir Meredith Duff, in its report on the Allison-Hughes fuse contract, which was submitted to the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, on July 19.

The report is a very carefully prepared combination of evidence and findings. It is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

from what was said at the interview on May 6, it was not in the mind of either General Bertram or Colonel Carnegie to convey, and that neither of them intended to convey, the idea that negotiations with the Russell Company for a fuse contract must be carried on only through Allison.

There is somewhat important difference between the recollections of Mr. Harris and Mr. Russell as to the words that were used by Colonel Carnegie when it is said that the contracts had been let to the United States companies on account of pressure exerted by General Hughes. "We do not see anything in the statement that Colonel Carnegie is said to have made that indicated that he intended to convey the impression that pressure had been brought to bear by anyone to close the contracts with either of the United States companies with any object than to prevent delay. There was no evidence that even such pressure as that was brought to bear by General Hughes, but if there had been his conduct would not be open to criticism as having been in any way improper."

The commission found the same paid on the order of Allison, E. W. Stearns, of Montreal; E. E. Lignault, at one time active as an orchestra leader at the Ritz Carlton, Montreal, and Colonel William McElnay, of Ottawa, were made to settle down to the task of sharing profits of other wars. The order for \$100,000 in favor of Allison's sister-in-law, Miss Edwards, is described as a "voluntary gift." The evidence established beyond question that General Bertram, Colonel Carnegie and the members of the shell committee had no knowledge of the Allison-Yoakum commission agreement which affected the price of the fuse contract. Allison gave General Hughes to understand that in all that he had done or would do in the matter he was acting solely by his friendship for General Bertram and Colonel Carnegie, and that he was doing so in order to secure for them a share of the profits of the contract.

Allison's position, as stated by him to Colonel Carnegie, was that of a personal friend of General Hughes, anxious to see the evidence established beyond question that Allison had introduced the Caldwell group and their experts to General Bertram and Colonel Carnegie, his participation in the matter, so far as they knew, came to an end.

The Allison Rake-off. Proceeding on the Allison commission aspect of the contract, the commissioners have found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

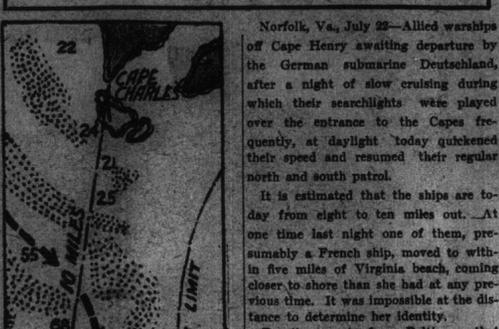
The report of the Meredith-Duff Commission is a long and detailed document, and it is not possible to summarize it fully here. However, the main findings of the commission are as follows:

The commission found that Allison was acting as an agent for General Hughes in the negotiation of the fuse contract. Allison was not a member of the shell committee, and he was not authorized to act on behalf of General Hughes in this matter. Allison's conduct was found to be highly improper and was severely censured.

The commission also found that the price of the fuse contract was not fair and reasonable. The price was found to be inflated and was not in the best interests of the Canadian government. The commission recommended that the price be reduced and that the contract be renegotiated.

The commission also found that the Minister of Militia and Defence, Mr. Duff, was not aware of Allison's activities. The commission recommended that the Minister be kept informed of all such matters in the future.

WHERE THE WATCH DOGS AWAIT THE DEUTSCHLAND ON HER DANGEROUS DASH



Norfolk, Va., July 22.—Allied warships off Cape Henry awaiting departure by the German submarine Deutschland, after a night of slow cruising during which their searchlights were played over the entrance to the Capes frequently, at daylight today quickened their speed and resumed their regular north and south patrol.

It is estimated that the ships are today from eight to ten miles out. At one time last night one of them, presumably a French ship, moved to within five miles of Virginia beach, coming closer to shore than she had at any previous time. It was impossible at the distance to determine her identity.

Despite reports from Baltimore that Count Von Bernstorff plans to visit the Deutschland next Wednesday, German sources here maintain it will be far out in the Atlantic by that time.

Furthermore, they say the Bremen then will be in some American port.

Baltimore, July 22.—The only thing that can be affirmed of the submarine merchantman Deutschland tonight is that she is alongside a pier in the Patuxent river, where she was berthed fourteen days ago, for all Canada and Saskatchewan. It was officially stated tonight that clearance papers, as yet, have not been filed.

Of late sown crops the acreages are as follows: Buckwheat, 854,840 against 943,800; 1915; flax, 138,000 against 896,800; corn for husking, 138,000 against 233,800; beans, 34,400 against 43,810; potatoes, 448,900 against 136,900; turnips, 189,000 against 129,000; sugar beets, 15,000 against 18,000; and corn for fodder, 397,070 against 348,400.

Condition of Grain and Hay Crops. The reports show that the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the west, but owing to the lateness of the season there will be a greater risk of damage from early frosts than last year. For all Canada, Saskatchewan and the principal grain crops, expressed in percentage of the standard, range from 82 for peas to 91 for rye, but in the northwest provinces the condition is well over 90, and for Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is even higher than at the same date last year, when the high promise at the end of June was so abundantly fulfilled. Converting the figures in per cent. of a standard of 100 to the scale in which 100 represents the average condition on June 30 of the past eight years, 1908-1915, the condition becomes for wheat, rye, barley and oats as follows: Wheat, 99.2; spring wheat, 102.8; winter wheat, 102.8; rye, 102.8; barley, 98.8; corn, 96. That is to say, if conditions between June 30 and the date of harvest are not abnormal, the anticipated yield per acre is about equal to the average for wheat, 8.6 per cent. above average for rye, about 2 per cent. below average for barley, and 4 per cent. below average for oats.

Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock. It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada on June 30 were as follows: Horses, 2,990,686; milch cows, 1,965,014; swine, 2,815,972. As compared with 1915 these figures represent decreases of horses by 5,664; of milch cows by 68,901; of sheep by 78,591, and of swine by 102,819. The decrease in "other cattle" by 427,864. The decreases apply principally to eastern Canada. In the west all descriptions show increases over last year, except swine in all three provinces, and "other cattle" in Manitoba.

GOOD RICH BLOOD MEANS GOOD HEALTH JUST A LITTLE MORE RICH, RED BLOOD CURES MOST AILMENTS. The lack of sufficient rich, red blood does not end merely in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are tired, languid, run-down, who do not enjoy life. They are not nourished; they have indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache and nearly always nervousness. This bloodlessness is neglected too long, a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more rich, red blood, the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases and enriches the blood so quickly or so surely. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done this over and over again throughout my thousands of people always have a good word to say for this medicine. Miss Gertrude Haffner, Kingston, Ont., says: "About two years ago I was suffering greatly with anemia, so much so that I had to give up my situation. I became so weak that I could scarcely walk without help. I had no appetite, my head ached, and I was constantly troubled with headaches and dizzy spells. I was taking medicine from the doctor, but it did not do me a particle of good. One day a friend asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Though at the time of my condition I was greatly discouraged, I began the use of the Pills, and thanks to that good friend's advice after using a few boxes I began to feel much better. Under the continued use of the pills I gained in weight, my color came back and I grew gradually stronger. I looked so much better that people would ask me what I was taking and I had no hesitation in giving the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am doing for me what I will do all I can to extend its use."

REPORT SHARKS IN NORTH SHORE WATERS. Chatham, N. B., July 21.—Reports from down river say that the whole New Brunswick coast is infested with sharks and at Tabusintac they have driven the seals right onto the beaches. Indianapolis, July 20.—James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, died here last night from a stroke of paralysis.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street

"Acme"
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTRÉAL, GAMBELL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrup, and Benson's Corn Starch. 2468

Laundry Starch

For Blouses, Lingerie and Skirts—For Table Linen—For Lace Curtains, Sheets and Pillow Cases—use "ACME" Laundry Starch. It does perfect starching. Your grocer has it—White or Blue.

MARKET FOUND FOR MOST OF THE YEAR'S PACK

The new order-in-council which was passed by the French government about a month ago prohibiting the importation of lobsters, declaring them to be a luxury, has militated against this province and as a result has been a loss to many lobster packers.

In conversation with The Telegraph yesterday a prominent New Brunswick packer said that no lobsters purchased after April 6 were allowed entry to French markets. The only market of importance now remaining for New Brunswick packers, he said, is that of the British Isles, which absorbs large quantities.

It is not thought, however, that very large quantities of this season's pack will go begging for a market owing to the fact that prices are low and as a result the consumption will be greater.

It is reported that lobster packers in different parts of Canada were able to ship large quantities into France until quite recently, owing to the fact that their lobsters were contracted for by French firms prior to April 6, hence their consignments were not affected by the order-in-council.

It is hoped that next year this restriction will not be in force. If it is packers in this province as well as other provinces in Canada stand to lose considerable money as the industry is an important one, especially in the province of New Brunswick.

FRANK VENIOT GETS THREE YEARS AT DORCHESTER

Dalhousie, July 18.—The July session of the Restigouche county court was held today, Judge McLachly presiding. In the case of the King against Frank Veniot, the grand jury found a true bill. Veniot upon being found guilty of theft by the petit jury was sentenced to three years in Dorchester penitentiary. E. B. Richard acts as prosecuting officer.

Yesterday a prominent New Brunswick packer said that no lobsters purchased after April 6 were allowed entry to French markets. The only market of importance now remaining for New Brunswick packers, he said, is that of the British Isles, which absorbs large quantities.

JEWETT FAMILY HAS A LONG LINE OF DESCENDANTS

The Jewetts are a thriving clan as evidenced by the number of descendants of one branch of that family who assembled at the Baptist church, on Wednesday, when 150 Belgians, representing various branches of this particular family, all of whom trace their descent from Maximilian and Joseph Jewett, came together. A dozen sisters were represented in the gathering. The only Canadian representative present was James W. Jewett, of Keswick Ridge (N. B.). The celebration was in the nature of a public dinner being served in the town hall, while the headquarters for the gathering was at the Baptist church. The descendants of this branch of the Jewett family appear to be so numerous that an association has been formed, the president of which is George A. Jewett, of Des Moines, Iowa, while James W. Jewett, of Keswick Ridge, is one of the vice-presidents. The celebration extended over a day. Representatives were even present from the far distant Pacific coast.

This gathering of the clan will be of interest to the few families residing in New Brunswick. There are several families of that name in the province, particularly in Fredericton and other parts of York county.

Ripe Cherries and Lantic Sugar

make delicious and economical preserves

Order LANTIC SUGAR by name in original packages

10 and 20-lb bags 100-lb bags

Preserving Labels Free—Send red ball trade-mark for book of 54 printed guaranteed labels to Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd. Power Bldg. Montreal 41

THE SUNBURY CONVENTION

(Fredericton Mail.)

Opponents of the provincial government in the county of Sunbury, at a rousing convention at Burton on Wednesday, selected as their standard bearer, Mr. Robert B. Smith of Oromocto and Capt. David W. Messerieu of Fredericton Junction. Both candidates are well and favorably known in the county and are looked upon as sure winners. Since Mr. Smith consented to allow his name to be put forward for the convention scores of prominent Conservatives who, after giving expression to feelings of disgust at the present condition of provincial politics, pledged him their hearty support.

The foolish St. John Standard says of the Sunbury opposition convention: "There are 2,700 voters in Sunbury and not more than fifty could be prevailed upon to attend." In view of the fact that the last census gives Sunbury a population of 6,314 souls, it will be news to the people to learn that there are 2,700 voters in the county. However, the long how these days when discussing provincial politics.

Speaking of the Sunbury opposition convention, the St. John Standard says: "The ticket placed in the field in that county is even more unexpected." Before publishing such foolish statements regarding the strength of the opposition candidates in Sunbury, we would suggest that the Standard consult its friend, Mr. Luther B. Smith, and act upon his advice.

Mrs. William Fowler passed away at her home at Salmon Creek last week in the 89th year of her age.

Everjet Elastic Paint

An Ideal Farm Paint

Around the farm or home, wherever you have surfaces exposed to wind, wear and weather, you can save money and the trouble of re-painting them, by using Everjet Elastic Paint.

Carbon paints are the most durable of all. Everjet is the best carbon paint. Stops rust, and is elastic and will not peel or crack under temperature changes. Will keep you from having to re-paint. You will never be without it.

Carroll-Patterson Mfg. Co., Limited
Ballant, N. B., St. John, N. B., Sydney, N. S.

CREAM WANTED

We are users of large quantities of cream and milk. Accounts payable by check the 15th of every month. Highest prices paid for these commodities. Reference Merchants Bank of Canada.

PRIMECREST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Footwear For the Boys Big and Little

CALF LACED BOOTS

Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, \$2.25, \$2.65, \$3.00, \$3.35 up to \$5.00.

Cheaper lines, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.10 up to \$3.50.

Sizes 11, 12, 13 1/2, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 up to \$3.50.

Cheaper lines, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.80, \$1.95, \$2.10, \$2.25 up to \$3.00.

Cheaper lines, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.50 Best quality, new Rubber Sole

Sneaker Shoes, Laced Boots and Sandals, Blue, Black, Tan or White.

Open Friday Evenings and All Day Saturdays Until 10:30 p.m.

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street

MACHINE GUN SCHOOL TO BE STARTED HERE

SAYS LATEST REPORT

Will Train Machine Gun Sections for C. E. F. Units in New Brunswick

Three Machine Guns to Be Given School for Training Purposes—Officers Not Yet Appointed—Major McWilliam Coming to New Brunswick Command Staff as Instructor.

A rumor in military circles which seems to be well founded, is to the effect that a machine gun school is to be established here within the next month or so. Heretofore the custom has been that each battalion train its own machine gun section. This training, however, had its disadvantages, the main one being that the men had to drill without guns and hence a very important part of their practical training went begging, while the theoretical part could, of course, be carried on very well.

If the new school is established, and it seems very probable, it will be equipped with three machine guns, a Colt, a Lewis and a Maxim. With these guns the students can be trained in the work in a very thorough manner.

A unit may then send its machine gun section to the St. John school and there the men will be trained and handed back in good shape before the main unit is ready to go overseas.

It is stated that an officer with the rank of captain will preside over the school, and will have three lieutenants to complete his staff. Dame Rumor has been outwitted this time, as nothing is known as to who will be attached to the proposed school. It is understood, however, that recommendations for these appointments have already been forwarded the militia department and there should be definite and official word regarding the school within the next few days.

The branch of the R. S. L. which was conducted here a few months ago, was very successfully conducted, and the men attending showed up well in their examinations. No doubt the new machine gun school when formed will be equally successful.

New Officer for N. B. Command.

Major W. L. William of the 8th Royal Regiment, Quebec, who went overseas with the 12th battalion to England, and was afterwards transferred to the 40th battalion at the front and was in command of a company of that unit, has been awarded the command of the New Brunswick Command and is attached to the headquarters staff here as an instructor.

His first work will likely be with the 4th Pioneer Battalion at St. John, where he will give a course in bomb throwing, trench digging, bayonet fighting and other important parts of the training of overseas men.

Draft Went to Halifax.

On Saturday night a draft of one hundred men from the 16th battery being mobilized at Woodstock passed through the city for Halifax. The draft was under the command of Lieut. D. V. White, a former St. John boy.

Sergt. H. D. Finley, of 127 Duke street, is home for a few days leave and will shortly be sent back to Storncliffe Camp where he is a staff sergeant, in the office of the director of recruiting and organization. Sergt. Finley enlisted at the outbreak of the war with the 2nd company which went overseas, and afterwards became a part of the 12th battalion, he was promoted to the position of sergeant and a short time ago given the position of staff sergeant.

62nd Officers to Train.

Lieut. H. N. Ganong, of the 1st Regiment, St. Stephen boy, is about to take a course at the Royal School of Infantry at Aldershot (N. S.) in order to qualify for an overseas appointment. Lieut. T. Robertson, of the 62nd regiment, has also been slated to take a course at the Royal School of Infantry. Lieut. Robertson will take a machine gun course, while Lieut. Ganong will qualify for a lieutenant's certificate and expects soon to receive an overseas appointment with one of the C. E. F. units.

Completed Course.

Sergt. Bennett and Sergt. MacKeague, who have been taking an N. C. O.'s course at Aldershot Camp (N. S.), returned to the city on Saturday and from here left at once to join their unit in the 11th Battalion, C. E. F., at Valcartier Camp.

Rear Party Away.

The rear party of the 140th Battalion, C. E. F., which has been in the city for some weeks past, is about to depart. Major Perley, second in command of the unit, doing guard duty at the West St. John docks and other places of importance, left on Saturday night for Valcartier Camp, where they will join their unit.

No. 4 Battery Now in France.

The 181st Overseas Heavy Siege Battery, formerly known as the 4th Siege Battery and mobilized in this city, is now in France, according to word received recently. George W. Brown, of Fredericton, received information from his brother, Gunner E. A. Brown, to the effect that the battery left England for France last Monday. This battery, under Major L. W. Barker, was mobilized in St. John and was the first of its kind to be raised in New Brunswick and contains many St. John boys. While here at the island the men of the battery were extremely popular and the best wishes of the people here and elsewhere in the province will follow them.

Lieut. Tomkinson Promoted.

The many friends of Lieut. Harold Tomkinson, of the 145th Battalion, will hear with pleasure of his promotion to the rank of captain in the No. 3 Construction Battalion, Fictio (N. B.), and will go overseas with that unit. Captain Tomkinson is a Methodist minister and is a native of England, having studied for some time at Sheffield. He came to Canada in 1909 and graduated from the theological school of Mount Allison University in 1912. He started his military career in the ranks of the 88th Nova Scotia Highlanders and was then transferred to the 145th Battalion at Moncton. While there he made many friends and assisted greatly in recruiting. Captain Tomkinson will visit several places in the maritime provinces in the interest of recruiting for the No. 2 Construction Battalion.

Recommended for D. C. M.

Divisional Signaller Daryl G. Peters, nineteen years old, son of Fred A. Peters, of this city, has been recommended for the D. C. M. by the 20th Battalion, C. E. F., for his gallant conduct during the attack on the 20th Battalion at the front.

English View of War.

Major Peters and the band of the 11th Battalion left St. John Saturday morning to join the battalion, now at Valcartier. The men were given a hearty send-off at the station. The movement of this battalion will be followed with the keenest interest by the people of the Loyalist city, where it was raised and quartered.

Gets Overseas Appointment.

Miss Mollie Doherty, professional nurse, of Dalhousie (N. B.), has received an appointment as nurse with an overseas unit.

Goes as N. C. O.

Rupert F. Perry, of Cady's, although holding a commission in the 1st York Regiment and a qualified captain and machine gun officer, reported in Fredericton on Saturday and will go overseas as a sergeant with the New Brunswick Militia.

Lieut. McInnis Resigned.

Lieut. E. H. McInnis, of the 20th American Legion Battalion, now mobilized at Digby (N. S.), has resigned his post with the battalion and will be succeeded by Lieut. A. A. Atkinson.

Lieut. McInnis was well known in this city having done splendid work in recruiting for this battalion. The 20th American Legion is now 800 strong and consist-ible success is meeting the efforts of those who are assisting in its mobilization. It is also understood that the battalion will go under canvas this week. Capt. G. Earle Logan, the adjutant, will leave today for Digby to resume his duties with the battalion.

"Mike" Murphy Enlists.

Fredericton, July 23—Mike Murphy of Fredericton, has enlisted in the 20th Highlanders. Private Murphy is well-known throughout the maritime provinces as a hockey player.

Capt. F. W. Fraser, paymaster of the 11th Battalion, is in the city on Saturday.

C. Herbert Nixon has enlisted in No. 9 Field Ambulance Corps and is now at the military hospital in St. James street.

SERIOUS CHATHAM FIRE

Chatham, July 23—The lighting system of the town of Chatham was put out of commission this morning by fire which broke out at 9 o'clock. The building was almost completely destroyed, only the walls are standing while the equipment it is thought will be a total loss.

The origin of the fire is not known at present, but the flames burst out close to the large dynamo and in an instant the whole building was a seething mass of flames. The firemen worked like demons but were unable to save the building. At 9 o'clock the whole town was in total darkness excepting for the glare of the fire. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partially covered by insurance, as a result the town will be without light for some time.

MORE SHARKS SEEN.

Reports come to St. John from Tabusiat that large man-eating sharks have driven the seals on to the beach, and not only have the sharks been seen, but they have been sighted at several other places along the coast of New Brunswick. Many of the huge fish were said to be ten feet long.

KING GEORGE REVIEWING CANADIAN TROOPS



His Majesty and Major-General David Watson riding down the lines of the Canadian Fourth Division in a recent review.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBERMEN ARE ACTIVE OVERSEAS

Expert Workers of This Province Praised by English Writer

Our Boys Have Taken Their Canadian Experience and Manners With Them and a Real Canadian Lumbering Concern Has Been Produced in the Heart of an Old English Estate.

A special article, which will be of much interest to people throughout the province of New Brunswick, appears in a recent issue of the London Times. It deals with the excellent work which is being done in England by the men of the 234th Forestry Battalion since their arrival overseas.

It will be remembered that about 800 men in the 234th were recruited in this province and include some of the best known lumbermen in New Brunswick. The article follows:

How Canadians Do It.

"If you would know the lumberman of Canada and how he works, go to the edge of Windsor Great Park, where the cross-roads from Virginia Water Station strikes the main road between Egham and Sunningdale. There, on the Clock Case Plantation, you will see over 150 men of the 234th Canadian Forestry Battalion converting trees into railway sleepers and boards at the rate of anything from 15,000 to 20,000 board feet a day.

The plantation, which forms part of the land owned by the crown and administered by the commissioners of woods and forests, included a considerable area covered with spruce, fir, Scots pine, and larch, with an undergrowth of chestnut. Not very long ago a party of experts looked at the trees with the dispassionate measuring eye of the undertaker, and gave it as their opinion that from this wood it was possible to get 3,000,000 board feet of timber. Today the whole tract of it has been swept clear by the axe, and the quiet square tower of the old royal lodge, which stands deep-set in the wood, and which, so the story goes, by its resemblance to the case of a grandfather's clock gave the plantation its curious name, is visible from the roadway for the first time, perhaps, in a hundred years. And still the Canadian woodmen go on, eating their way through the wood with a thoroughness that knows no mercy.

"The lumber camp is all Canadian-made, machinery, and methods. The men, who are drawn from all parts of the Dominion, have the bronzed, healthy look and the easy confident swing which we have learned to look for in Canadians. The khaki under their blue overalls proclaims them soldiers; they draw military pay and they know the rudiments of military drill; but first and last they are woodmen, with that craft, that finger-tips. Every man knows his task and does it with an enviable independence of orders or instructions; yet from the first stage to the last the work proceeds smoothly and harmoniously. Let us follow the process, under the guidance of the officer in charge and the sergeant who is 'foreman of the bush.'

"Facing the main road stands the mill bank on the one side by piles of logs and on the other by stacks of sawn timber. Walk along the winding track of a light railway, not yet completed, which passes behind the mill, until you come to a clearing, where burning heaps of 'bark' lope up the top of the fallen trees are filling the air with the refreshing scent of the pine. Here and there through the blue smoke you catch a glimpse of a lumberman in a picturesque slouch hat. A little farther on you are among a gang of 'fallers.' Watch how they fell a tree, 70 in. or more thick at the base.

"A man with an axe kneels at its foot and with a few dexterous strokes cuts a deep notch in the trunk a few inches from the ground. Two others with a cross-cut saw cut through the stem on the opposite side. In half a minute the tree begins to lean and there is a warning shout. A second or two later, with a loud creaking and rattling sound, it topples and crashes to the ground. Without any apparent effort, the 'faller' has controlled the direction of its fall almost to a foot.

"Next, without any ado, half a dozen 'swampers' set to work with the axe, clearing the limbs and straightening up the tree. Simultaneously a 'fitter' with a wooden rod divides the stem in suitable lengths, marking the cutting points

GERMANS ARE SURE WAR WILL END BY SEPTEMBER

Consensus of Opinion Among Prisoners from British Front When Questioned

GERMAN LOSSES IN GREAT DRIVE 150,000

Officers Speak of New British Power With Terror, and Are Surprised at Achievements of "Amateur Gunners."

(By Philip Gibbs, in London Chronicle.)

With the British armies in the field, July 18—in spite of bad weather, which hampered operations so that no great advance has been possible, we made some progress today in the direction of Poitiers. Some of our troops struck a double line of trenches from Bazentin-le-Petit to southeast of Poitiers, a distance of 1,500 yards. They were stern from one end to the other with German dead and wounded. Officers is our brave defending it, surrendered with two officers and about 140 men early this morning. There is no other news of importance today on the line of attack, but it is good enough and the general position of our force is improved.

"What is the German point of view about our attack and on the prospects of the war? That is the question I have put to some of the Germans in bad German or fair English. It is difficult to get any clear answer or an answer of any real value, yet by putting together answers from separate groups of men and individual soldiers one does get a kind of hint of the general idea prevailing among these German troops against us.

Quite a number of them told me they and their people were sure the war would be over in August or September. They had been promised that, but could not give any reason for their belief except the promise. There seems to me to be no doubt that they were perfectly confident in the strength of their lines. They did not believe such defenses as those at Fricourt and Montauban could ever be broken.

The new power of our artillery amazed them. They speak of it always with terror, and officers, especially, admit they had never imagined that "amateur gunners" as they call our men, could achieve such results. For the courage of our infantry they always had great respect, but they count the strength of armies by the strength of guns, and until recent days they knew they had the greater power.

They found it difficult to believe that the foundations of their belief are shaken, but only to the extent that they admit the possibility of their army being obliged to retire to a new line of defence. I have not found one man who speaks of defeat. They are still convinced the German army will never be beaten to the point of surrender. As a German doctor whom I have previously quoted said to me a few days ago: "You are strong and we are strong. Neither side can crush the other. If the war goes on it will be the suicide of Europe."

"These German soldiers do not want to go on. They are weary of war and have a great craving for peace. They again speak of their wives and children and of the strain of thought creep into their talk. It is the suggestion that they fight not as free men desiring to fight, but as men compelled to fight by higher powers, against whom they cannot do anything but obey. One of them today said: "We cannot help ourselves."

I was told by one of the officers in charge of them that they talk of another inevitable war between Germany and England ten years from now. They have been taught to believe, he says, that we trust this war upon them, that all through we have been the aggressors, and that Germany will seek for revenge. Personally I have not heard such words spoken, but rather from several of these prisoners a frank hatred of war as the cause of horrors and suffering beyond the strength of man to bear. The enemy has suffered great losses during our attack by their own admission, and it is reckoned, that in killed, wounded and prisoners the number of their casualties must be somewhere near 150,000 men, including those inflicted by the French on our left.

TIMED BOMB KILLS SIX WHEN IT EXPLODES

Great Gap Blown in Throng of Men, Women and Children Tearing Them to Bits—Man Who is Responsible for Crime Not Yet Found.

San Francisco, July 23—At least six persons were killed and more than two scores injured by the explosion of a timed bomb in a throng of men, women and children tearing them to bits when it exploded.

The bomb, concealed in a suit case packed with cartridges, bullets, gas pipes, glass and scrap iron, blew a gap through the crowd, blasting men, women and children.

The one-story brick building against which the case stood, was wrecked. The holiday throng, cheering a contingent of veterans of the Spanish-American war, became a shambles. The blast of bands and the roll of drums drowned the cries of the injured, but the sidewalk was strewn with bodies.

The parade, however, was not interrupted.

"Two women standing beside me were blown to bits," said Mrs. Kinsey Van Loom, who, with her two children, was injured. The police say it is possible that some bodies were blown out of existence.

Today was spent in shadowing another alleged headquarters and investigating rumors, but these had brought to the police tonight no tangible trace of the culprit.

TO ASK PARLIAMENT FOR PROHIBITION

London, July 20—There is accumulating evidence that the consumption of alcohol is doing much to retard the war effort and that it is still seriously affecting national efficiency, both in war work and in other vital industries.

As a result there has been a greatly increased demand for prohibition. The most striking manifestation in this respect has been the formation of the "Strength of Britain" movement, organized by business men who heretofore have not been connected with temperance work. They will soon present to parliament a memorial demanding a suspension of the liquor traffic during the war.

The signatories to the memorial include representatives of the Order of Merit, the Privy Council, Parliament, the Army and Navy, universities, great shipbuilding companies, munition workers and large business firms, men eminent in science and art and other leading citizens in all parts of the country.

NO. 1 CONSTRUCTION BATTALION TO LEAVE SOON FOR OVERSEAS

Rumored in Military Circles That This Unit Will Go With 5th Pioneers

Report Says Two Units Will Be Merged in Order to Make a Full Battalion at Once, When Trip Overseas Will Follow Shortly—206th Battalion to Be Disbanded, One Draft to Be Used for Garrison Duty at Bermuda.

Reports are current in local military circles that No. 1 Construction Battalion, which is being recruited here, and the 5th Pioneers, now recruiting in Toronto, will be united soon for overseas service. There is some contradiction to this, however, on the ground that the Construction Corps has 650 men in Toronto, which is more than Ontario is required to furnish, and that Montreal had already raised 260 men besides those recruited in St. John, giving the battalion almost its full strength. Though by no means a full battalion, the 5th Pioneers is progressing rapidly, and many feel that they will not need to unite with any other unit.

The combination of the recruits in Toronto, Montreal, and the maritime provinces brings the total for the Construction Battalion to almost 1,000 men. No official notification has been received to that effect, but it is generally conceded that the unit will leave within a very short time for overseas service. A despatch from Montreal says that Lieut. Gilmour with Corp. Baker, has left for this city to bring the men already enlisted to headquarters. The mobilization of forces naturally gives rise to the belief that the men will be sent across almost immediately.

206th Disbanded.

Word comes to this city that following a decision by Major General Sam Hughes, subsequent to a visit to Valcartier Camp, the 206th battalion has been disbanded. While it is to be disbanded as a unit its officers and men will be drafted into other units. The unit had reached only about half strength. Part will be sent to Bermuda for garrison duty.

Ordinance Depots Closed.

According to recent orders issued by the headquarter division No. 6, Halifax, all ordinance depots in this district will be closed from July 20 to August 14.

Official Transfers.

The following transfers have been authorized to the 20th American Battalion: Sergt. C. Williams, 112th; Corporal H. R. Hanson, 112th; Corporal W. Winslow, 112th; Private F. G. McElhenny, 112th; Sergt. Richard Harding and Corporal B. J. 47th Battalion.

Course Nears Completion.

The musketry course at Rockfield near Ottawa, at which several St. John officers have been attending, will terminate on July 31.

Married in England.

Miss Georgia Ryan, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Humphrey, of Moncton, was married to Lieut. Ralph Bradford Clarke, of St. Stephen (N. B.), at Folkestone, England, on Wednesday.

To Supply Colors.

The Daughters of the Empire have undertaken to supply the 182nd with a regimental flag.

115th Kept Busy.

Valcartier Camp, July 16—The 115th Battalion are working hard these days. Reveille sounds at 4:30 a.m. and the battalion move off to work at 5:30 a.m. This morning they repaired the trench digging area, where they spent the day digging trenches and examining those already constructed. The work was found very interesting as well as instructive.

Lieutenant J. G. Stones of the 115th, has been permitted to resign his appointment in that unit.

The 182nd Battalion spent the day on the rifle range and good scores were registered. Lieutenant Frederick Allan Reid of the 74th, has been appointed to the 182nd.

145th Battalion.

Today was pay day for the 145th and this morning the men were marched to the bank to cash their checks. Lieutenant Steven has been granted leave of absence for a few days and will leave tomorrow for Moncton.

165th Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel D'Algie returned today from Aldershot Camp, where he was taking a course of instruction. Lieutenant E. T. LeBlanc has been permitted to resign his appointment in this battalion. Lieutenant Gallant has been granted leave of absence for a few days.

General Notes.

When not engaged in special work the New Brunswick Brigade proceeds to the picnic at nine a.m. after they have carried out their physical training and they spend their entire day there. At noon, hot tea is served from the field kitchens and the men loll around in the shade of the woods for an hour and a half. At one o'clock the officers of the battalions assemble in the grove, where a lecture is delivered by staff officers for an hour.

Yesterday Major Hubert Stetham, the brigade major, gave a lecture on "The Fighting Troops and Their Characteristics" and also made a few remarks about "Shrapnel and High Explosive Shells."

The brigade remain on the plateau till four p.m. when they march to their camp lines, reaching there about five p.m. Lectures are given to the officers and N.C.O.'s three times a week.

It is rumored that several new battalions will soon arrive at Valcartier Camp. Which battalions these are is not known. Some say that some of the troops from Borden Camp, where the trouble occurred recently, are to be moved to Valcartier, but there does not seem to be any foundation for this supposition.

No. 2 Construction for Fictio.

Although it has been announced that there was to be a battalion composed of colored men, offered by whites, and to be known as the No. 3 Construction Battalion, yet it was not known just where the battalion would be stationed until today, when Captain Tilley was notified that the unit would be quartered in Fictio.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representation fruit trees throughout N. B. at present. We wish to secure four good agents, to be taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers opportunities for men of offer a permanent position pay to the right man. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

WE offer the very best business to reliable agents. Exclusive stock. Cash payments weekly. Very valuable. Apply Nursery Co., Toronto (O.)

WANTED—Second class salary wanted, to Wm. F. of school trustees, Upper toria county, N. B.

COOK and Kitchen Ten Eyck Hall, 1020.

WANTED—First class or second class Mr. Geo. L. Gould, Forest N. B.

SECOND class teacher, Damascus, Village, K. stoth, French Valley, N. B.

WANTED—First or male teacher (Proter) to take charge Sisson R. Brigg, Secretary, Victoria county (N. B.)

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year, our "bit" by fitting you women for the work the them.

Students can enter at Send for catalogue.

BIRTH

DODGE—To Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, 51 Adelaide street.

MARRIAGE

McGOWAN—McMan (theological of the Immaculate Conception, Maine, July 1, 1918, to Miss Mary youngest daughter of the late James A. McGowan, of St. John, N. B., and Mrs. E. G. Flewelling, of St. John, N. B., at the residence of the bride's father, James A. McGowan, of St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, July 1, 1918.

DEATH

DRAPER—On the 1st residence, Dalhousie, N. B., on the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

ROBERTSON—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

WATMORE—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

DEVER—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

REYNOLDS—On the 21st inst. a wife and one daughter.

