

New York, July 4.—An attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, the financier, is the British government's financial in the United States, was made in Morgan's country estate near Cave Long Island, shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Morgan was shot, but not dangerously wounded. His assailant said he was F. Holt, an instructor in French at the University, and also of Dallas, Texas. The Cornell University records show the name of Frank Holt as an instructor in German there during last year. He was to go to the University of Texas as an instructor in German for the coming term.

The man who shot Mr. Morgan came from the train, hired an auto and went to the man's home on Matinecock Point. He rang the bell, and when the butler answered called for Mr. Morgan. He said he was an old friend of Mr. Morgan, and was refused admission to the house. He then pressed a pistol against the stomach of the butler, who screamed and pushed his way past him into the breakfast room. Mr. Morgan was approaching the hall at the time he was shot, which took effect in his hip.

Mr. Morgan staggered and fell into a chair. The butler, once the assailant's way was turned, picked up a brass coal bucket from the fireplace and brought it down on the assailant's head, but too late to prevent a second shot.

The butler fell on the man, wrested the weapon away and overpowered him. He ran screaming in answer to his name, and the sheriff's office and a physician were telephoned. The man was taken under arrest and taken to Glen Cove.

Holt confessed that he was the man who set the bomb which exploded in the United States capital at Washington yesterday night.

Under the persuasion of the third degree, Holt talked freely of his bomb-making qualifications. Without such persuasion he had openly admitted earlier in the day that he had gone to the man's home with the intention of killing him. Mr. Morgan did some things to end the European war. What Mr. Morgan did to do was to prevent the further shipment abroad of American-made munitions of war.

Holt told his story in a cell at the New York City jail. He had discarded his coat and collar, and had bound across his forehead a white cloth, through which there had streaked a trickling of blood from a cut above his forehead. His grey eyes sparkled as he spoke, and he talked at first with great animation.

As the day wore on he weakened. The quantity of blood he had lost from a nick below the head—a blow that struck him unconscious as he grappled with Mr. Morgan and his butler on the top of a hallway in the Morgan home—was great, and the strain told on him during the afternoon.

When night came and with it his condition of the Washington outrage, Holt was a wreck. He huddled back in a corner in his cell, breathing hard and apparently comatose, but the detectives refused to let him rest, and used every means known to get the prisoner to tell the truth.

Holt's Confession. After two hours of this treatment, he yielded and replied wearily to the questions they asked.

His story was that he left Jersey City yesterday morning, arrived in Washington at noon and went to a house at Delaware avenue and C street, where he rented a room. Before taking the ferry from New York to Jersey City he purchased supply of so-called trick matches at a sixth avenue store in New York. These were tools with him.

These matches, Holt explained, were of the kind that exploded or "popped" after they were lighted. Their sale was prohibited for Fourth of July celebrations, and so he had no difficulty in obtaining them. The popping of the matches, he explained, furnished the concussion which exploded the dynamite.

Holt said he left his room, taking the dynamite with him, and walked around the Capitol grounds. He then entered the Capitol and strolled around through the corridors without meeting a guard or a policeman. He spent about half an hour in the building, he added, arranging the bomb.

"I didn't want to hurt anybody," he said. "I just wanted to call the attention of the nation to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. And I didn't want to damage the Capitol any more than was necessary."

RUSSIANS IN SUPERIOR FORCE DRIVE TEUTONS BACK IN EAST; GERMAN REPLY AS FORECASTED NOT ACCEPTABLE TO U. S.

HEAVY FIGHTING BUT NO GENERAL OFFENSIVE IN WEST; LIVELY AT SEA

London, July 8, 9:55 p. m.—The Italian navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austro submarine having successfully torpedoed the cruiser Amalfi in the narrow waters of the Adriatic. Most of the crew were saved.

This is the second allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian underwater craft, the French cruiser Leon Gambetta having, earlier in the war, been caught in the Ionian Sea. It is realized that the loss of the Italian warship is only one of the incidents which must be expected where fleets keep to the sea, blockading enemy ports or protecting commerce.

As an offset, it is claimed that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the Channel, while the British admiralty announced tonight that it was a British submarine which torpedoed a German warship in the Baltic recently, although no details are added to the brief statement made in the Russian official communication the day after the attack took place.

All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has nine at Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited to these craft.

RUSSIANS FORCE WITHDRAWAL

So far as land battles are concerned, interest still centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and the fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southwest. The Austrians tonight made the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik.

Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the Germanic allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted, and that the grand duke's army will be able to hold its positions, and perhaps drive the invaders back.

While this is going on, it is believed there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops, there is already heavy fighting at several points in the west, notably in the Woerwe district, where the French have regained some of the ground which they had lost to the southeast of St. Mihiel, and at Souchez, where the French have made a further advance toward the village. But there is no evidence, as yet, of the arrival of any new armies, which Dutch reports persistently repeat are being moved through Belgium.

The Austrians and Montenegrins have resumed fighting, and both sides claim successes.

Russians Pursuing Enemy Taking 11,000 Prisoners

Petrograd, via London, July 9, 2:08 a. m.—The following official statement has been issued by the war office tonight:

"During the night of July 6 the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions near Muravievo station. To the west of the Kalwara-Suwalki road the enemy, on July 6, succeeded in crossing the Cholmenka river, but was thrown back on the 7th.

"On the Orjitz river the enemy during the night of the 6th attacked our trenches southwest of the village of Jedoroje. A few score Germans held their ground in front of our trenches until dawn, but were almost all killed by our fire when they tried to retire. During the day the enemy again attacked the same trenches, but everywhere were repulsed with heavy losses.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, during the night of the 6th, the enemy, under cover of enormous clouds of poisonous gases, delivered attacks in the direction of Bolimow.

"On a front of about eight miles he succeeded in some sectors in capturing our first line trenches, but by counter attacks next day we dislodged him and recovered the position, except in the sector near the Bolimow road, where the fight still continues.

"Between the small town of Senao and the village of Josefow the enemy on the 7th delivered no attacks. At the same time our troops in the direction of Lublin continued to successfully develop the offensive which we had begun in the sector of Uzenodoff and Bystrzytza. Our men dealt the enemy terrible blows and between the 5th and 7th took about 11,000 prisoners, while they captured several dozen machine guns and a flag. In this sector the enemy is in retreat, and we are pursuing him.

"There is no change along the Bug, Zolza Lipka, and Dniester rivers."

German Lose Heavily

Paris, July 9.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In Belgium a German attack directed against the trenches which the British troops occupied on July 6, to the southwest of Pilleux, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns and dispersed with heavy losses.

"Between Angres and Souchez the enemy made a new attack this morning about six o'clock against our positions to the north of the road between Bethune and Arras, but was repulsed. To the north of the Souchez station a very violent counter-attack was attempted by the Germans, with the object of regaining the trenches of which we had made ourselves master on the evening before. They were successful only in occupying about 100 yards on a total front of 800 yards of our gains.

"In the sector of Quenneviers there had been fighting with hand-grenades and aerial bombs.

"On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of Noyon, the struggle with tanks had developed to our advantage up to the present. In Champagne, in front of the small fort at Beauséjour, we seriously damaged the enemy's trenches by the explosion of a mine, our troops being in possession of the fort.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the day has been marked by a violent bombardment at Tete-A-Vache and at Vanx-Fery, in the forest of Apremont, as well as to the north of Flirey."

Russian Forces Superior.

Vienna, via London, July 8, 9:25 p. m.—The war office has issued the following official statement:

"In Russian Poland, east of the Vistula the battle is proceeding. Numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed. Before counter-attacks of superior Russian forces, brought up for the protection of Lublin, our troops were withdrawn from both sides of the road to the heights north of Krasnik. West of the Vistula some Russian advances in the east Galicia, near the River Bug and in the east Galicia, the general situation is unchanged. Hostile attacks on the Lower Zolza Lipka have been repulsed.

SUBMARINES FROM BRITAIN IN BALTIC SEA

Battleship of Deutschland Type, Previously Reported, Was Sunk by British Craft

OPENS UP NEW POSSIBILITIES

Trawler Blown Up by Mine and All of Crew, With One Exception, Killed—Right of Merchantmen to Arm Recognized by Neutral Nations.

London, July 8, 8:14 p. m.—The British admiralty tonight states that it was officially announced at Petrograd today that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement of the British admiralty contained the first public announcement intimating that British submarines were operating in the Baltic Sea. It is presumed that the undersea boat passed through the Cattagat from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea, and then traveled eastward for 200 miles, as the Bay of Danzig, where the warship was attacked, lies in the southeastern part of that body of water. The distance from an English port to Danzig is about 300 miles.

The Russian official statement announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said that the battleship, which was of the Deutschland type, was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance to Danzig Bay, July 1, when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

Adriatic Closed.

Washington, July 8.—Closing of the Adriatic Sea to merchant vessels of all nations, except when bound for Montenegro ports under convoy furnished by the Italian minister of war, is announced in a telegram from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome, date yesterday, and given out tonight by the state department.

Trawler Sunk by Mine.

London, July 9, 12:10 a. m.—The Grimby trawler Cheshire was blown up by a mine in the North Sea Wednesday. All the crew with the exception of the chief engineer were killed.

Paying for Dacia's Cargo.

Paris, July 8.—The French senate today unanimously appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the minister of marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer Dacia.

On the 26th the British infantry forces were greatly assisted by the loss of some French trench mortars, which, dropping bombs containing thirty to seventy pounds of melinite vertically into the enemy's trenches, were used with deadly effect.

"The great difficulty out here has been to hold captured positions against fierce counter-attacks during the night," the correspondent declares. "The ground is so broken and provides so much natural cover that the enemy, having advantage of minute knowledge of its configuration, is able to creep up under cover and re-take portions of trenches with the aid of hand grenades. On the night of the 28th these tactics were attempted, but failed, and the enemy who seemed exhausted, engaged in no fighting on the 29th. Thus our men were able to consolidate their positions and the enemy's attempts on the 30th to re-capture these positions were fruitless and since then they have shown no disposition to renew the fighting."

Platirus Released by Germans.

Berlin, July 8.—The American steamer Platirus, which, while on the way from New York with a cargo of petroleum consigned to a Swedish port, was stopped by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde, has been released. This action was taken after the United States embassy had taken up the case. The Platirus has proceeded to her destination.

The Right to Arm.

London, July 8.—"Merchant vessels of a belligerent power are entitled, by established and uninterupted usage of the sea, to carry and use armament in self-defense," said Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, in reply to a question put by Commander Carylton W. Bellairs in the House of Commons today.

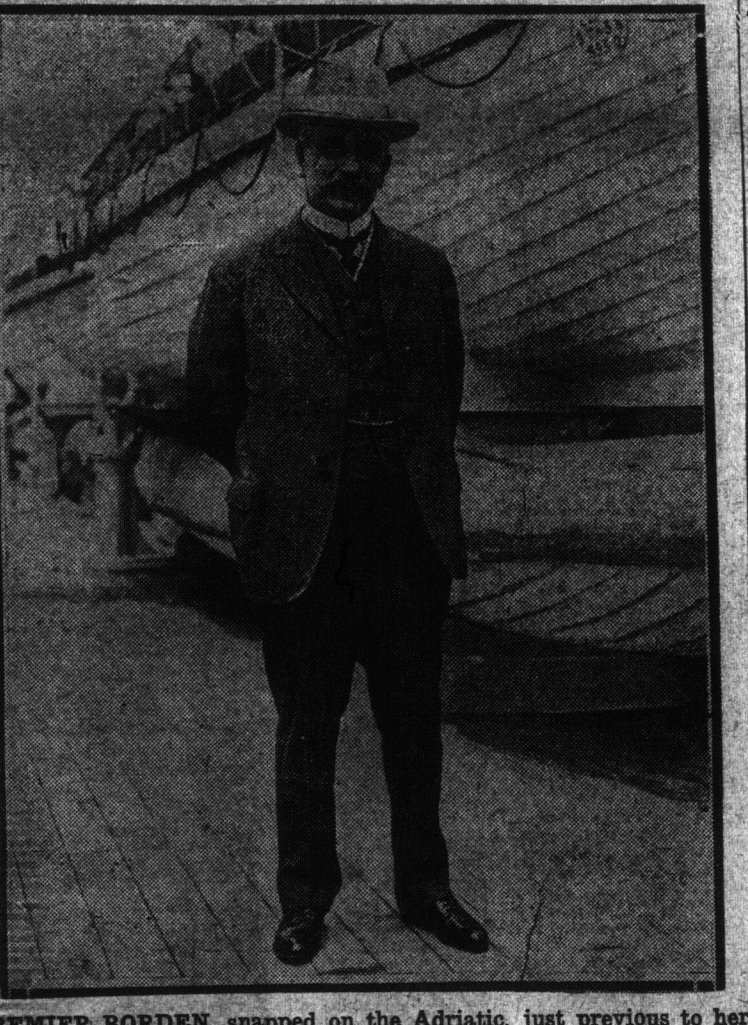
"Several neutral governments," Lord Robert said, "were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war, and several moves have been approached since. The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships so armed have been trading regularly with the various countries since the early stage of the war."

Commander Bellairs' question was whether, in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels, the government would ask of neutral governments to allow merchant vessels armed for purposes of defense only, with a gun in the stern, to trade with their ports, in spite of the fact that they carried a gun.

JOHN R. McDONALD, BORN IN NEW BRUNSWICK, DROWNED IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, July 8.—John R. McDonald, aged 23, a student of St. Louis College, was drowned yesterday in the Nickemeke river, where he was seized with cramps. He was born in New Brunswick, and was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College, Nova Scotia.

SAFELY IN ENGLAND



PREMIER BORDEN, snapped on the Adriatic, just previous to her departure from New York.

ADRIATIC ARRIVES; MINNEHAHA AFIRE

Big White Star Liner Made Liverpool as Usual Despite German Threats—Explosion Caused Fire on Minnehaha. Ammunition Laden, and Steamer is Due at Halifax This Morning

New York, July 8.—The White Star Line announced shortly before six o'clock tonight that the steamer Adriatic arrived at Liverpool this afternoon.

MINNEHAHA ON FIRE; RUNS TO HALIFAX.

New York, July 8.—As if in answer to Frank Holt's last warning that a ship at sea "should sink, God willing on the 7th," there came last night, a wireless message made public today, from Captain Claret of the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnehaha, telling that his ship was afire at sea, 570 miles southeast of Halifax.

The ship had sufficient ammunition aboard by the line's admission, to sink her, should flames reach it.

Captain Claret's message said that the fire was in No. 3 hold, and was not serious. The ammunition aboard the ship was stored aft, at an appreciable distance from this hold. In No. 3 hold it was asserted that the fire was of a general nature. No passengers were aboard the Minnehaha. Her crew numbered approximately 100. She was at her pier here about a week, taking on cargo. She sailed for London last Sunday, July 4.

The Minnehaha should reach Halifax it was said tomorrow, forenoon.

Captain Claret's message read as follows:

"Fire caused by explosion. Now under control by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deemed it expedient to make for Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head, 9 a. m. Friday. Advise agents."

The message came by way of Cape Race.

WAS IT HOLT'S HANDIWORK.

While the Minnehaha, afire at sea, with 15,000 tons of munitions aboard was speeding to Halifax tonight, the line officials and authorities here were bending every effort to learn if the blaze caused by an explosion could possibly have been the handiwork of Frank Holt, J. P. Morgan's assailant, who had given warning that a steamship would sink in mid-ocean on July 7.

The Minnehaha is due to reach Halifax tomorrow morning. Captain Claret's last message said the fire was under control. It started late yesterday from an explosion in a forward hold far away from the ammunition which was stored aft. Although Captain Claret did not say so, line officials here believed that he had picked up the wireless warning sent to all ships and had caused a search to be made to ascertain if there were any bombs aboard.

The fact that no further word was received tonight at the offices of the Atlantic Transport Line to which the Minnehaha belongs was taken to indicate that the ship was making good progress.

The Minnehaha left here July 4 for London. She carried no passengers. Her crew numbered nearly 100.

The possible fate of the Minnehaha overshadowed all other developments in the case of the man who set off the Capitol bombs, then shot J. P. Morgan and finally killed himself.

GERMANY FAILS TO MEET TERMS OF U. S. NOTE

No Agreement if Wilson Insists on Observance of International Law

SITUATION ACUTE ON RECEIPT OF REPLY

Kaiser Will Offer to Create Sort of Sacred Fleet of Ships, But Not to Modify Submarinism—No Discussion as to Reply Until its Formal Delivery, Probably Tomorrow—Von Bernstorff Recognizes Futility of Proposals.

Washington, July 8.—The United States government will not engage informally in any discussion or negotiation with Germany regarding the character of the forthcoming reply to the last American note on submarine warfare.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, has been informed that such is the president's decision, and that the ambassador is to make no comment on the tentative draft given him by the German foreign office. If asked for an expression, he is to say that the United States will wait a formal reply before discussing the question further.

The outline of the German note, as called by Ambassador Gerard, is known to be far from satisfactory to officials. With respect to the sinking of the Lusitania, on which more than 100 Americans perished, no admission of liability is made, whether in extension or not, the view is expressed in the draft that when torpedoed it was not believed the Lusitania would sink as rapidly as she did. As for the future, citizens of the United States would be permitted to travel with safety on the high seas if passengers on American ships or on belligerent ships not carrying munitions of war. The United States would be required to inform the German government of the date of departure and character of vessels carrying Americans and guarantee that such ships had no munitions of war aboard.

Violation of Neutrality.

In this connection high officials here stated today that it would be an unneutral act for the United States to notify any belligerent government of the date of departure from an American port or the character of the cargo of a merchantman of another belligerent.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was in communication by wireless with his government during the day, and it is understood to have advised the Berlin foreign office that the form in which the proposals had been made did not appear to be acceptable to the United States.

He learned that the position of the Washington government is that there must first be recognition by Germany of the principle that an unarmed and unresisting merchantman must be visited and searched, and passengers and crew removed to a place of safety before the ship is destroyed. Until there is an agreement on this principle, the American government cannot discuss any modus vivendi or temporary arrangements, it is declared. The German ambassador, it is believed, is urging his government to make a broad statement on the principles involved and reserve for later discussion arrangements concerning the separation of passengers and contraband traffic.

Not to Modify Warfare.

The German view, as given in a special cable despatch from Berlin, reveals that the situation following the receipt of the German reply Saturday or Sunday is likely to enter an acute stage.

H. Von Wiegand, calling to the New York World, says:

"Germany is willing to negotiate 'a modus vivendi, creating a sort of sacred fleet of ships upon which Americans may travel safely across the Atlantic."

"As I have cabled frequently, Germany will not give up her submarine warfare against British commerce, ships carrying ammunition, arms or war materials, nor modify her submarinism in any way that might tend to lessen its effectiveness. In that respect Germany seems immovable.

Germany's "Concessions."

"At first there was a deadlock between Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg and the Admiralty over the form of the note, and the concessions the Ministry of Marine was willing to make. I have reason for believing that is now settled and the government here is practically agreed on the form, tenor and contents.

"It appears now to have resolved itself into the question whether the concessions Germany is willing to make will be acceptable to America, and there is reason for believing that an exchange of views is taking place between Berlin and Washington on that subject.

"Ambassador Gerard has been very active in connection with the note in the past few days, holding conferences daily at the foreign office with Under Secretary Zimmerman.

(Continued on page 8.)

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., July 8.—The new United States consul, H. H. Black, arrived in Yarmouth a few days ago, and at once entered upon the duties of his office.

Mrs. Edwin Y. Rowland, of Halifax, and Miss Winnifred Thurston, of Waltham (Mass.), are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thurston, Cliff street.

Mrs. James Burrill and child, of Montserrat, arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday morning last and is visiting Mrs. William Burrill, Yarmouth North.

Mrs. Evelyn F. Cook, of Boston, arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday morning last to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Saunders, of Hebron.

Amos C. Pitman arrived in Yarmouth on Monday morning from Savannah (Ga.) and will spend the summer in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Heman K. Hersey, who has been spending a few months with her daughter, Mrs. John Hanson, Portland (Me.), returned home on Monday morning accompanied by the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strickland and son, Norman, of Lynn (Mass.), arrived in Yarmouth on Saturday morning last. Edward D. Rogers, of New York, arrived in Yarmouth on Monday morning to visit his father, Bernard E. Rogers, who has since passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cain and sons, of Belmont (Mass.), and Mrs. Charles Bowman, of New Haven (Conn.), are the passengers by steamer Prince Arthur on Tuesday morning to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cook, Church Hill.

Miss Muriel Sutherland left on Monday morning for Boston to spend the summer. While there she will study music with Signor Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Sulis, of Digby, autoed to town on Saturday last. They are the guests of the Misses Goudy, Beaver River.

Mrs. Lydia Rogers, who has spent several months with her children in Massachusetts, returned to her home in Acadia on Monday. Mrs. Leslie Rogers and two children accompanied her and will remain in Acadia for a few days.

Miss Lillian Kimball is home from St. John. Dr. C. E. Walsh, of Port Matland, has successfully passed the examinations of the Canadian Medical Council, which took place last week in Winnipeg.

Major Frank P. Day, who has been taking a machine gun course in Halifax, has finished and arrived on Thursday evening to spend a few days with Mrs. Day at Lake Abitis, returning later to Halifax to take another military course.

NORTH HEAD

North Head, July 9.—Frank Murphy is visiting relatives and friends at North Head, after an absence of a few months in Lubec (Me.).

Miss Emma Rubens, of St. John, returned to her home last Friday after a visit to a few friends at North Head, the guest of Miss Arvilla Gaskill.

Mrs. Carleton H. Rish returned to her home in Sharon (Mass.) last Friday after spending a few days in North Head, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McLaughlin.

Mrs. Harold Ellison, of Seal Cove, left last Friday for St. John, where she will visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baldwin and family left here last Wednesday for St. John. He has been principal and superior teacher of the North Head High school for the past term, and during his stay made a host of friends, who will regret his departure.

Mrs. Clarence M. Richardson, of Castalia, left here last Wednesday for Letete and Back Bay, where she will visit relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Harvey, of Seal Cove, arrived home last Friday after spending two weeks in St. John.

Harold Watt, an employe in the civil service at Ottawa, arrived home last Saturday and will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Watt, of Castalia.

Alexander Linton, of Castalia, arrived home Friday after spending a few months at Port Elgin engaged in the fishing business.

Walter Thompson, of Boston, arrived here last Saturday, and will visit Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Ingersoll, of Woodwards Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gillmore arrived home last Saturday after spending a few months at Lubec (Me.).

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Northrup, of Groton (Mass.), are spending their vacation in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. George Killam, of Overton, to Elton L. Thompson, eldest son of Fred H. Thompson, of Hampton (N. H.).

ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., July 8.—Mrs. Jack Kerr and four children arrived here today from Boston. They will be the guests of Mrs. Kerr's father, George Marshall, for the summer.

Miss Hensley is giving a party at Camp Utopia to a number of friends; they will spend ten days at Captain Milliken's charming resort.

Mrs. Thomas Coyne, of St. Stephen, is the guest of her brother, Stephen Conley, on Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Northrup, of Groton (Mass.), are spending their vacation in St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. George Killam, of Overton, to Elton L. Thompson, eldest son of Fred H. Thompson, of Hampton (N. H.).

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fletcher, of Sackville, arrived in Yarmouth on Wednesday morning and are visiting Mrs. Fletcher's parents, Captain and Mrs. Alexander Speers, Brooklyn.

Miss Annie Adams, of Boston, arrived in Yarmouth on Friday morning to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jotham Johnson, Plymouth.

Mr. Oakes, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Hamilton, Rock Cottage.

Miss Edith Hughes is home from Montreal for the summer holidays.

Miss Doris Lewis arrived from Boston on Friday morning to visit at Rev. Gordon T. Lewis' Chelogue.

Miss Stella Burns, who has been teaching at Youghal (Gloucester county), went to her home in South Branch, Friday evening.

Miss Mary Wright, who has been teaching at Seckville and her sister, Miss Lynn, who taught at Coverdale (Albert county), are spending their holidays at their home in Gardiner.

The death occurred at his mother's home at Molas River, yesterday morning, of Thomas Whalen, son of the late Michael Whalen at the age of 82 years and four months, after an illness of about two years.

WOLVENT ATTACKS OF DYSPESIA

Suffered Tortures Until She Died "Fruit-a-tives"

St. Jean de Matha, Jan. 27th, 1914. "After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been made well by 'Fruit-a-tives'."

Mr. Fraser, who has been principal of the Simsbury county Grammar school, came home Saturday for his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wilson, directors, Mrs. Herbert Easter, Miss Winnie Murphy, and Miss Marion and Dorothy Dunn are spending the vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Dunn.

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GRAND FALLS

Grand Falls, July 5.—About 200 guests assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCormack, of Rapide de Temiscouata, on Tuesday last, the occasion being the 60th anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormack are well known in the Grand Falls community, and their present home during the whole of their married life, Mrs. McCormack was, before her marriage, Miss Mary Maley.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wilson, directors, Mrs. Herbert Easter, Miss Winnie Murphy, and Miss Marion and Dorothy Dunn are spending the vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Dunn.

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Miss Doris Lewis arrived from Boston on Friday morning to visit at Rev. Gordon T. Lewis' Chelogue.

HARTLAND

Hartland, N. B., July 5.—The picnic held on Dominion Day by the Hartland Band was a grand success, a large crowd attending and the various sports affording much amusement.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormack are well known in the Grand Falls community, and their present home during the whole of their married life, Mrs. McCormack was, before her marriage, Miss Mary Maley.

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ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, July 5.—Rev. H. S. B. Strothard, B.D., occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church Sunday at both services, and created a most favorable impression.

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ENJOYABLE WITH GAYETY

Say I "Aftermath of Edonia Like Music."

Several letters from me were yesterday received in across the Atlantic and the Calcedonia got alongside up for consoling.

One of the most interesting are typical of the others, is Ammunition Column, which whom it may concern." Re writes a long letter to the Lieut. McLeod says:

"I decided at this time to write to be read by all my friends now ten days from St. John, a week from Halifax, due to Plymouth probably some time morning. The weather has been full all through, and the trip eventful. I had thought to in the form of a diary, some added to it each day, and to show how monotonous in trip has been. Of course, the usual entertainment of weral whales and many porphy themselves in view of the called a middle course about between the northern and routes most of the time were several ships, both sailors and regarding the latter no ordinary tales will be told as to their identity because so far from a news centre, stories of hostile warships are as plentiful in the ocean as where newsworthy.

"Only one vessel called at St. John, that was on Sunday at 6 o'clock, and on Monday at 10 o'clock, the steamer came up from board comparatively near, a mile or a little farther away, she was carrying the American flag, and she was the bound from Naples to New found on board some Ge ways that she wished to try to get to the States. Prince Appello", a two funneler like our own, which was Roger of the British merchant ship was on her way, thus informed her of her in the way, for that few minutes the only bit of color that he played during the whole trip communicating with us, she half turned and gave us a bow on. It would not have many of us had seen a picture of her bow and had a picture board when she was in St. John. She was pretty fast, and she was very comfortable, and she had nothing in the way of defence, and this incident only unfair it is to the crews of B especially to transport troops, one or two guns mounted for defence at least.

Boxing Bout. We have been entertained two evenings by very good boxing, the best of the 25th, his very good bout, Ramsey, no doubt, member as working longshore a little weight on Kendrick, fer was game and put up a good fight. Following the boxing between Wagner on the 26th ridge of the Heavy Battery has been a professional and sport followers may remember killed a man in a boxing ring, and almost a way with a wrist that had been short time ago and had to second round. For the salertainment, Kendrick took two more rounds. Beveridge was a very good boxer, and a young, clean, real, and he has a good looks himself well, and if a punch with lots of gin don't know that I ever saw more taken. Last night between Beveridge and Br 26th, although the latter also on Beveridge, I believe Beveridge was a professional boxer.

Contrary to expectation, of Halifax, was unable to so our friend Col. "Jim" is O. C. troops on board. "I think I have seen all in talking with them they to be remembered to any know who they are in the own, besides which there is health in the heavy battery from the Cyclops. Dr. M. M. is aboard and I suggested to him a little Coco Cola. This to bring a far away, home mouth with them, as it Tell Herb Mayes that I had written him a letter.

The last two nights walking along in a partial all lights out. The fear peded has surely got the real, and some of the off nights, and almost a way danger zone, but personally that we will meet with a that we don't soon pick up a that these waters are so troubled that no German vessel can pass. Tonight will of worry for more, but I Jorty will find no more, as good a night's sleep as Lack of time compels

WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN. If you are troubled with weak, tired feeling, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, or falling out of the hair, or any of the nervous system, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free of postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 70 Windsor, Ont.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood. Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of Pain.—SEE FREE PAMPHLET. Women need no longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that pain no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, Medical Institute, Canadian Branch, Dept. 111 St. Mary's, Ont., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely free of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLU PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 500 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

LETTERS FROM FRONT PEEP BEHIND LINES

Nursing Sister of Noble Family Reassures Mrs. Dryden as to Recovery of Son—"War Will Last Several Years," Writes Dr. Corbett—Col. Massie Acknowledges Gift of Car.

The last mail from England brought a number of letters from soldiers of a province who are serving in France, and most of them give interesting information to the enemy.

Three letters, a series of steps in anxiety and of care, have been received by Mrs. Joseph Dryden, 558 Chesley street, telling of the wound of her son, Private J. G. Dryden. He was admitted to No. 13 Stationary Hospital of the British expeditionary force, but the letter was not given. Sister M. E. Vernon of Harcourt, one of the noble families of old England, writing for the wounded St. John man, says that he has been wounded with shrapnel in the head, and that the skull was fractured, but that Dryden was conscious. He "will not be moved to England until he is quite fit to stand the journey," she adds.

Then comes a curious little revelation of the spirit in which the English women who have volunteered for nursing at the front are taking up their work—something of that of Longfellow's Evangeline "bearing only the sorrow of others," for she adds, "I am so sorry for you that you must be suffering with your son wounded so far away, but we get many Canadian patients here."

A second letter of June 21 says that Private Dryden is being sent to England, and is being straight-forward, kindly tone the letter is worth reproducing: "Dear Mrs. Dryden—I am glad to tell you that your son is going on well and we are sending him by hospital ship to England. He will have to keep quiet for some time, but there is no reason to suppose that he will not make a complete and straightforward recovery."

"Yours truly, 'M. E. VERNON HARCOURT, 'Sister.'"

In a letter written by Private Dryden himself from England on June 23, he said: "It was on June 16 I was riding along the canal bank toward the front when a shell burst and that was all I saw of anything until I woke up in hospital at Boulogne. I tell you that we are being used fine. I expect to be here about six weeks; it will be all but before I get back to the front."

The woman's part. "I am surprised to hear that the women are keeping the men back," writes Sergeant A. Ellis, who left St. John at the outbreak of war and has been in France ever since. "If such was the case, I would not be in the front road in October to have seen how helpless women and innocent little children were given along like so many cattle; women with new born babies in their arms, and poor old white haired women could hardly drag one foot after the other. All night long this sad procession went on; there must have been thousands of these poor souls. If the same conduct in this manner people against whom they have nothing, how would they treat the women of the British Empire?"

"I wrote you the day we finished up the grassement little girl at Neuve Chapelle, which I can assure you was rather hot. Now we have just come out of another seven days' bout, at Festubert. Our losses were heavy but not nearly so heavy as the Germans'. Our artillery, assisted by the artillery of the first Canadian division, did terrible execution. I shall never forget the awful din, as hour after hour, they sent shells over our heads in the German position. I felt as though my nerves were being rubbed with sand-paper and now the French have started a bombardment which promises to be heavier than ours."

Dr. Corbett's appreciation. As to No. 8, our 1st Battalion went into a trench with 100 men and came out with 91 gone, the lieutenant in command being killed and every other officer killed or wounded. "Take Several Years."

Writing to Mrs. Corbett at St. John from France, Dr. G. G. Corbett says that the Canadian soldiers are wonderful and far-cann and machine guns and capture trenches. "Our casualty list has been frightful, but our consolation is that we put as many or more Germans out of action. Do not think the Germans are cowards; they are not. They are brave men, for only brave men could stand steady amid the shower of shot and shell we have placed over them during the past few days, and the carnage amongst them must be frightful. Our advance is very slow. It will take several years yet before we can win. There are rumors that the German position in France will be sent to England to do garrison work when our year is up, to give us a rest. God knows, the poor boys need it, for here a few men break down with nerves. You have to see a man broken down to know what it is like. The present engagement will last probably a week. My dressing station has six shells in a radius of thirty to fifty yards, but still we are here. You get used to it."

Signalers' Letter. Signalers Philip Simms, who is in France, writes of the difficulties of work under high explosives. "Fred Spencer and I went out to try and mend the line during the attack, and you can bet it was pretty warm, but the trenches were deep, so we were fairly safe. At one corner we found a couple of breaks and were mending them all the time the high explosive shells were bursting all around, and as many as three times while we were there we were nearly buried by dirt from the explosion of the shells. They have it around camp that only my head was sticking out, but it wasn't as bad as that. It was a wonderful system of trenches, and the best part of it was that they were all named after places in London, 'to Berlin', Queen's Road, Oxford Street, etc., etc."

Brown's Flat Red Cross Supper. Brown's Flat, July 8—A very successful supper was held in the public hall here on Thursday, July 1, by the Ladies' Aid of Methodist church, in aid of the Red Cross fund. The sum of \$30.71 was raised. The soldiers, she said, have to watch it like a cat, and she says, "The chemists were the big losers in the war with their deadly bombs. He witnessed a few victims from it, and said it was terrible. He considers the Germans nothing more than a pack of murderers."

OUR WOUNDED IN GOOD HANDS



The above is the staff of nurses at No. 2 Canadian hospital at Le Touquet, France, which is under the command of Col. Shillington, who has recently been granted the D. S. O. Many New Brunswickers have contributed to the hospital through the Daughters of the Empire. The first lady on the right in the third row is Miss Marie Donville, Robbassy.

IVOR H. MURRAY, OF SHEDIAC, KILLED; MEMBER OF C.O.C.G. WOUNDS HIMSELF IN NECK

Ottawa, July 5—Tonight's list of casualties is the shortest for some time. There are no maritime province men:

- FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Charles W. Crosier, Chatham (Ont.). Died of Wounds. Goldwin M. Pirie, Dundas (Ont.). Wounded. Thomas M. Horne, Parry Sound (Ont.); William Shipp (formerly 10th battalion), Rougemont (Que.). SECOND BATTALION. Killed in Action June 17. George Smith (formerly 9th battalion), Nashua (N.H.). Wounded. Herbert Moulder (formerly 1st battalion), Parry Sound (Ont.). THIRD BATTALION. Prisoner at Magdeburg. William H. King (formerly 9th battalion), Edmonton (Alta.). FOURTH BATTALION. Died. Michael McDermott (formerly 23rd battalion), Québec. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER. Frank William Robert Adams, Vancouver. EIGHTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Robert Allan (formerly 32nd battalion), Moose Jaw (Sask.). MISSING. David Y. Baptist (formerly 11th battalion), Vancouver Post Office (Sask.); Herman Monte, Hanover (Ont.); George H. O'Brien, Magdalenan (Ont.). TENTH BATTALION. Wounded. George T. Chamb (formerly 11th battalion), Oak Point (Man.). THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded and Prisoner. H. H. James, Verdun (Que.); Corporal Ernest McIntyre, Montreal.

- The midnight list follows: FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action Near Givinchy, June 15. Lance Corporal John Murdoch, Chatham (Ont.). THIRD BATTALION. Mortally Wounded. Lieut. Reginald Neville C. Davis, Toronto. Prisoner at Magdeburg. Henry Sheppard, High River (Alb.). FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Fred A. French (formerly 14th battalion), Southend Post Office (Ont.); IVOR HANINGTON MURRAY, SHEDIAC (N. B.). FIFTH BATTALION. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR. James Stewart (formerly 11th battalion), Moose Jaw (Sask.); Robert De La Gorgendiere, Prince Albert (Sask.). EIGHTH BATTALION. MISSING. Arthur R. E. Woods, England; Corporal W. H. Harris, Winnipeg. Killed in Action. Edward E. Symonds, (formerly 32nd battalion), England. Wounded. Corporal Andrew Thomas Paterson, Scotland; Bernard G. Oldaker, England; Alexander McKee, Scotland. TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. CORPORAL ROBERT O. STEWART, DUNSTAPFIDGE (P. E. I.); (KILLED JUNE 19); Mark Noddie, Janerville (Ont.); George B. Bloom (formerly 11th battalion), Stratford (Ont.); Corporal William Neale, Toronto; Ernest Edward Sissons, Regina (Sask.). CYRIL A. CLACK, Toronto. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lester Benson (formerly 23rd battalion), Montreal. Wounded. Thomas Hancock, Kingston (Ont.); S. Young, Picton (Ont.).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor Telegraph.)

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE WAR

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—What New Brunswick wants is not so much a recruiting campaign as an educational campaign to make plain the right by which Canada is being asked now to lend the only service she can to the empire.

This is the opinion of an Englishman who has been in the province for many months now and who has seen more of the inside of the whole of the recruiting offices in the West, while here in New Brunswick our men were profitably employed; he saw no reason why the 300 men needed in the 54th should not be drawn from the West.

Those words sum up the position of nine out of ten people in the province, though perhaps many of them are unconscious of the fact. There is in it to so many people the cold, argumentative logic of a legal statement. But to the Eastern Canadian such a stand borders on the delirious.

It may be perfectly true to say that the men in the west are waiting for the recruiting office doors to open; it speaks of a better patriotism than is found in the east where there is a readiness to let the west in difficulties—shoulder the whole burden. In the last number of the Canadian Municipal Journal it was stated that there are 30,000 unemployed in the cities of the middle west alone, and 50,000 in Canada. Many of these are non-English race and cannot be enlisted in a British army even if they were wanted. Hence the "rush" is on the part of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen. The cynical part of the argument is that the east knows well enough how these British born immigrants have been got into Canada by a shameless Immigration Department. It is well known here that the British Isles have been depleted of their agricultural population to help to repopulate Canada quickly. The "Canadian" casualty list of the last few weeks should have shown the eastern Canadian how many Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen have filled the Canadian ranks. The present "rush" to the recruiting offices shows that the old breed is still undaunted and unafraid by the appalling stories that come from the battlefields and that seem to have set young men in this province thinking of the wisdom of keeping out of the fight. I speak of eastern rather than only maritime men for some of the Montreal units are almost wholly composed of men who have not been in the country long enough to get a permanent address here.

This attitude of the native born towards the newcomer will be one of the most damning for Canadian immigration and therefore Canadian prosperity after the war. In England the facts are only just becoming known, but when they do, the disappointed men who have been told long ago that "it is not reasonable that Canada should be defended at the expense of people who are being taxed out of their homes." It is to be hoped as well as taxed.

Canada has been among the first to clamor for a man's part in the after-war settlement in Europe. Unfortunately it can be shown that Canada so far has not been a man's child's part in the work. It may be apart from that, doubtful if the pettifogging, parochial system of public life that is encouraged and whose tone is set by Canadian politics can yet provide the intelligence that can take the wide imperial view and give real service to the empire of which Canada, herself though it may be to say it, is only a small and not always significant part, except geographically.

The cost of naval preparedness for the empire has been in the last fifteen years about \$50 per head of the population.

- SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Killed in Action. GUNNER JOHN R. McISAAC, BENEDICE, CAPE BRETON. THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Seriously Ill. Gunner Wm. Watson, Ottawa. The midnight list follows: THIRD BATTALION. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER. Hugh McAlpine, (formerly 9th Battalion), Edmonton. EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded. Bernard G. Oldaker, Bank of North Annual, Vancouver. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Anthony Ginley, Ottawa. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CORPS. Seriously Wounded. Thomas C. Ashworth, England, (wounded in neck, self inflicted). London, July 7.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—While taking an early morning bath on the beach at Shorecliffe, Private Arthur Gruchy, of the 29th Battalion, was drowned today. Canadian Casualty List. Ottawa, July 7.—Today's casualty list contains the name of Lance Corporal Frank Leonard Sharp, of Millstream (N. B.), who has been unofficially reported wounded and a prisoner at Paderborn, Germany, but doing well. SECOND BATTALION. Prisoners of War and Wounded. Fred W. Gold, England; Richard Walter, England; Frederick H. Rew, England; Daniel Alexander Simons, Port Wood, Prince Edward Island. THIRD BATTALION. Wounded and Prisoner of War. Joseph Gill, Russia. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION. William John Sinclair, Scotland. EIGHTH BATTALION. Prisoner of War and Wounded. John Armstrong Scott, Scotland; Sidney Pettit, England. TENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Royal Robert Coleman, Cookstown, (Ireland). FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Prisoners of War. Lance Corporal John Chadwick, England; Albert Arthur Andrews, England; James Alston, Scotland; Lionel John Bennett, England; Cecil Ross Laing, Hamilton (Ont.). SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded and Prisoner of War. Archibald Annand, Scotland; Richard Silbery, Ireland. Prisoners of War. Richard Houston, Ireland; Harold B. Hayward, England. The 9 p.m. list follows: SECOND BATTALION. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER AND WOUNDED. Gordon Byron, Kingston (Ont.); Sergt. Thomas Collins, Montreal; Walter Webb, St. James (Man.). TENTH BATTALION. Died. Richard A. Brothers, Calgary. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER. David B. Williams, Calgary. FIFTEENTH BATTALION. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER. Charles W. Yell, (formerly 17th battalion), Toronto. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER AT EDESBORN. Peter H. Robinson (formerly 12th battalion), Cornwall (Ont.). Wounded and Prisoner at Bruges. PETER MARTIN GRANT, BAN-

tion of Great Britain. She has not only borne this alone. Therefore, the 600,000 British immigrants who have come to Canada in the last four years may be assumed to have paid in round figures the equivalent of \$30,000,000 to imperial defence before they got here and might well in such reasoning have been excused from further contribution. What has the eastern Canadian paid for the same defence that now gives him the immunity from anxiety and by which it can even be argued that his sons "are more profitably employed?"

Canadians are not asked to pay up arrears. That is a messy view of it. They are not asked to contribute more than a fair quota of men—decided upon by Canadian militia authorities—men who can work and who are presumed to have the spirit of their forefathers. That is all. It is not put before them that it is not a matter of favor but of obligation, and the Canadian who cannot or does not pay that moral obligation is bankrupt in all that makes a patriot in a free country. Will the right spirit only survive in the British or those of immediate British parentage? If so there must be something in the soil and climate—

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But the argument, in the words of the speaker at the club, is made that "our men are more profitably employed." It is a poor commercialism that chills any one who thinks of the future of civilization. What of the 25 per cent of the men of British birth who joined New Brunswick's own 28th battalion? Could not they have been as "profitably employed" here as any sons of the province?

But let us not take a small view of this aspect. In my own native county of Glamorganshire, South Wales, once a kingdom of its own, and with as great a claim to racial separation from England proper as French-speaking Quebec, the miners are earning wages that on the relative cost of living have not been equalled in New Brunswick since it was first settled. There is even more need for these men not dropping their tools because the supremacy of the British navy depends more on their supply of steam coal than for any man in St. John hanging on to his job. Yes, 40,000 coal miners have enlisted out of the 90,000 that the county has given to the empire to date. That is to say, more men from one Welsh county, with a population only as great as that of the maritime province who were more profitably employed than they had ever been, each more handsomely paid than two average men in New Brunswick and who could, if they liked, have hidden their sense of duty under the cloak of usefulness, have volunteered to take up the hard, grueling work in the trenches to secure the integrity of the empire in which they perhaps never heard that New Brunswick enters.

This billing of the 28th battalion with men from the west is too cynical to be decently supported. We have not found that the British worker at home pushed the thousands of foreigners in England into the ranks to fight for him, because he could be more profitably employed. These things and the unspoken feeling underneath that makes their expression in public possible, show that the need is not for a recruiting campaign. It is rather a need for an educational campaign to teach the A. B. C. of the provincial duty in this crisis.

New Brunswick so far has sent about 4,000 men into the greatest cause the democracy of the world has ever known up. On the British standard it should have fully 30,000 or as many as all Canada so far has been able to equip and train sufficiently to be trusted in the field. Sending socks to other people's sons in the trenches is not what it is like sending kid gloves to the man who is fighting a maniac in your backyard. Let the socks go by all means, but let them be filled by New Brunswickers. A few thousand barrels of potatoes of doubtful-fitting quality out of a superabundance that has sent the price down to forty cents a barrel looks suspicious. Nothing but a "revival" of plain speaking by every one who has a white man's blood, can help to alter the conditions under which the province is shirking its share of a nasty duty that ought to fall upon all alike.

Some of the laboring classes have volunteered well. But the worst source of New Brunswickers' sons remains untouched and, to their enduring shame, unmoved. The educated and able New Brunswicker is holding back shamefully. He has picked up enough learning to know that compulsion will not be used to him; he speaks vaguely of the protection the Monroe Doctrine will give him should the burden of co-operation in the empire become too troublesome, but he conveniently shuts his eyes to the fact that the Monroe Doctrine cannot quiet Mexico much less shelter him should the navy be shattered—a navy bigger than those of the United States, Germany, Austria and Turkey combined. It is not in the woods that the next recruits should be found, but round the soda fountains and the candy shops of the city.

An educational campaign is needed here to reach the very elements of triflism and of many acceptance of an obvious duty and to prove that the stock of New Brunswick Loyalists, Scotch and Irish, are capable of something more enduring and ennobling than "lip allegiance."

AN ENGLISHMAN. St. John, July 7, 1915.

FIVE DIVORCE PETITIONS FILED AT FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., July 5—Judge McKeown will preside in the divorce court here tomorrow. There are five cases: Kathleen Wheaton vs. James B. Wheaton; E. A. Riley, proctor. Nancy M. Bugless vs. Clement D. Bugless; E. A. Riley, proctor. Henry W. Branscombe vs. Susan Branscombe; J. C. Hartley, proctor. Edna J. Vincent vs. Walter C. Vincent; G. Earle Logan, proctor. Danforth Purdy vs. Zella J. Purdy; W. E. Turner, proctor. The first two are Moncton cases and the evidence was taken by commission. The Vincent case is from St. John, and the Branscombe case from Woodstock, and the Purdy case from Sussex. The late Miss Alice Clarke, school teacher, left an estate estimated to be worth \$10,000. It is understood the bequests include \$1,000 for the Brunswick Street Baptist Church and \$500 for the Victoria Hospital. Sergt. George Halifax is here to dispose of the effects of the sergeants' mess of the Royal Canadian Regiment. It is understood that this regiment of Canadian regiments, which have been stationed at Bermuda since the war broke out, will soon be sent to the front.

HER SONS TO OR COUNTRY



Watson street, West St. John, and a son-in-law in the 26th...

Upper row, left hand, Albert... Lower row, left to right, Andrew Stephens...

er sons and said recently: "I have the satisfaction of knowing that they are back without their...

Write your full name and address on soldiers' letters...

St. George's, July 7.—The post department calls attention to the fact that letters addressed to soldiers at the front, should be signed by the...

L. A. Hennigar Dead.

St. George, July 7.—A successful engagement in aid of the organ fund...

The people of the United States spend over \$750,000,000 on theatres in the course of a year.

FRANKS AND COUNTRY



Sore Absolutely Painless... No putting, no plaster, no corns, no blisters...

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to sell the tremendous demand for...

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second or third class teacher for District No. 14, Parish of Drummond...

WANTED

WANTED—For Rockwood Park, young live-parting, 80c each paid and...

FOR SALE

HORSES, harness and a full line of carriages, road and delivery wagons...

BIRTHS

DUFFIE—At Oranocote (N. B.), on July 5, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Duffie...

MARRIAGES

BRUBAKER-BOWMAN—At the Clifton House, St. John (N. B.), on...

DEATHS

BRITAIN—At his late residence, 36 Dufferin row, West St. John, on July 4...

WILSON—At Quispamsis, on the 4th inst., S. Edgar, only son of the late Dr. William Wilson...

McKENNEDY—At his late residence, 15 Main street, on the 6th inst., David Henry McKeen...

IN MEMORIAM

PERRY—In loving memory of Mrs. Eliza G. Perry, of Butternut Ridge, who died July 7, 1914...

St. Martins Recital.

St. Martins, July 2.—The music lovers of St. Martins enjoyed a rare treat last evening at the Masonic hall...

Foreign Ports.

Boston, July 2.—Arr, schs Virginian, Apple River (NS) via Portland; Etta Vaughan, Liverpool (NS)...

St. George's, July 7.—A successful engagement in aid of the organ fund...

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VOTES \$500 TO THE BELGIAN BELIEF FUND

Fredericton, N. B., July 7.—(Special)—The Municipal Council of York, this afternoon voted \$500 to the Belgian Relief Fund...

Condensed News, Local and General

REV. O. CHIPMAN, NEW BAPTIST CHURCHMAN

Two Clementsport Men Likely Drowned

Calais Celebrates "Glorious Fourth"

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

The wedding of Miss Annie Gallagher, of St. Mary's, and Thomas MacArthur...

W. Albert Hickman, of Boston, who has achieved an international reputation as an author and as the inventor of a new type of hydro-plane...

The June inland revenue receipts were: Spirits, \$11,989.08; Tobacco, \$707.90; Cigars, \$244.44...

A patriotic basket school and dance was held last evening at the Remforth Clubhouse...

The old order changeth. The light-house on Partridge Island, established in 1791, will be equipped with a new flashlight...

The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows: Chairman—Rev. O. N. Chipman...

The closing session of the district convention was held in the Tabernacle church last evening...

The women's sewing circle of the Presbyterian church held a sale of fancy articles and ice cream...

Funeral of Wm. H. Robertson. The funeral service of the late Wm. H. Robertson was held this afternoon in the Baptist church...

REV. O. CHIPMAN, NEW BAPTIST CHURCHMAN

Many delegates attended last night's opening meetings of the sixth district convention of the Baptist churches...

From Snyder Mountain—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ganong, Duke street...

From Lower Kingston—Mr. Cosmah, Mrs. Clarence Simpson and Mrs. Redstone...

From Hatfield's Point—Messrs. Noble and Vaughan, at Mrs. Smith Kierstead's...

From Sussex, Main street—Seth Jones, at Rev. F. H. Wentworth's, City road...

From Hampton—Rev. O. N. Chipman, at Mrs. Parke's, City road...

From St. Stephen, June 30.—The high school graduating exercises at Milltown this afternoon were held in Eaton's hall...

Miss Frances Goughlin presided at the plans arranged for the male students...

The Class History was the opening essay, and was given by Miss Winifred M. Bell...

The address to the class was given by Major Laughlin, chairman of the school board...

A medal for the highest standing in grade X was donated by Andrew Mungall...

The address to the class was given by Major Laughlin, chairman of the school board...

The evening graduates are having a reception and dance in the Knights of Pythias and A. O. H. rooms...

Major and Mrs. Laughlin and Principal Deane are receiving the class...

St. George's Items.

St. George, July 6.—Miss Margaret Hennessy is entertaining a party at Camp Utopia...

Joseph Smithers, Misses Fanny Murphy, Margaret McLaughlin, Misses O'Neill, Etta Marshall, Julia Murray...

The Colwell Lumber Company closed their mill on Saturday night for repairs...

Miss Edith Knox, of St. John, is visiting relatives in town...

The school board has decided not to engage another teacher...

Miss Josephine McMillan left yesterday for Presque Isle...

Ralph Doyle is visiting Bangor.

The members of the Grange lodge, Eastcousins, will be run from all the surrounding parishes...

Miss Bessie McCorley, of St. John West, is the guest of Mrs. William Mercereau...

Miss Josephine McMillan left yesterday for Presque Isle...

The women's sewing circle of the Presbyterian church held a sale of fancy articles...

Funeral of Wm. H. Robertson.

Hampton Village, July 6.—The funeral service of the late Wm. H. Robertson was held this afternoon...

The mission band report, read by Mrs. W. E. McIntyre, was most encouraging...

From Snyder Mountain—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ganong, Duke street...

From Lower Kingston—Mr. Cosmah, Mrs. Clarence Simpson and Mrs. Redstone...

From Hatfield's Point—Messrs. Noble and Vaughan, at Mrs. Smith Kierstead's...

CONDENSED NEWS, LOCAL AND GENERAL

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Two Clementsport Men Likely Drowned

Calais Celebrates "Glorious Fourth"

Now is the Time to Plan for the Summer

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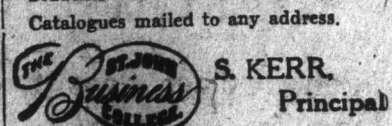
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NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN FOR THE SUMMER

St. John's summers are so deliciously cool that the city is a place of refuge during the hot season...



S. KERR, Principal

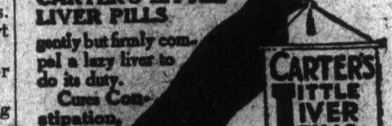
Hand-Made Waterproof Solid Leather Boots

For All Workers—the Mill, Workshop, Foundry, Farm or the Drive. Every pair Guaranteed.

BRINDLE'S BOOT-MAKING and REPAIRING FACTORY. Phone 161-21, 227 Union St., City

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Five times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price.

Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price.

Moving Pitcher of Bullets. Colonel—So you lost half your force by a trick of the enemy.

Intense Power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets Again Proved. Back Pains So Severe as to Be Like Knife-Thrusts.

KIDNEY TROUBLE CURED AT 82

Intense Power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets Again Proved. Back Pains So Severe as to Be Like Knife-Thrusts.

Operation Said to Be the Only Chance of Cure. So Weak and Wasted He Could Hardly Drag About.

LADY OF 67 CURED after 30 years' suffering

Here is yet another instance of the intense re-vitalizing powers of Dr. Cassell's Tablets.



Mrs. Cairns. Tablets. My mother is now sixty-seven years of age, and has suffered for about thirty years from a functional complaint...

DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS

Age makes no difference to the extraordinary curative power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

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