

WANTED quantities of cream and milk, check the 15th of every month, these commodities. Reference, da. WEST FARM, ST. JOHN, N. B.

POWER FROM TIDES AT CAPE SPLIT

Saturday July 15. Prof. R. P. Clarkson of Acadia University, who is interested in the development of hydro-electric power at Cape Split, was in the city yesterday, leaving late in the afternoon for the scene of operations.

LOCH LOMOND PICNIC The second annual picnic of the Loch Lomond Anglican Sunday School was held at Black River on July 6, with a record attendance.

Boys under 11, 1st prize, John J. White, 2nd, Roscoe Armstrong. Young men's race, 1st, Leonard Johnston, 2nd, Claude Sherwood.

The death of Ernest W. Haley, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Haley of Chatham, occurred on Monday morning. He was twenty years of age and leaves behind his parents, one sister, Miss Minnie, graduate nurse, of Port Francis, Ont., and four brothers, Michael of Port Francis, Ont.; Edward, of Restigouche, Que.; John, of the 26th Battalion in England, and three with the 26th Battalion on the firing line in France.

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GERMANS SILENT ON ONE BOMBARDMENT OF CANADIANS

Offensive at Somme Apparently Gives Our Boys a Breathing Space—Patrols Carrying Out Most Successful Raids, Failing in But One Enterprise.

Ottawa, July 14—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following communique from the Canadian general representative at the front:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, July 14—There was a noticeable diminution in the volume of hostile artillery during the last few days on the Canadian front. Only one severe bombardment was directed upon our positions. Starting at 7.30 in the evening it continued until 10 with exceptional violence. Our heavy field batteries responded with the greatest vigor, and under the concentrated weight of their fire the hostile guns were eventually silenced.

Our artillery, on many occasions, shelled the German lines. Enemy machine gun emplacements, observation posts and strong points were damaged and in some instances destroyed. Numerous hostile working parties were also dispersed. Snipers Get Many Victims. Our battalions in the front lines displayed particular activity. A day's toll of victims was claimed by our snipers. By night and by day our machine guns harassed the enemy and hampered his efforts to strengthen his defences. The size and number of our patrols was increased, and an unquestionable ascendancy established over No Man's Land.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATING FRESH GAINS; PREPARE FOR SECOND BIG "PUSH"

With the French army before Peronne, July 10—There, gentlemen, we have reached our destination, a couple of miles before us lies Peronne, said the officer who conducted us through a weary maze of muddy trenches as we came to a low earth-covered shack—a poste d'observation—on the southern slopes of the great Sartere plateau, which, two weeks ago, was thought by the Germans to be an impregnable barrier against all offensive towards the River Somme, which rounds its northern side.

For three long hours we had plodded through sticky mud, stumbling at intervals against the narrow trench sides. Half an hour ago our guide electrified us with the quiet words: "Here was where the attack began." It was a long narrow trench, evidently freshly dug, fully fifty yards in front of the deeper permanent trenches. Yet so well had the work been done by the victorious troops that the lines of trenches and bayonet dugouts in the aftermath of the battle seemed in nowise inferior to those constructed during the period of comparative inaction.

No Trace of Battle. The most remarkable feature of our pilgrimage was the entire absence of any trace of the battle. We knew that every foot of the ground was stained with French or German blood, yet no human bodies were visible. The guide told us that two hours after the Germans' first line position was in French hands the wounded already had been treated at advance posts de secours. Stretcher-bearers had made no distinction between the continuous fire and had gathered friendly and foe alike with calm, unburied rindry. Our observation post is right on the crest of the plateau. From either side telephone wires radiate and we realize the necessity of the earth being piled above the roof, for here we are in plain view of the German guns across the river, and any conspicuous building would instantly be reduced to fragments.

As far as the eye can see the view is utterly the same; utterly monotonous. Nothing but desolate slopes that once were a thickly populated French countryside. The complete inhumanity of the outlook strikes one tremendously. Here two great armies are at death grips, yet apart from the incessant tumult of cannonade and the never-ending rows of little smoke clouds, new forms forming behind the preceding ones have time to melt—one might be thousands of miles from civilization. Our maps are of little assistance. Here should be Feuillers, there Flaucourt, either on Avesvillers, but one can distinguish nothing but heaps of broken stones that appear through the glasses. Even the roads have been swept away by the bombardment. Nothing but deep-like trench lines mark the presence of man's hand.

Frederick, N. B., July 14—Twenty-six recruits have signed here for overseas service since Monday morning. The majority are for No. 1 Construction Corps. Cultivated strawberries are retelling here today at eleven cents. The body of Mrs. James Mitchell was taken to Moncton this morning for interment. A. R. Gould of Presque Isle is in the city today.

Insistent Call to All Men of Spirit to Fill 115th at Once



The 115th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Wedderburn, O.C., needs 200 men to fill its ranks. The regiment is being led at Valcartier pending these re-inforcements. Men of New Brunswick, you are asked to fill the ranks at once. The above map shows how many men from each county are required. Which county will be first to fill its quota?

COLONEL McAVITY GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME; TALKS OF WORK OF MEN OF 26TH

Thursday July 13. Fully 20,000 people crowded around Union station and the contiguous district last night to welcome the gallant commanding officer of the "Fighting 26th," which has made a name and fame which is spelled in bright letters already on the pages of Canadian history.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity. The flags of the Allies, and by 6 o'clock there was a chaos of hunting along King street and leading right down to the station. Some time before the train arrived a procession, headed by the City Cornet Band, marched to the station. The most striking part of the parade was the presence of some forty or fifty returned soldiers, who formed up and followed the band. Most of the men marched with a perceptible limp, others had arms that had ceased their period of usefulness.

"My men made the 26th what it is today. They have given it the glorious name it bears," he said when asked about his battalion. "I did nothing," he added in an offhand manner, "I simply transferred the orders which I received from headquarters, although there are times out there when you have to use common horse sense and do the best you can." "My leave is up the 29th of September and I will go back to the front if I am able before that time. No officer ever shirks his duty and if he finds out that he can return before his leave has expired, he will return. I will return as soon as I feel fit again."

"Bugaboo" of the Human Race. Snakebites and hydrophobia are two bugaboos of the human race which nearly everybody believes, yet how many persons actually know of deaths resulting from either of these causes? The man who was killed by a rattler or a mad dog invariably lives in the next town, the next county, some other state, or even in another part of the world. The eastern militiamen, unused to the desert and its denizens, are tenting to-night in the home of most of the deadly reptiles and insects that are found in the south states, yet cases of fatalities resulting from the stings and bites of the rattlesnake, the tarantula, the centipede, the hydrophobia skunk, the fearsome Gila monster and the vicious vinegaroon are rare. They have played a larger part in the history of the human race than any other animal.

Major A. E. G. McKenzie. "Lieut. Ferguson. No, I should say Capt. Ferguson for he was in orders to be a captain when he was killed," said Lieut.-Colonel McAvity was another of our fine officers. He was a personal friend of many of the men of the battalion and his death was keenly felt. He was machine gun officer and was another man who was considered one of the most intrepid and had been the most successful in his work of any man in the brigade.

Speaking of the position which the 26th held he said that for seventy degrees of the circle which the battalion held they were exposed to enfilade fire, and that was one of the reasons for the battalion's heavy losses. He said that the 26th was in the reserve at St. Etienne but that he commanded the battalion the entire time on the Kamell-Verstadt front, when the battalion held a front of one thousand yards from September 28 until April 5. "Our losses were great all along but we fought it out the best we could, no man can do better," he said. "The Germans are good fighters, and the people in Canada should not discount that fact," he said when asked about the enemy. "They are well armed and fight with great determination."

"BRIG. GENERAL MORRISON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE" AN OFFICER'S WORK

Scornful Description of Staff Officer of His Part in Battle Scene While at Headquarters—Brig. General Morrison Tells How the Reports Came During Progress of Battle, Like Returns on Election Night.

Ottawa, July 10—An interesting description of one of the battles in which the Canadians have recently taken part as it appears to an artillery staff officer, has been received from Brigadier-General E. W. B. Morrison.

"Running a darned telephone exchange" is the way in which one of General Morrison's officers describes the fight, but after reading the general's vivid description, which does credit to his early days as newspaper reporter and later editor as well as to his grasp of military detail, the ordinary reader would probably agree that it was slightly more complicated a business than that. The letter follows:

"In the old Napoleonic days generals were pictured as riding forward on dashing chargers, waving their swords and cheering on their troops. Later on during the Russo-Japanese war, you will remember reading of the general who, after making all his dispositions for the battle, passed the day ten miles in the rear fishing in a little trout stream, awaiting the result. In this war it is more scientific, but less picturesque or enjoyable to be general. You cannot even do the Isaac Walton act. Perhaps a description of my experiences in the recent battle may be of some interest. Of course, during the week of preliminary artillery preparation, you will find staff officers had to go forward a good deal to supervise the preparation and keep in touch with the different points of the line, to see that it had been properly dealt with by the guns. This was a very interesting, and gave us some solid employment dodging shells and estimating the character of the enemy's retaliation.

On the night preceding the attack, all orders having been issued and preparations completed, I went to report work in the trenches, which was a very easy job, perhaps just a last wishful thought that a brigade in the hand is worth a division on the end of a telephone line. Friday, July 14. Word was received yesterday afternoon by the military authorities here that thirty-five men had returned to work after the big strike at the Minto mines. The report said that the Belgians were still active, and that the Germans were quiet. The guard left last night in the request of the manager of the mine. Ten men were sent to the internment camp at Amherst, according to the latest advice.

Monday's Trouble. The climax of the scheme of bringing Austrians and Germans into Minto to work in the coal mines there, which has been attended with difficulty from the start, came Monday when the Austrians employed there started a small rebellion. Dissatisfaction has been growing among them, there have been mutterings and veiled threats, but these did not take concrete form until Monday when the German and Austrian miners gathered together and began to assert themselves. It is said they threatened the lives of residents of Minto and that they would destroy the property of the company. The trouble, however, was quickly put down, and was realized by the management of the coal company that it might soon get beyond control.

Late Election Reports. The remainder of the night resembles the receiving of reports of an election, except that the issues involved are life and death instead of political preference. Two minutes later another telephone buzz, announcing that the enemy are sending up red rockets which, as far as we can understand, is the German equivalent for "S.O.S." and "help us, we are in a bad way." Ten minutes later another of our groups, which is in support, asks if it can turn on certain batteries. As they say in parliament, the reply is in the affirmative.

An hour of silence follows, broken only by occasional reports that the enemy is putting up a tremendous pyrotechnic display of flares and rockets. At 8.10 a forward artillery observation report is a certain place—I cannot name and where I would hate to be on a night like this—reports through his group heavy and continuous machine gun and rifle fire. The rest follows in chronological order. At 8.15 a. m.—The brigade major goes outside and reports that dawn is beginning to break. The dull rumble of the heavy bombardment continues.

At 8.30 a. m.—An orderly enters with a message from the infantry that jets of fire are issuing from the enemy's trenches on the left, and that the enemy's artillery fire is dying down in that sector. At 8.35 a. m.—Red asteroid rockets, reported in front of the enemy's line on the left, meaning that they appear to be massing there for a counter attack. At 8.40 a. m.—A telephone report of red flares on the right sector. Another report group is ordered to take on enemy counter batteries to the south. "Half an hour of silence ensues. This is the critical time of the night. The success of the attack is hanging in the balance. All our batteries are working for all they are worth. Then everything happens at once. At 8.45 a. m.—Red and green rockets reported at trenches. A red flare at trench—undoubtedly ours, adds the report. Red rockets here, red flares there. This is getting exciting, red flares on the right sector of the attack, red flares in the centre, red flares all over our sector. Our infantry have reached their objective. Daylight has come. Outside in the garden the first lark commences to sing contentedly, as if celebrating the victory. Heavy guns at work. "The artillery, which has been 'fitting' in front of the infantry as they advance, now establishes its curtain of fire on the enemy's front line trenches, and the rear

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 19, 1916.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

The official reports from the eastern front indicate that there is now being fought one of the most sanguinary battles in this theatre since the beginning of the war. As a result of the sweeping Russian advance, with its huge captures of prisoners and trophies, the Czar's armies are in high spirits. The important town of Kovel is almost within their grasp and it is before this position that possibly the most desperate fighting of all time is taking place. The fall of Kovel would represent an operation of the most important strategic value emerging from the entire situation, because it would mean the driving of a wedge between the Germans and the Austrians, and the threatening of the entire German line northwards.

Manly Washburn, who sent the first direct accounts of the two outstanding events of the Russian campaign last year—the fall of Warsaw and the capture of the Poles—has written for the London Times a stirring story of General Brusilov's victorious advance. He says the fierceness of the fighting on the eastern front during the last six weeks is beyond description and he doubts if anything nearly so savage has been seen on any other battlefield.

"After two days spent on the front I can state without any reservation that I believe that the Russians are engaged in the fiercest and most courageous fighting of the entire war, hanging on to their hard-won positions and after facing troops concentrated on the strategic points of the line outnumbering them sometimes by three to one. I spent Thursday at an advanced position in the Stryk, where the Russian troops earlier forced a crossing of the river, facing a terrific fire, and turning the enemy out of his positions at the point of the bayonet. In hurriedly dug positions offering the most meagre kind of shelter the Russians on Thursday morning drove back four consecutive Austrian counter-attacks. Each left the field thickly studded with Austrian dead, besides hundreds of their wounded who lay heaped left. From an observation point in the village I studied the ground of the day's fighting, and though familiar with Russian courage and tenacity I found it difficult to realize that human beings had been able to carry the positions which the Russians carried here. I was obliged to curtail my study of the enemy's lines and of the position on account of the extremely heavy artillery shells exploding to locate our observation point, which was evidently approximately known. At any rate, two shells bursting over us and one narrowly missing our waiting carriage, besides three others falling in the mud almost at our feet, prompted our withdrawal. Fortunately the last three had fallen in the mud and did not explode. Along this front the Russians are holding against heavy odds, but they are certainly inflicting greater losses than they are receiving."

Mr. Washburn goes on to discuss the marvellous system of railways behind the German lines which enables the enemy to move troops quickly from one point to another. And he points out that the German defences in the east compare favorably with the entrenchments on the western front. He says:

"In the West it should never be forgotten that the Russians are holding nearly 1,600 miles long a thick line of trenches for the Russians to effect concentrations at the same speed as the Germans. After spending three days on this front, noting hundreds of versts, and inspecting the positions taken by the Russians, their achievement becomes increasingly impressive. The first line taken which I have inspected represents the latest practice in field-work, in many ways comparing favorably with the lines which I saw on the French front. The front line is protected by five or six series of barbed wire, with heavy front-line trenches, studded with machine-gun positions, and underground shelters, some feet deep, while the reserve positions extend many places from half a mile to a mile in series after series behind the first line, studded with communication trenches, shelters, and bomb-proofs."

This correspondent makes it plain that the Austrians are no cowards. "It must not be thought," he says, "that the Austrians offered only a feeble resistance, for I inspected one series of trenches where, I was informed, the Russians in a few versts of front buried 4,000 Austrian dead on the first line alone. This indicates the nature and tenacity of the enemy resistance. I am also told that far fewer Slavs and Poles have been found among the Austrians here than in any other big action. It is believed that

most of these have been sent to the Italian front on account of their tendency to surrender to the Russians." He speaks highly of the Russian equipment now, and explains that the commanding officers are very careful of their ammunition and do not waste any. The preliminary fire in no place so far has lasted more than thirty hours, and in many places not more than twelve.

"Last summer's experience is not forgotten by the Russians and there has probably been the most economic use of ammunition on any of the fronts in this war commensurate with the results during these advances. Rarely was a hurricane fire directed on any positions preceding an assault, but the artillery checked each shell and its target, which was rendered possible by the nearness of our front lines. In this way avenues were cut through the barbed wire at frequent intervals along the line through which the flanking trenches and the labyrinthine were taken in the rear or on the flanks before the Austrians were able to effect their escape. The line once broken the Russians moved steadily forward, taking Lutsk six days after the first attack, and one division reaching its maximum advance of forty-eight miles just ten days after the first offensive movement."

Since Mr. Washburn's despatch was sent the Russians have won several notable victories and have taken thousands of prisoners. The Teutonic reports are eloquent about the vast numbers of the Russians and the deadly work of their artillery, and they make little attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation. The shadow of the bear falls heavily over Vienna and Berlin.

EXPOSED ONCE MORE

The report by an attaché of the American embassy at Berlin on the milk situation in Germany has exposed another pro-German plot to mislead the United States and get money under false pretences. When the unrelenting Von Mach made his latest appeal on behalf of the starving babies in the Fatherland sympathetic people in America endeavored to do something to provide the German infants "dying for want of milk" with that necessary food. But in official quarters the request was looked upon with suspicion and the United States Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to make a thorough report to Washington.

As a result one of his officials has reported that the statements of Von Mach who, as chairman of the "Citizens Committee on Food Shipments," declared that the American people were to be "jointly guilty with the British government of the deaths of millions of innocent infants that may result from the milk shortage abroad," are absolutely untrue. His report is corroborated by Dr. Thille of Chemnitz, who says that upon examination he found that 1,055 children were an inch taller and much heavier than pre-war children, while their general health was unimpaired. This causes the Boston Transcript to say:

"Many Boston women will now know how they were misled by the harrowing untrue pictures of starving 'kiddies.' Among all the weird tales and wretched acts of German propaganda in this war this milk myth was the most contemptible and the least understandable. Blowing up munition factories is comprehensible as a motive, getting money to have babies from starving who were not starving is beyond the bounds of all decency."

The sole object of the German report about the "babies dying for want of milk" was to embarrass Great Britain in neutral countries. The British blockade has recently been tightened and the effect is being felt in Germany. But there is milk enough there for the babies. Food is undoubtedly scarce for certain classes of adults and the German government has visions of a suffering army, but no misleading appeals for sympathy for the infants will have any effect on the Allied determination to wear down the enemy by making and keeping the blockade as tight as possible. The German slaughter of the babies of Belgium is too fresh in the minds of all civilized people for any let up in the pressure on their military structure. She must go down and her downfall will be a blessing for every baby within her borders.

THE WESTMORLAND CANDIDATES

The opposition party in Westmorland has chosen a ticket that will command in a high degree the confidence and approval of all friends of good government in this province. The convention speeches in Moncton yesterday had the right ring. In addition to choosing men of fine character and sound business ability those who were present—and the number was large—made it plain that graft and incompetency must have no place in the public business of New Brunswick if the opposition is successful at the polls in the next elections. The nomination of Hon. C. W. Robinson in Moncton, will greatly strengthen the opposition's cause. The public will rejoice in hearing that a man of his reputation for honesty and square-dealing is again to enter public life. Two others who have proved their ability in the Legislature, and whose political and business records are clean, are Hon. F. J. Sweeney and Mr. C. M. Léger, who Dr. E. A. Smith and Mr. Fred Magee will carry the opposition banner in Westmorland county. Dr. Smith is now a member-elect of the Legislature, having defeated Mr. Mahoney, the government candidate, in the by-election on May 30. Mr. Magee is a successful business man of Port Elgin, and he has done a great deal to further the cause of honest government. He took a most active part in the fight against corruption a few weeks ago when Westmorland gave its smashing verdict against the Clarke-Murray-Baxter administration.

Not only have the people of Westmorland dealt a telling blow at the polls to the discredited government which has placed this province in an unenviable position, but they have followed up their verdict by promptly selecting candidates

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUNS IN THE BRITISH DRIVE



Photo shows Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, British Commander on the western front. With him is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Perth Sibthorp, High Commander of the Indian forces serving in France.

whose records are honorable and organizing for the general elections. This is precisely what ought to be done in every constituency in the province. The good work must go on from county to county. What the government does signifies little; the opposition must be ready for sound and public-spirited campaigning. The war has sobered the people of New Brunswick, and of all Canada, with respect to political matters. The graft exposures have caused a sickening feeling of disgust to sweep the country. In this province we have been amazed at the revelations, and the government must be beaten when it appeals to the electors. Westmorland has indicated clearly the trend of public opinion, and every necessary step must be taken to sweep the province clear of the elements which the people of that county branded by their vote on May 30.

THE WELCOME TO COLONEL McAVITY

Saturday July 16. The reception which the citizens of St. John tendered Lieutenant-Colonel McAvity of the 25th Battalion last evening was as whole-hearted and enthusiastic as it was deserved. It must have filled the gallant soldier's heart with pride. He could have wished for no more striking proof of St. John's admiration for the work which he and his fine battalion have done at the front. St. John is proud of Colonel McAvity, and it is proud of the 25th Battalion. If he did not fully realize that before his arrival at the Union depot last night he must realize it now. The crowd which turned out to cheer him as he drove to his home and to cheer the boys who left here with him and whose heroism he praises so warmly, completely lined the principal streets of the city, and many were there to cheer those loved ones who have fought with Colonel McAvity in the trenches. It was a thrilling sight and brought back memories of that afternoon in June, 1915, when the men of the 25th left the armory and marched to the ship which was to carry them to the war—many of them never to return. No battalion which ever left the shores of Canada has won greater fame than the 25th. From the first days of its experience in the firing line it has been in the thick of the fighting, and it has covered itself with glory. A large number of its officers and men have made the supreme sacrifice and their names will go down to posterity as men who heard the call and did not turn a deaf ear, who fought and were unafraid, who died that humanity might be freed from the menace of Prussian militarism. Theirs was a glorious end, and it does not detract from the warmth of the reception tendered Colonel McAvity last night to say that those who cheered also had in mind the self-sacrifice of these heroes who are gone. Colonel McAvity speaks modestly about his own work in the firing line. He can afford to do so, for the people back home long ago heard with pride of his courage and his faithful devotion to duty. Letters received from his men told plainly that anything else of their affection for him and their implicit confidence in him as a commanding officer. Wonderful tributes were paid to his self-sacrificing nature and his bravery, and much of the glory which the battalion achieved was attributed to the fearlessness of its leader. Colonel McAvity worked with unflinching zeal and at considerable personal expense to complete the organization of the battalion of which the people of New Brunswick are so proud and he displayed great ability in leading it to victory on the western front.

FROM NEWSPAPERS ON THE GROUND

The Standard in a labored editorial on the great Liberal victory in North Perth, quotes the Toronto News and the London Free Press, two of the most

parisian Conservative newspapers in Canada, to show that a "pro-German" and "anti-prohibition" vote was responsible for the turnover. It points out that these newspapers being "practically on the ground" know the conditions far better than "The Telegraph can know them." If the Standard had been sincere in quoting from the newspapers "practically on the ground," it would have told the public what the Toronto Telegram, Conservative, the Toronto World, Conservative, and the Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, had to say about the matter, to say nothing about the comment of the London Advertiser, a Liberal newspaper quite as close to the constituency referred to as the London Free Press. It was thoughtless of the Standard, to say the least, to overlook the opinions of these foremost Conservative journals.

But since the Standard feels that the public ought to know what the newspapers on the ground think about the signal victory of the Liberal candidate in North Perth, let us see what the Toronto Telegram, a staunch Conservative journal, has to say. Here it is:

"Sir William Meredith can put the Mercator-Duff report on the evidence submitted at the shell inquiry in the waste basket. The people of Canada will put their report on that evidence in the ballot boxes. North Perth put in an interim report on the Shell Commission evidence yesterday. The result in North Perth is in part a report on the evidence as to the work on the Shell Committee and other Militia Department bungles. That report is prophetic as to what will happen. The billiard player Sir Robert Borden keeps the Ontario candidate of his party hooked up to Sir Sam Hughes, K. C. B., the Shell Committee and Hon. Colonel J. Wesley Allison."

Not less interesting is the editorial expression of the Conservative/Toronto World:

"If the Nickel Trust and the International Nickel crowd have fooled Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. Mr. Hearst, Hon. Mr. Ferguson and Sir Robert Borden, they cannot fool the people in Canada and the United States any longer; and we beg to tell these honorable gentlemen and newspapers in question that this will be one of the main issues in connection with the 60,000 Canadians and their vote for the Canadian people from now on."

Now let us examine the opinion of the Independent-Conservative Ottawa Citizen. It is set forth in language that is plain and convincing, and is worth reprinting in full. Under the heading "Patriots Rebuked," the Citizen says:

"The most significant thing about the election in North Perth was the result, it think, the fitting rebuke the outcome has given to the political demagogues who had the effrontery to insult the intelligence of the voters by dragging in a question of prohibition and who attempted to repeat the tactics which obscured the issue in the general election of 1911. Partisan journals did not hesitate to claim a monopoly of patriotism for their party and its candidate, and the statement was freely made that a condemnation of the conduct of the war and of the militia department and its head. The billiard matter was also introduced and the electors were reminded of the preservation of the rights of the English-speaking population of Ontario depended upon the support given the government candidate. The campaign in many of its aspects recalled the attempt made to re-elect Mr. J. R. Falls, one of the provincial members concerned in a horse contract with the militia department in Peel county some months ago. Even the liquor question was called into play and it was freely asserted that the anti-prohibition vote was purchased by the Liberals. When it is recalled that the administration in passing a prohibition law had followed the proposed course of the Liberal party it will be seen that this claim lacked all the elements of probability. The liquor interests have little or nothing to expect of either party, and least from the Liberals. It is a source of satisfaction in view of all the extraneous issues involved by the government press and speakers that the people of North Perth refused to be deceived. Patriotism, intelligibility and probity were not issues, and if they were the administration candidate had no monopoly of them and the government

press and orators had no right to assume that the Liberals were less loyal, less lovers of provincial rights or less desirous of putting an end to the liquor traffic in the province than was the administration. "Frankly, we think the issues in North Perth were largely local. Had the demagogues and inflammatory orators of the ward boss kind been kept away from the constituency the election would not have become the importance with which it became invested in the eyes of the country. The result, even had it been against the government to as great a degree as it is, would have had comparatively little significance. But the partisan press would not have it that way and the "Liberals" could not miss so good a chance of trying the latest development of the old flag game on the electors. For these reasons the result in North Perth is one of the most promising signs of the times. The electors deserve the congratulations of thoughtful and self-respecting Canadians throughout the Dominion."

A Liberal view is that of the London Advertiser, which has the following:

"The sweep toward the Liberal doctrine that have always given Canada her cleanest character and her greatest stability and progress, could no more be stopped than the charge of the Canadian to save 'Ypres.' Those who have plotted out this country as their special preserve in which to gorge themselves in war time have had their answer in tones of thunder. While it was a provincial election most of all, it was made by the Conservatives to fight between principles, actual or supposed, or the two great parties. The Federal influence intruded itself, it challenged the Liberals to a 'made-in-Ottawa' fight and a 'backed-by-Borden' fight. A whirling wind of outraged public opinion swept back upon the attackers their clouds of fatal vapor."

Will the partisan Standard, in the face of this striking array of facts, continue to misrepresent the issues in North Perth? It would be foolish to do so. The result in North Perth, as in every constituency in Canada where an election has been held during the past year, shows that public opinion was strong against the Conservative candidate. In Manitoba the Conservative government was ruinously defeated, in Prince Edward Island the Conservative government was returned with a bare majority, in Quebec and Nova Scotia the Liberals swept the country, and in the by-elections in Vancouver, Victoria, Peel, Westmorland and North Perth the Liberal candidates won striking victories. This unbroken series of Conservative disasters must be accepted as the handwriting on the wall. It is proof enough that as a result of the shocking revelations of graft and incompetency the Conservative governments, Federal and provincial, have lost the confidence of the people.

GERMANY'S BLUNDERING POLICY

"As the war drags on with its ever-increasing waste of pain and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her place in the sun, and stands as the horrible example of utter failure along the avenue of real-world service."

This is the opening paragraph of a striking article in the Outlook. New York, on German inefficiency in which it is pointed out that no nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity. Germany, the Outlook declares, has sadly failed at the very door of success after seeking for world leadership. She has failed because her leadership was not for good will and international co-operation, and her people must now stagger along under huge war debts, the result of the brutal desire of their war-mad emperor and his Prussian advisers. And because of the Kaiser's militarism "all the world will have to carry a share of the staggering load."

The Outlook does not overlook the fact that Germany is still a powerful nation. It realizes that the Allies must fight hard and long before they are in a position to bring her to her knees. But it maintains that the war has progressed far enough to show that Germany's strength is not of the eternal type and that her proud boasts at the outbreak of hostilities were not justified. With respect to the German military machine, the Outlook says:

"Where is her boasted superiority on the field of battle? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvellous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never again be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in force at the most vulnerable point in France, this great 'machine' was held up a whole month by the displaced Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the collision. Had Germany possessed the immense strength of the Belgian national spirit, it is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such short-sightedness can never be called 'efficiency.' What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbor to France for centuries, besides having the innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noses. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and she clearly disparaged the greatest military asset of the world—the morale of any people."

Referring to the expectation of the Prussian generals that the war would be a short, sharp conflict, followed by a victorious peace, this observer expresses the greatest surprise that Germany could have made such a colossal blunder in her estimation of Great Britain's attitude to such a crime as that which ruined Belgium and soaked a large portion of French territory in blood:

bravely against Britain's foes. Germany failed to understand the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only on the materialistic side of Britain's defenses, and failed to estimate the wonderful loyalty which prevailed throughout the British Empire."

Then there is the case of India: "Germany thought she understood India. All the world had been made to believe that there was unrest there. Here again her view-point was faulty—she saw the facts in wrong juxtaposition. Unrest and criticism did not mean all that Germany thought they meant. . . . A philosophy which undervalues the war strength stored up in loyalty and which acts as though sentiment and honor have no military value is proved false by the test of facts, and forever discredits the German point of view."

These are some of the things which cause the Outlook to comment so severely on the blundering policy of Germany. But there are more. One, particularly, stands out prominently—the alliance with Turkey. Says the Outlook:

"Germany gained strength in numbers when she admitted the Turkish Empire into partnership. Such an alliance strengthened the German war plan, brought much needed food into Germany, and prolonged the war indefinitely. But can Germany ever recover from the stain of the Armenian atrocities? The good will of the world was more valuable than a dozen Turkish Empires. If Germany expected a call to the Holy War to succeed, what a terrible apostasy for a Christian nation and what a dejection if, on the other hand, she thought the call to the Holy War would fall, then she deliriously played with the most dangerous fire the world has ever known. No one knew what might have been the result, and for the sake of victory Germany was willing to take the risk of touching the Mohammedan barrel of gunpowder with the fire of a Holy War. Whatever was expected to happen, the fact remains that Mohammedanism is fighting Mohammedanism, a thing not thought possible in the scheme of German efficiency."

The Outlook goes on to say that Germany has accomplished nothing by her policy of frightfulness. The miles of trenches captured by the use of poisonous gas will be taken from her. The cry of horror which "escaped the lips of the civilized world" forever offset every advantage gained by such a frightful policy. The wrecking of the cathedrals and the raids on the unfortified English towns only added to the stain on the German reputation. And "as a fighting machine the German army has not lived up to its reputation."

It has not paid, this German doctrine. The Teutonic dream has been shattered; the tyrant is approaching his end. Great Britain and her Allies will not sheathe the sword until all danger of German domination is ended. The German army must be defeated so decisively that the German idea shall be forever crushed. The German and Austria today the agony of want and misery, of hunger and weakness. These nations inflicted that punishment and voted upon Belgium and Serbia. They are now coming into their own. And each day's fighting increases the Allies' pressure and carries them further on the road to victory."

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

The British naval authorities have served notice that they will treat the German submarine which recently crossed the Atlantic to the United States as a naval craft and will destroy it if possible just as they would destroy any other warship belonging to the German navy. This has raised a very important question for the United States to decide and already the government at Washington is receiving considerable advice on the matter from naval experts. It is pointed out that the submarine is primarily an engine of naval warfare, the character of which has been pretty well demonstrated, and the opinion is expressed that no neutral country could well afford to permit its ports to be used in this way by one belligerent power against another. The Germans declare that the Deutschland, which is now in the harbor at Baltimore after a sixteen days' trip from the Kiel Canal, is an unarmed private merchant vessel engaged in carrying large cargoes of valuable merchandise. There is no doubt that this boat and others of its kind can be used for trading, if they are fortunate enough to escape hostile warships, but it is doubtful if this method of transporting merchandise could ever be profitably carried on in time of peace. As one naval writer says, it can only be "a device for evading obstacles and perils in time of war at a cost and risk only justified by the conditions then prevailing." This writer adds that another effect of these "ingenious devices of modern warfare is to disturb all the calculations of international law, based upon principles established before they were dreamed of," and he goes on to say:

"Suppose this new craft to be just what is claimed for it, a carrier of merchandise, without naval equipment of any purpose of attack or even of a forcible resistance, what is likely to be its practical relation to belligerent and neutral rights and obligations? Its very purpose is one of evasion, if not of direct violation of what is called 'law' between nations in time of war. Assuming that Great Britain and her allies have a genuine blockade against trade between Germany and neutral countries, which they have a right to maintain with the utmost strictness, they can of course intercept these undersea craft on their way out if they can catch them. If they cannot take them into port they may destroy them. But suppose they reach a neutral port and discharge their cargo, and load up for the return trip with all sorts of contraband goods for the enemy of those Allies, with deliberate intent to run the blockade by diverting out of sight and going under water, the least sign of peril on the surface. There can be no doubt about the purpose of carrying on contraband trade with neutral countries and violating the embargo and evading the blockade, just as far as it can be successfully accomplished. No doubt that it is the right of the belligerent so long as it does not itself make any attack upon the rights of neutrals, but how about the obligations of neutrals in regard to the

use of their ports for this kind of trade, which is deliberately planned and directed for the defeat of the blockade at the other end of the line?"

This expert points out that international law, as determined in time of peace, did not contemplate any such situation as this; but "it would not justify any convulsion by a neutral power with the running of the blockade of one belligerent by another, for that would be equivalent to assisting the latter in its warfare."

Can the United States, he asks, permit its ports to be used in this kind of evasive operation without violation of its neutral obligations? He thinks not, and he points out that while international law as formulated may have nothing to say on this point, the principles upon which it is based have a direct application. It is a situation not dreamed of before the beginning of this war. But it is a situation which must now be met. The indications, however, are that the United States government will take the view that the Deutschland is a private merchant trading vessel and will allow it to come and go as its owners see fit.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Allies are striking hard. Now is the time to sign up with an overseas battalion. "If the German liners rotting at their docks in Hamburg now believe that the British blockade has been broken," says an American expert, "all they have to do is to come out and prove it."

"The combined offensive in the east and west has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy—never, I trust, to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction."—David Lloyd George.

Commenting on the opinion expressed by the Staats-Zeitung that "the Deutschland has consummated Britain's downfall as the mistress of the seas," the New York Sun sarcastically says: "So did the Moewe; so did the battles of Jutland, Dogger Bank, and Heligoland. But Britain appears to be blind to the situation."

It is declared by military observers that in the present fighting Germans, whenever they are hard pressed, have a tendency to surrender. This was not noticeable earlier in the war. There are many signs that Germany's star is setting. Lieutenant-Colonel McAvity explains that from now on it will take 50,000 men already in the firing line. At no time since the war began has the need for men been so great. "Those who have not yet responded to the call should give the matter serious thought."

Premier Asquith declares the Allies have only begun their offensive. Both Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George, who know the plans of the Allied commanders, are confident. Meantime every man of military age in Canada who is physically fit and free to serve should join the colors. There must be a steady supply of men if the war is to be won by Great Britain and her Allies. The Opposition ticket in Westmorland does not please the Standard. That to be expected. And it dislikes no member of the ticket more than Dr. E. A. Smith, who defeated the government candidate on May 30. It is entirely unlikely that the Opposition will succeed in selecting any ticket that will meet with the Standard's approval. The British are striking hard in the region of the Somme. They have proved by their latest advance that they can drive the enemy back whenever they are willing to pay the cost. In the initial drive yesterday it is not thought that the cost was comparatively heavy, but it is likely to be before the German counter attacks have been repulsed. A significant feature of the official reports is the expression of confidence by the Allied commanders. Apparently Germany has little hope of relief as a result of daring submarine trips across the Atlantic. The Deutsche Tageszeitung discussing the voyage of the Deutschland says: "We Germans should not hope for too much from the voyage of the Deutschland to America. That the vessel would be able to force the blockade was to be expected. Furthermore, Great Britain will not be able to do much against such transport service in future. But it is too much to expect that the British blockade of Germany will be ended by this means."

There has been no material change in the positions of the armies on either front since the British drive of Friday. There is still heavy fighting in the region of the Somme and the British on Saturday penetrated a portion of the German third line of trenches. The French several days ago forced their way into the enemy's third line, and it would seem that the British are fighting desperately to bring their front up to correspond with that of their comrades farther south. The big push is being continued with considerable success. From The Butterfly's Day. From cocoon forth a butterfly As lady from her door Emerged—a summer afternoon— Repairing everywhere. Without design, that I could trace, Except to stay abroad In miscellaneous enterprise (The clovers understood. Her pretty parol was seen Contracting in a field Where men made hay, then struggling hard. With an opposing cloud. Where parties, phantom as herself, To nowhere seemed to go In purposeless conference. As 'twere a tropic show. —Emily Dickinson.

HOW GR FORC

British Wider aval For court—P of Battle

With the British we are drawing out the extent of our attack. Last night our troops so that the pressure of we have established on the east of Montauban.

The meaning of our present points may not our men have to storm stretch from the sea to is more essentially and on July 1. The great Fricourt is like a chain, the fortress lags stronger in defense, chine gun, trench mortars, Beaumont, Har Desperate Attacks.

In spite of the superior British battalions, which selves against these left side of the German not fall, but breaches defenses, which are and deepened. On the where the attack succeeds and Fricourt and further attack is pushing forth strong places on the left front wall as it is being weakened by an out.

We are gradually grip on them, and if keep striking deeper we have done during four hours at Contain it would seem as if the left hand either the enemy out of our hands their imprisoned troops. I saw a sense of the enemy's strongholds it were looking into a Lady of Shalott. It is very unreal, as though terribly real and vivid upon it suddenly arranged for me by a scene of war. On the frame of a picture to the lines and it was that I came upon the Through it I saw a scene of war. On the front of me all was gray which is ruling so far of France. Manifestly once by the queer great bite out of the spite of all our shell with foliage, upon way, casting a great bit of wood, a row of fifteen men, and a which our men fought that it changed hands they won it finally on To the left of Mamme line with it was On the left of that Balli captured and lost again yesterday, and then, Oulliers and La Boiss A Pre-Raphaelite Pic

Between the gap I again one of the wood, and every clearly, sharply defined that it was like a printed in vivid color the shell holes, and standing to the right

CANADIA FOR

Left to right: C. the unit from they look after the part of the country shelter in the "funk

HOW GRIP OF BRITISH FORCES AMOUNTS TO FATAL STRANGLE HOLD

British Widening Breaches in Chain of Mediæval Fortresses from Gommecourt to Fricourt—Philip Gibbs Paints Glowing Picture of Battle Conditions.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

With the British Armies in the Field, July 10—Slowly but quite steadily we are drawing our lines closer about the enemy's strong places along the whole extent of our attacking front, in order that one by one he must abandon them. Last night our troops captured new trenches about Ovillers and La Boisselle, so that the pressure upon that place is fiercer, and during the past eighteen hours we have established ourselves in the Bois de Trones, and its neighborhood to the east of Montauban.

The meaning of our attacking methods and of the hard fighting at the different points may not be clear to people who do not realize the position which our men have to storm. It often has been said that the enemy's lines, which stretch from the sea to the Vosges, are one great fortress, and this is true, but it is more essentially and even technically true of the line through which we broke on July 1. The great German salient which curves round from Gommecourt to Fricourt is like a chain of mediæval fortresses connected by earthworks and tunnels. The fortresses or strong places as we now call them, are ruined villages stronger in defense than any old tower because they are filled with machine guns, trench mortars, and other deadly engines of destruction—Gommecourt, Beaumont, Hammet, Thiéval, Ovillers, La Boisselle and Fricourt.

Desperate Attacks.

In spite of the superb courage of those British battalions, which swung themselves against these strongholds on the left side of the German salient they did not fall, but breaches were made in their defenses, which are now being widened and deepened. On the southern side where the attack succeeded, La Boisselle and Fricourt and further eastward Mametz and Montauban are ours, and the attack is pushing further in to turn the strong places on the left from within the fortresses walls as it were, while they are being weakened by assaults from without.

A Strangle Grip.

We are gradually putting a strangle grip on them, and if we have luck and keep striking deeper into the salient, as we have done during the past twenty-four hours at Contalmaison and Ovillers, it would seem as if the strong places on the left must either be evacuated by the enemy or surrounded and taken with their impregnated troops by us.

I saw a scene of this struggle for the enemy's strongholds today almost as if it would seem as if the mirror of the Lady of Shalott. It seemed that strangely unreal, as though in images, and yet terribly real and vivid, because I came upon it suddenly and by accident, arranged for me by a gap in the hedge by two trees on each side of the path like the frame of a picture. I had been up to the lines and it was on my way back that I came upon the gap in the hedge.

Through it I saw, quite unexpectedly a scene of war. Across the fields in front of me all was gold, with that weed which is rubbing so many harvest fields of France. Mametz Wood I knew at once by the queer shape of it, with a great pile of its wreckage and a mine flung up in spite of the shell fire. It is still thick with foliage, upon which the sunlight lay, casting a great black shadow underneath. Just below it was the peak of the wood, a row of broken trees by a fifteen-foot and a trench trench for which our men fought desperately, so that it changed hands three times before they won it finally on Friday afternoon.

To the left of Mametz Wood and on a line with it was Contalmaison, and on the left of that Hallif Wood, which was captured and lost again the day before yesterday, and then, further to the left, Ovillers and La Boisselle, and completing the crescent, La Boisselle itself.

A Pre-Raphaelite Picture.

Between the gap in the hedge I saw again one of the world's great battle-fields, and every detail of it was so clearly, sharply defined in the sunlight that it was like a pre-Raphaelite picture painted in vivid colors. I could count the shell holes in the roofs of Contalmaison village, and the chateau there standing to the right of the little wood.

Apparently Germany has little hope of relief as a result of daring submarine trips across the Atlantic. The Deutsche Tageszeitung discussing the voyage of the Deutschland says:

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From The Butterfly's Day
From cocoon from a butterfly
As lady from her door
Emerges a summer afternoon—
Repairing everywhere.

Without design, that I could trace,
Except to stay abroad
On miscellaneous enterprises
The clovers understood.
Her pretty parasol was seen
Contracting in a field.
Where men made hay, then struggling
With an opposing cloud.
Where parties, phantom as herself,
Do nowhere seemed to go
In purposeless circumference.
As 'twere a tropic show.

Left to right: Miss Gamble, Miss Spanner and Colonel R. A. Roberts, C. C. the unit from the Toronto Hospital, at the 5th Canadian Hospital, where they look after the injured and sick. While the enemy airmen are raiding their part of the country "somewhere" in the Balkans, the sisters and doctors seek shelter in the "funk holes," as the bomb-proof dugouts are called.

ROSS RIFLE WILL BE DISCARDED BY CANADIANS

New British Lee-Enfield Rifle Will be Supplied to Canadian Troops at the Front; Present Machinery to be Altered to Suit New Gun.

Ottawa, July 10—Canadian troops at the front are being re-armed with the new British Lee-Enfield rifle, the rifle which is now being manufactured both in Great Britain and in the United States by the hundreds of thousands has been adopted as the uniform service rifle of all the British troops.

The Ross rifle, about which there has been so much criticism, will be gradually discarded for all Canadian troops as a service rifle and the new rifle substituted as it becomes available. The new weapon has a shorter barrel than the Ross rifle, making it more serviceable for trench work. It is of smaller bore than either the Ross or the present Lee-Enfield but the bore of the new rifle can be easily enlarged to take the present size ammunition until new stocks of ammunition are ready.

Sir Sam Hughes, in commenting on the night on the chance that the new rifle embodied some of the points of the Ross rifle and had been adopted after long and careful experiments. The Ross rifle factory at Quebec is being furnished with the new gauges and the present machinery can be easily adapted to manufacturing the improved Enfield. Just what will be done with the hundreds of thousands of Ross rifles now on hand it is not stated. They can be used by the troops in training but all troops at the front are now being served with the new rifle and all troops going to the front will replace the Ross rifle with the Enfield.

No information is yet available as to the result of the test of the Ross rifle which the Canadian government asked Sir Douglas Haig to make last spring.

Sir George Perley Returns.
Sir George Perley, acting Canadian high commissioner in London for the past two years, returned to the capital tonight, accompanied by Lady Perley. Sir George arrived at Quebec on the Mississauga yesterday, spent a few hours at Valcartier Camp and then came on to Ottawa in the prime minister's private car, which was sent to Quebec for his convenience. Sir George in a brief interview on his arrival last night said that he would spend a few weeks here before returning to London, where he is to remain for the summer, but he stated that the war is over. He declared that there was absolute confidence in England that ultimate victory must rest with the Allies. No one yet knew, he said, just when the war would end, but he believed that it would come sooner than he had expected.

Sir George has returned primarily to look after his extensive private interests in Ottawa, but before returning he will take up with the government a number of questions which affect Canada's interests in the motherland.

It was no dream. Three of our shells followed each other in a group and burst with one explosion against the left-hand tower of Contalmaison chateau, smashing off the turret as though it were a card castle. Our shells were flinging up mountains of black smoke in the fields about them. German shells were bursting with dull crashes and with clouds of black and greenish smoke. All the power of destruction was at work, but because of the utter calm and beauty of the sky and golden light over all the scene it seemed to me, standing on the edge of it, less deadly, like a dream of war.

British Shell Fire.
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An extraordinary thing happened as I looked across to Chateau Contalmaison. The searchlights seemed suddenly to open in the enemy's lines and let forth the smoke of its inner fires. It gushed out in great roils, dense masses and rose to great heights, spreading like a foliage of some gigantic tree. The searchlights seemed suddenly to open in the enemy's lines and let forth the smoke of its inner fires. It gushed out in great roils, dense masses and rose to great heights, spreading like a foliage of some gigantic tree.

Where I passed the enemy's shells were coming rather near. A heavy one burst on a knoll close by, and the officers and men were watching with that curious smile men have at times when they know their lives depend upon a freak of chance. It is an ironical smile, and rather grim.

"I've been trying to convince Jones that advertising pays, but he will not listen to me."
"You can't blame him, poor fellow, that's the way he got his wife."

Halifax, July 10—With business and pleasure, today was well filled at the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, which opened in this city yesterday. During this morning's session the biennial election of officers took place and reports of various committees were read. The weather has been delightful and during intermissions the visitors have enjoyed a number of trips to the beauty spots of the city, including the Citadel, the Public Gardens, etc.

The Halifax members of the order spared no pains to give a grand time to the visiting members, their kindness being much appreciated by the visitors. This afternoon a most enjoyable outing was held at the beautiful North West Arm with a trip on the water and a picnic on the shore.

Last evening St. Paul's hall was filled when a reception was given the National Division. B. O. Davidson, grand worthy patron, presided, and addresses were delivered by Lieut. Governor McKean, United States Consul Young and others. An excellent programme of readings and music was given, refreshments being served at the closing.

The election of officers this morning resulted as follows:
Most Worthy Patriarch—E. L. G. Hohenthal, South Manchester (Con.)
Most Worthy Associate—E. S. Hemming, St. John (N. B.)
Most Worthy Scribe—Ross Slack, Philadelphia (re-elected).
Most Worthy Treasurer—Marvin M. Evanson, Philadelphia (re-elected).
Most Worthy Chaplain—Rev. D. Stiles French, Elderbank (N. B.)
Most Worthy Conductor—L. P. Tanton, Charlottetown (P. E. I.)
Most Worthy Sentinel—W. C. Acken, Metuchen (N. J.)

Met Worthy Patron—Miss Cora Lavender, Halifax (N. B.)
It was decided that the 1917 session, which will be the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the order, will be held at Boston on September 27 of that year, the vice regents being: Philadelphia, Camden (N. J.), and Boston, B.

German Power Over Austria.
(From Mottlie's "History of the Franco-German War.")
The war of 1866 was entered on, not because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion and the votes of the people—it was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for, recognized as a necessity by the cabinet, not for territorial aggrandizement, or material advantage, but for an ideal end—the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was exacted from conquered Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the hegemony of Germany.

AMERICAN LEGION, GOING AS LIGHT DRAWS MANY AT WOODSTOCK

The American Legion (29th Battalion), is having splendid success in and around Woodstock at the present time, and many recruits are being secured. The idea of an American Legion brigade is now being put forward and as the 29th is the fourth American Legion unit raised no doubt the idea will be carried out.

The latest recruits for the 29th American Legion reported from Woodstock are as follows: Owen W. O'Leary, Marlboro; Eldon Manser Peck, Forest City (N. B.); Oscar E. Hanson, Stone Ridge (N. B.); Roy Ball Eatey, Zealand.

Dark Days, But in Night of Death Hope Sees a Star and Listening Love Can Hear Rustle of a Wing.

"These are dark days for many individual hearts," writes a chaplain now on the firing line, "but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. Out of the darkness are beams of light."

Of a young New Brunswick boy who fell in battle he says: "He was killed in action with his face to the foe" and it is doubtful if any larger tribute could be paid to any British soldier of his majesty the king.

Many of our boys have died. Of all they have said they died with their faces to the foe.

The following letter by Chaplain Geo. O. Falls, now in France, is very interesting:

My Dear Friends,—You will have heard before this reaches you of the death of your dear one in the big battle that has just closed. A good many of our gallant heroes fell and yours was amongst them. He was killed in action, and died with his face to the foe. These are dark days for many individual hearts but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. Out of the darkness are beams of light.

First of all he died in a great cause. The cause of righteousness, truth and final triumph was his side and for that cause he gave up his life. And again he did not die as a coward letting the issue go by default, but he died as a hero fighting fearful odds of shot and shell. He laid down his life for his friends.

Jesus said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Your loved one has actually done this very thing. He laid down his life for others. I believe he has fulfilled the "law of love" and am sure that our Father will crown his valour and self-sacrifice in the immanus house as many mansions."

He has one. He was buried lovingly by the kind hands of his comrades and his spirit has gone to the home land. He did not alone but had with him hundreds of his fellows in the greatest fight the Canadians have ever known. May our Father bless and comfort and give you strength to sustain you in this sad hour.

Sympathetically yours,
GEO. O. FALLS, Chaplain.
How Pte. Parkinson Died.
Mrs. West Parkinson, of Fredericton, has just received the following letter from Colonel P. P. Powis, who commands the Trencher Trencher Battalion, descriptive of the manner in which her son, Pte. Charles Parkinson, met his death:

"We had gone into the trenches just before the Canadians launched an attack. We had done good work, having fired 100 rounds of ammunition, and a big shell burst right alongside our position, wounding two men badly and killing your son instantly, which, I trust, is a slight comfort to you when it is considered that many of the soldiers had to stay for hours out in the front, mortally wounded, without getting the least possible assistance, as every able man had to drive on to the attack."

I brought in one poor fellow who had been out in the front for many hours, had a road or creek for thirty-six hours, having come across him by the merest chance. Such is the price of victory, and it was indeed a splendid achievement; and your son's life has not been in vain. Tell your boy his mother and father to convey to your son's deepest sympathy.

"Your son was not under my command long, but he always did his duty cheerfully and died like a true soldier."

Last Letter of Hero.
The last letter which Pte. Charles Parkinson, of St. Andrews (N. B.), wrote to his mother prior to his death on the 11th of July, was as follows:

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know I am feeling fine. We came out of the trenches a few days ago. This is an awful warm day—am sweating to beat the band.

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Your loving son,
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OPPOSITION CONVENTIONS
Sussex, N. B., July 10—The opposition party in Kings county will meet in convention Tuesday afternoon, July 12, at Hampton court house, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the selection of three candidates.

This decision was made by party leaders at Orangeville. E. Carter is endeavoring to carry out the resolution passed at the Fredericton conference to arrange for opposition conventions in every county within six weeks.

A Mid-Summer Madness.
(Toronto Star.)
In these hot days a sort of madness in regard to Laurier affects the New. It is his fault if he is some Tories in North Perth are going to vote against the present candidate, and it is Laurier's fault if the people of Quebec paid too much heed to the News' Nationalist friends that they will not enlist.

CHAPLAIN WRITES REGARDING THE DARK DAYS, BUT IN NIGHT OF DEATH HOPE SEES A STAR AND LISTENING LOVE CAN HEAR RUSTLE OF A WING.

"These are dark days for many individual hearts," writes a chaplain now on the firing line, "but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. Out of the darkness are beams of light."

Of a young New Brunswick boy who fell in battle he says: "He was killed in action with his face to the foe" and it is doubtful if any larger tribute could be paid to any British soldier of his majesty the king.

Many of our boys have died. Of all they have said they died with their faces to the foe.

The following letter by Chaplain Geo. O. Falls, now in France, is very interesting:

My Dear Friends,—You will have heard before this reaches you of the death of your dear one in the big battle that has just closed. A good many of our gallant heroes fell and yours was amongst them. He was killed in action, and died with his face to the foe. These are dark days for many individual hearts but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. Out of the darkness are beams of light.

First of all he died in a great cause. The cause of righteousness, truth and final triumph was his side and for that cause he gave up his life. And again he did not die as a coward letting the issue go by default, but he died as a hero fighting fearful odds of shot and shell. He laid down his life for his friends.

Jesus said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Your loved one has actually done this very thing. He laid down his life for others. I believe he has fulfilled the "law of love" and am sure that our Father will crown his valour and self-sacrifice in the immanus house as many mansions."

He has one. He was buried lovingly by the kind hands of his comrades and his spirit has gone to the home land. He did not alone but had with him hundreds of his fellows in the greatest fight the Canadians have ever known. May our Father bless and comfort and give you strength to sustain you in this sad hour.

Sympathetically yours,
GEO. O. FALLS, Chaplain.
How Pte. Parkinson Died.
Mrs. West Parkinson, of Fredericton, has just received the following letter from Colonel P. P. Powis, who commands the Trencher Trencher Battalion, descriptive of the manner in which her son, Pte. Charles Parkinson, met his death:

"We had gone into the trenches just before the Canadians launched an attack. We had done good work, having fired 100 rounds of ammunition, and a big shell burst right alongside our position, wounding two men badly and killing your son instantly, which, I trust, is a slight comfort to you when it is considered that many of the soldiers had to stay for hours out in the front, mortally wounded, without getting the least possible assistance, as every able man had to drive on to the attack."

I brought in one poor fellow who had been out in the front for many hours, had a road or creek for thirty-six hours, having come across him by the merest chance. Such is the price of victory, and it was indeed a splendid achievement; and your son's life has not been in vain. Tell your boy his mother and father to convey to your son's deepest sympathy.

"Your son was not under my command long, but he always did his duty cheerfully and died like a true soldier."

Last Letter of Hero.
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GRIEVOUSLY WOUNDED, W. J. COHOLAN IS GLAD HE HAS DONE HIS BIT

North End Man, With Jaw Shattered, Given Enthusiastic Welcome at Depot—In Fight Since Early Days of War—Met Several St. John Boys on Firing Line—Enlisted in Calgary and Was Transferred to 32nd Battalion.

Monday, July 17, Battle scarred but jubilant, Private William J. Coholan, the hero of many heavy engagements on the western front, arrived in the city last night on the 6.10

By the time the train pulled into the station a large number of persons had arrived to greet him. The members of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome Committee were on hand but were not greeting him, as they had been told that the official welcome was being given.

As Coholan alighted from the train a great shout went up and again and again he was cheered to the echo. He had scarcely let go the hand rail of the car when he was lifted bodily on to the shoulders of several men and carried out of the station to a waiting automobile, the crowd jostling and pushing to get a glimpse of one of St. John's brave lads who has made a great record for himself.

He was wished away home to St. Somerset street, which was gaily bedecked with flags and there a great reception awaited him and friends crowded about to greet him.

Private Coholan enlisted in Calgary and after going to England was transferred to the 3rd Battalion where he did his fighting and was with that unit when he was wounded on June 15, 1915. It was almost the anniversary of his wounding that he was again returned to his people. It was in the great battle of Ginchy that the German rifle bullets "got" him.

He was wounded in two places almost simultaneously, one bullet piercing his hip and the second striking him in the jaw. The bullet which hit him in the jaw was of the explosive type and tore away a large part of his lower jaw. Though so grievously wounded his splendid constitution stood him in good stead and under skillful treatment he recovered although he has been confined to hospital ever since he was wounded.

Private Coholan said that he had met several St. John boys on the firing line and in England and they were without exception well, making a good showing and were gallant soldiers.

Private Coholan went to Calgary some six years ago and is a bookbinder by trade. He held a lucrative position in the west but the call to the colors was strong and he decided to don the khaki. He is the son of Patrick Coholan, a well known citizen of this city.

PRIVATE W. J. COHOLAN.

train from Halifax, where he landed off a trans-Atlantic liner. Other local boys were expected last night but Coholan was the only one that arrived.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., LOCAL MOTORISTS

WOMAN HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

Alleged She Poisoned Woman She Was Taking Care Of in Return for Property—Hearing to Be Held Tuesday

Annapolis, N. S., July 10—Great excitement has been caused by the arrest of Mrs. Amos Warren of Walden, near Deep Brook, this county, charged with the murder of Mrs. George Taylor. The alleged crime occurred several months ago. At that time Mrs. Taylor owned a small property at Walden, which she gave to Mrs. Warren who was to care for her and who was to reside upon the property with her shortly afterwards. It is stated that after drinking a cup of tea the deceased became violently ill and unconscious and died a few hours afterwards.

The preliminary hearing is to take place at Clements' before Justice Vroom on Tuesday next. Several witnesses have been summoned.

ARTHUR N. CARTER CABLES HOME

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carter of Fair Vale, were relieved from much anxiety Thursday by a cable message from their elder son, Arthur, an officer in the York and Lancaster English Regiment, which read: "Safe and resting."

The message was dated from Hythe, England, where Mr. Carter has war friends. In his letters home Lieutenant Carter has frequently described scenes and places, without naming them, which since the British drive have been pictured by Philip Gibbs in his graphic stories from the front, as published in The Telegraph. This and the report from the war office indicating severe losses in many English regiments among which the York and Lancaster was numbered, made Mr. and Mrs. Carter very anxious, a condition which has happily been relieved by the brief cable quoted above.

A Wee Bit Sane.

While a certain Scotch minister was conducting religious services in an asylum for the insane one of the inmates cried out wildly:

"I say, have we got to listen to this?" The minister, surprised and confused, turned to the keeper and asked:

"What I stop speaking?" The keeper replied:

"No, no; gang along, gang along; that will not happen again. That man only has one lucid moment every seven years."

—The Christian Herald.

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"I say, have we got to listen to this?" The minister, surprised and confused, turned to the keeper and asked:

"What I stop speaking?" The keeper replied:

CONTAINSON FORLORN HOPE

Sides, Garrison Fought All Prisoners Speak Artillery Fire.

in the London Chronicle).
Beld, July 10.—The village of Contalmaison. Whether it was ever held before by went in and out, is doubtful.
The British concern the village and then upon the village itself beginning of this bombardment and watched the attack which was to follow.

who had been brought up to help the third part of the line under heavy fire for several days on both sides to the left and right of the Wood, to the left, and during the evening, Lametz Wood, to the right, had been almost known the position was hopeless. When the British infantry on both sides streamed out of the village in a disorderly manner, the extended barages between Contalmaison and the British front became a sham.

ger could easily be borne, but thirst makes one almost mad. Luckily it rained yesterday and the water in shell holes, with the yellow shell, sulphur, tasted as good as a bottle of beer. Today we got something to eat. It was impossible to bring food before up into the front line under the violent curtain of fire of the enemy.

One other out of hundreds tells all in a few words: "We came into the front line ten days ago. During this ten days I suffered more than at any time during the last two years. The dugouts are damaged in places and the trenches are completely destroyed."

Today we made good progress toward it. Yesterday I wrote of a position we attacked on July 7, as a great German fortress with a chain of trenches linked by underground works. In ten days and wonderful gallantry of the men and the great power of the guns, the British have smashed several of their forts as strong as any on the western front and defended as stubbornly by masses of guns and troops, and have stormed a way in so deeply that the Germans are now forced to fall back upon the next line of defence.

The cost has been great, but the German losses have been even greater. They have succeeded in their own attacks. For the first time since the beginning of the war the initiative has passed to the British, and the German Headquarters Staff is pushed for reserves.

Frank Magee To Command Brigade

Saturday, July 15.
Captain Norman E. McLeod of this city who went overseas with the 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, has been transferred to Major Magee's battery. Magee is a native of this city and he says that Magee's battery is recognized as the second best battery in the British army, and also says that Major Magee is to be given command of a brigade in due for a promotion in the rank of Colonel.

DEATHS

DALZELL—In this city, on Thursday morning, July 14, Nellie D., daughter of Joseph M. and the late Sarah Dalzell, at 8 Castle street.

O'BRIEN—In this city on July 11, John Francis, second son of John and Annie O'Brien, in the 23rd year of his age, leaving his parents, three brothers and four sisters to mourn. (Boston and New York papers please copy.)

DEMILLE—Died of wounds, in France on June 15, Corp. George Edward Demille, in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Demille, Hampton (N.B.).

ARSENAL—At the General Public Hospital on July 12, Elsie, fifth daughter of Samuel and Ellen Arsenault, aged 14 years.

MALETTE—On July 13, Joseph Malette, aged forty-nine years, leaving wife, six sons and one daughter to mourn.

ARMSTRONG—In this city on the 16th inst. infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. M. Armstrong, aged four days.

ESTABROOK—At 197 Main street, on July 18, Elizabeth Estabrook, widow of Abram J. Estabrook, in the 98th year of her age.

KEARNS—On the 18th inst., Ellen Kearns.

GARD OF THANKS

Mr. S. F. Hatfield, 292 Princess street, St. John, wishes to return thanks to the many friends who showed him such kindness in his bereavement in the death of his wife.

Mrs. Joseph Mallette and family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to their friends for floral tributes and cards and for the kindness extended during their recent bereavement.

PEACE TALK AGAIN AND ONCE MORE IN GERMANY

The Hague, July 17.—The German newspaper Vorwaerts prints an article recently written by Professor Konrad Meyer of Berlin, a member of the National Liberal party, under the heading: "Dread of Peace." At some length he tries to make out that the role of peace mediator would serve to raise the personal prestige of President Wilson, according to the writer, is anxious to emulate President Roosevelt's success at Portsmouth.

"But," he adds, "this should be a warning to us, seeing the result was that Japan was cheated of the fruits of victory."

The Vorwaerts comments on the article: "The anti-Americanism of the National Liberal seems to have risen to such a pitch of self-deception that they would wish the war to continue indefinitely, so long as America is kept from the mediator. The great majority of German people certainly do not share this view."

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal salaries at the right time. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

WE offer the very best terms in the business to reliable, exclusive stock and territory agents. Cash payments weekly. Our agencies available. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto (Ont.).

WANTED

THIRD CLASS female teacher Pleasanton school, District No. 8, Blissville Parish. Apply, stating salary, H. L. Graham, Secretary, Trustees, Blissville, N. B., R. R. No. 2, Killen, Queens Co., N. B.

WANTED—First class female teacher of second class, to teach in the village of Forest City, York Co., N. B. 45118-7-96

SECOND class teacher, District No. 7, Damascus. Apply, C. F. Angstrom, French Village, Kings county. 44691-7-22

WANTED—First or second class female teacher (Protestant preferred) to take charge of the school in the village of Pleasanton, Kings county, N. B. Apply, Robert Brewster, Pleasanton, Kings county (N. B.). 44648-7-26

WE handle Spruce Pulwood, and would be glad to dispose of yours for you. We buy for direct consumption, and can give you best market price. Write us what you have, and we will let you have. J. F. Gerrity Co., Bangor (Me.).

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WANTED—A second class female teacher, for next term. Apply, stating salary, to Hugh S. Denton, secretary of school trustees, Scotchtown, Queens county, N. B. 44189-7-19

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year, but we will do our "bit" by fitting young men and women for the work that is waiting for them.

Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue.



MARRIAGES

HOLMES-PETERS—On the 15th inst. July 15, at St. John's church, Gagetown, N. B., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Armstrong, under the bride and the Rev. T. P. Marshall, rector of the parish, Nora Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sherman, of Gagetown, to the Rev. John Herbert Arthur Holmes, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hedley Holmes, of Picton, Ontario, late of Liverpool, England.

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MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Arrived.
Thursday, July 18.
Stmr Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston cargo, 4 C Currie.
Sch Hilda, 265, Fargerson, St. Nazai.
Sch E. M. Roberts, 294, Nickerson, Philadelphia, E. C. Elkin.

Friday, July 14.
Sch Caspando, 184, Hatfield, Barbados, molasses.
Saturday July 15.
Bark Heathfield, Dublin, Ireland, ballast.
Sch Normandy, Barbados, molasses.
Sch Devonport, New York, coal.
Sch Charles L. Jefferies, New York, coal.

Cleared.

Thursday, July 13.
Sch Mary E. Morse, 294, Haswell, Hillsboro (N. S.), to load.
Friday, July 14.
Sch Wm D. Marvel, 283, Sprague, lumber, transatlantic.
Sch Harold Couens, 286, Gayton, lumber, transatlantic.
Sch Mary E. Morse, 294, Haswell, Hillsboro, to load.
Sch G. H. Perry, 124, Falls River, lumber, New York, lumber.
Sch Jennie A. Stubbs, 139, Sprague, New York, lumber.
Sch Harry W. Haynes, 233, Mazarell, New York, lumber.
Sch Charles L. Trainer, 235, Wazon, New York, laths.
Sch Charles C. Lester, 265, Robinson, New York, lumber.

Canadian Ports.

Hull, July 12—318, schs Percy C. Bridgewater, Edward Roy, Newfoundland.
Parish, July 18—Artd, str Brunswick, Moore, St. John with merchandise; sch Union, St. John, with laths; sch Union, St. John, with laths; sch Crescent, Faulkner, New York.

Glasgow, July 10—Strd, strd Dalbeattie (Nor), Montreal; Annon (Nor), Campbellton (N. B.).
Liverpool, July 15—Artd, strd Korsjoren (Nor), St. John (N. B.).
Shanghai, July 10—Strd, strd Ryvarden (Nor), Loughbur (C. B.).
London, July 4—Artd, strd Haulwen, Jenkins, Quebec.

Sid, July 9, strd Lake Michigan, Mitchell, New York.
Kirkwall, July 13—Artd, strd Noordam, London, July 13—Artd, strd Pannonia, New York.
Liverpool, July 10—Artd, strd Hackness, Briggs, Montreal; 11th, strd Cedric, Carter, New York; Korsjoren (Nor), St. John (N. B.).

Sharpness—Artd July 12, strd Brindring (Dan), St. John (N. B.).
London, Artd, July 11, strd East Point, Young, Philadelphia; 19th, strd Medina, Campbell, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

City Island, July 14—Passed, schs Sarah Eaton, Perth Amboy for Calais, Me. (anchored); Mary Wescott, South Amboy for Calais; Thea, South Amboy for Eastport (Me.); Moran, Port Reading for Bellefleur (Nfld.).
Boston, July 11—Artd, sch John J. F. Moore, New York; Artd, July 12, schs 514, July 11—strd Devonian, Liverpool; Cambrian, London.
Old, July 11, sch A. J. Sterling, Cheverie (N. B.).
Sid, July 11, schs Etha Vaughan, Liverpool (N. B.).
Christiansand, July 18—Artd, strd Oscar II, from New York.
Naples, July 18—Artd, strd Patris, New York.

Perth Amboy, N. J., July 11—Sid, schs Vineyard, St. John (N. B.); Charlotte T. Sibby, do.

City Island—Passed July 12, schs Georgina Roop, Buenos Ayres; Margaret, Chatham (N.B.).
New York, Sid, July 12, schs Margaret, Chatham (N.B.); Seth W. Smith, Queenstown (N. B.); via Bridgeport for New York; J. C. Bowers, New York for Huntington; A. G. Hill, New York for New York; Anthony (Nfld.); William Jones, New York for Halifax (N. B.); Inward, Perth Amboy for St. John (N. B.); Charlotte T. Sibby, South Amboy for St. John (N. B.).

Sid July 12, schs Samuel S. Thorp (from New York), Halifax (N.S.); Calais (from Perth Amboy), Calais (Me.).
Boston—Old, July 12, schs Arthur J. Parker, Halifax; W. H. Waters, Riverside (N.B.); Lucia Porter, St. John (N.B.).
Sid July 12, schs Fanny Parnell, Long Cove (N.S.); A. J. Sterling, Cheverie (N. S.).

Vineyard Haven—Artd July 12, schs Emily F. Northam, New York for Nova Scotia; Eva A. Danenhoven, do for St. John (N.B.); (both sailed); Fred B. Balona, South Amboy for Eastport.
Maltington (N.S.), July 4, schs Crescent, Faulkner, Boston.

Old July 4, schs Senator Saulsbury, Vineyard Haven for orders.
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Maltington (N.S.), July 4, schs Crescent, Faulkner, Boston.

Old July 4, schs Senator Saulsbury, Vineyard Haven for orders.
New York—Artd, schs Silver Queen, Thelus (Yarmouth) (N.S.); Frits (Dan), Groth, St. John (N.B.); Nera, Anthony, Perth Amboy.

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CONDENSED LAWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Captain John B. Miller, Lieutenants William Dunson McKay, Frederick G. Cross, and Daniel Henry McInnis have been appointed justices of the peace for St. John and other counties.

St. Andrew's church (N. S.), has decided to extend a call to Rev. W. Orr Mulligan of Bedford (N. S.). This congregation has been vacant since the resignation of Rev. L. H. MacLean in December last.

Rev. J. H. Urquhart has resigned his charge of the congregation of St. Andrew's church, New Lislesard (Ont.), in the presbytery of Temiskaming, which he has been minister for three years or more. Mr. Urquhart's boyhood home was Matiland (N. S.).

Parier Craig, of Craig's Point, has the honor of having caught the largest salmon taken thus far this season in the St. John river. The fish was captured on Wednesday morning and put up a single day, and finally landed. When weighed, the big fish, tipped the scales at thirty-eight pounds.

The new city directory which is now of the press, shows a steady growth in the population of the city. The directory contains 18,500 names and this year there are 30,000 names. The directory is a book of three to one, this would give a total population of 90,000, an increase of 1,800 over the population recorded last year.

Capt. (Rev.) W. F. Parker has been seriously ill with an attack of diphtheria. We are thankful to be able to state that he is now convalescing, and according to the latest reports seen, is now recovering rapidly. It would be a keen disappointment, both to himself and the many to whom he has ministered, if anything should prevent him from returning to Canada, even for a season.

Capt. (Rev.) F. S. Porter, who resigned the pastorate of the German street church, St. John, to accept a chaplaincy with the 140th Battalion, has returned safely in England. On Friday cables were received announcing that the steamer, on which this battalion with others sailed, had reached her destination without mishap.

Dr. H. S. Bridges, superintendent of schools and the principal of the various schools are busily engaged correcting and arranging the 300 school entrance papers. More than 300 took the examination of August 1st, and the results are still remains the task of sifting these to various classes according to the grades of their marks.

If Canadian merchants will put forth a little more energy there is a real field for expansion of trade with Japan. Say Chonosuke Yada, Japanese consul general at Ottawa, who arrived in the city Friday on his tour of eastern Canada, the purpose of which is to investigate trade conditions, a special object is a study of the fur raising industry of Prince Edward Island and if conditions are found favorable the intention is to set up the industry in the northern islands of Japan.

Hotelkeepers say prospects are exceedingly good for a big tourist patronage this summer. Although the season is hardly under way, there has been a large influx of Americans to this section of the province, and the St. John hotels have each averaged seven or eight parties a day. The greater part of these arrive on the Boston boats, and then leave for the various resorts of Nova Scotia or further inland in the province. A small percentage bring their own automobiles, and after a short stay in the city strike for some of the inland or coast resorts.

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MISS CONSTANCE MCGIVERN DROWNED IN KENNEBECASIS

Popular Young St. John Girl Lost Life When Canoe Capsized Off Minister's Face—Attempted to Swim to Shore With Companion, Third Officer Johnston, and Both Became Exhausted, Victim Sinking in Deep Water—Body Not Recovered—Mr. Johnston Has Narrow Escape.

Monday, July 17.—The first tragedy of the holiday season at New Brunswick summer resorts occurred in the Kennebecasis River on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Constance McGivern, of this city, was drowned.

A group of young people on Long wharf at Rothesay were amused and started to see a boated party about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening standing some distance away on the beach and waving his arms frantically. As they watched he seemed to lurch about like one overcome and soon a young lady in the party who knew something of semaphore signalling, saw that he was endeavoring to transmit a message. Her interest was awakened and she attempted to read the signals, at the same time recognizing the signals as Third Officer Johnston, of the steamer Carquet, who was a member of the party earlier in the afternoon.

She made out the letters "C" and "A" but did not understand the rest. Another officer of the Carquet being present they asked him to decipher the message. Fixing his eyes on the far off figure the officer spelled out slowly "C-o-n-s-t-a-n-c-e." The party laughed gladly and the comment was made that he was talking about Miss McGivern, who was Johnston's companion that afternoon. As the ship's officer continued to decipher the signals he went pale under his tan for the remaining words of the message ran "A-s-s-o-u-n-d-e-d."

Terror-stricken they rushed to the place where Mr. Johnston had been standing, for in the meantime he had collapsed on the beach, the exertion having been too great for him, and had been lying on his back, but he had his strength until he was able to deliver his message.

When the members of the party reached the wharf he was lying full length on the beach, his arms outstretched, and his eyes were fixed on the sky. His arms were stiff and his hands were clenched. The information was obtainable at the time.

Story of Attention.

Then the members of the party began to cast back over the events of the afternoon. They had gone to Rothesay on the 1:45 o'clock train and intended to have an outing at the beach. Mr. Devereux, of the party, had been sitting on Mother's Island. Mr. Devereux took the members of the party across the intervening water, with the exception of Miss McGivern and Third Officer Johnston. They decided to paddle across.

When they were in the frail bark the wind was not very strong but as they got further out and out of the shelter of the land the wind increased in strength and the sea was running. An apprehension was felt for the safety of the occupants of the canoe by the other members of the party as both were strong swimmers and knew well how to handle the craft.

When Mr. Johnston was picked up it was evident that he had been out of the water some time for portions of his clothing were quite dry. He was worked over by Dr. Peters, of Rothesay, and the doctor of the Carquet, who was also a member of the party. It was not until 10 o'clock Saturday night that Johnston regained consciousness sufficiently to tell a connected story. When he did he gave those present all the information possible.

He said that when they reached a point opposite the Minister's Face in the canoe the water became very rough and very heavy squalls traveling along the surface together with these squalls seas struck the canoe and overturned it.

Neither Mr. Johnston nor Miss McGivern were filled with fear by reason of their cold ducking and methodically they began to try to save themselves. They righted the canoe but they were unable to rid it of its load of water. The canoe, however, rolled about in the sea and as rapidly as it was righted it would again turn over.

In spite of the fact that both were at sea and accustomed to aquatic sports encumbered as they were by their clothes, they found their strength waning.

Mr. Johnston finally managed to get Miss McGivern across the canoe and then attempted to propel the craft towards shore. He is a very strong swimmer but against such a wind and with a regular sea he soon discovered that he was making little or no progress.

He said that he then proposed that Miss McGivern remain on the canoe while he swam ashore and find assistance. This she consented to and he went on, saying that she felt capable of swimming ashore and would accompany him.

By this time Mr. Johnston said that his fingers were so cramped from holding on to the canoe that he could scarcely straighten them.

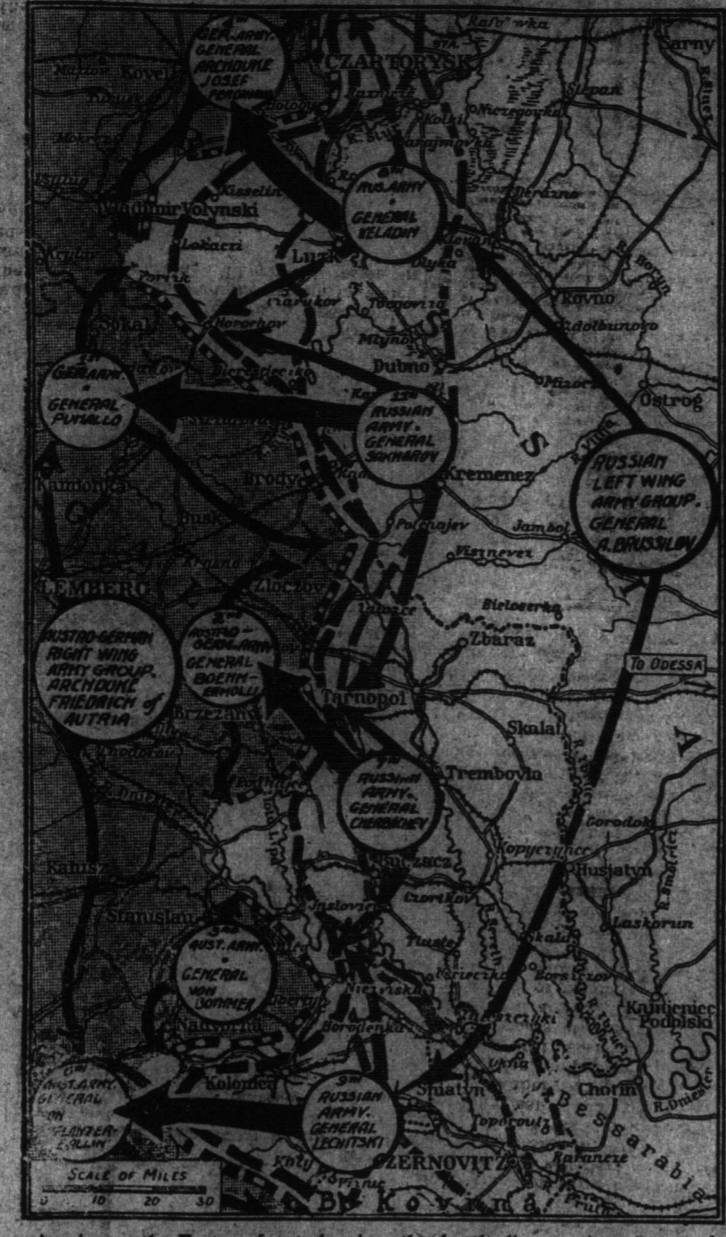
Miss McGivern Exhausted.

For a time they made very good progress but Mr. Johnston soon noticed that his companion was becoming unconscious. The seas continually went over their heads and before long Miss McGivern told Mr. Johnston that she was almost exhausted and was being seized with a cramp. He attempted to assist her and she became helpless and sank.

He grasped her and both went under the surface. They struggled along a few yards when they went under again. Mr. Johnston was now almost exhausted himself and when Miss McGivern went under again, while in his struggles to bring her to the surface again his be-numbed hands fell in their grasp and he lost her. Since that time Miss McGivern has not been seen and the never more saw the surface.

The water was deep and Mr. Johnston had barely enough strength left to make the shore. How exhausted he was may be learned from the fact that after he had dragged himself up on the shore he clung to the rocks in a unconscious state until he finally recovered himself sufficiently long to stumble along the beach a short distance until he came in sight of the other members of the party

THE EASTERN FRONT



Armies on the Eastern front showing the battle lines and positions of the opposing generals and forces.

as only yesterday he was sitting on the veranda of his home and up till then had been taking his usual walks around the village. He won many friends by his genial, bright disposition and he had gained and retained enviable popularity.

He is survived by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mercy Jones, also two daughters, Mrs. W. Tyng Peters, Bathurst, and Miss Florence Elliott at home. His four brothers and one sister have all predeceased him except one, viz. E. J. Ellison, of Berwick.

The funeral will be held on Sunday at Church of Ascension, Apohaqui.

Mrs. Elizabeth Estabrook.

Mrs. Elizabeth Estabrook, aged 98, died Saturday at 197 Main street. She was the widow of Abram Estabrook, who was a member of the firm of Estabrook & Ring, formerly wholesale grocers on North Ward. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. W. J. Lamb, living in Arizona, and one adopted daughter, Mrs. J. P. Estabrook.

Ellen Kearns.

After an illness that extended over a period of six months, Ellen Kearns died Saturday. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the home of W. J. Lamb, 107 St. James street, at 2:30, with Rev. H. A. Cady, of St. James' Episcopal church, officiating. Interment will be made in Fernhill cemetery.

WEDDINGS

Green-Stackhouse.

Wednesday evening at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. D. J. McPherson, Edward G. Green, of Springfield, Kings county, and Miss Edith M. Stackhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Stackhouse, of this city, were united in marriage. The bride was attended in a blue serge traveling suit with white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Green will reside in this city.

Holmes-Peters.

At the Anglican church in Gagetown Wednesday morning Rev. John H. A. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Nora Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sherman Peters, Glenora. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Ruby Peters and Miss Pearl Peters. The bridegroom was supported by Rev. Edward Bates, of Donkstown, and the Rev. R. Taylor McKim, of St. John.

Holland-Green.

St. Martin's, July 10.—A very pretty wedding took place on Thursday, July 4, in the church at Green, when Rebecca Hazel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Green, of St. Martin's, was united in marriage by Rev. Spencer Crisp, to Herbert Holland, of Bonfield, Charlotte county. The church was handsomely decorated by the young ladies of the place, while a march was rendered by Miss Edna Gamble. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Green, and Reuben Green, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The bride was becomingly dressed in silk chiffon over light blue silk. She wore a bridal veil, and was carried up the aisle by her bridesmaid, Miss Edna Gamble. The ceremony of wedding supper was served at the home of the bride. The large number of guests present, also the numerous presents received by both bride and groom, showed the esteem in which the young couple were held. They will reside in Penfield.

Brooks-Howe.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Howe, of Little River on the evening of July 10, their daughter, Edith Louise, was united in marriage with Albert William Brooks of Somersworth, England. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. N. Somers of Silver Falls, in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends. The bride was given away by her father, was beautifully gowned in blue silk and wore a bridal veil. A number of beautiful presents were received, among which were a piano from the bride's parents; silver knives, forks and spoons from James R. Howe; cash from W. Howe, brothers

CHARGE OF THE SEA WAS DESTROYERS' PART

DEATH FIGHTS TO GAIN NEW GROUND

great Adventures to Capture Bits of Broken Bricks in Bloody Fighting at Ovilvers

Town is Swept Flat to Earth; Above Ground and Below Ground Handful of English and Irish Soldiers Fought Parties of Germans to a Finish.

(By Philip Gibbs, in the London Chronicle.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 15.—At Ovilvers there has been fierce fighting today, which gained for us several important bits of trench and ground, lying up afterward with other separate points already won, so that the German stronghold is closely besieged.

The fighting for Ovilvers has been hard, bloody and desperate. Many men died to gain a yard or two of the earthwork. Great adventures have been made to capture some bits of broken bricks or to work round a ditch below the remnants of a wall. Under the steady drive of machine gun bullets sweeping all the ground, the men of our Cheshire and another English county in the north have crept forward at night with a few hand grenades and flung themselves against the enemy's bombing posts and barricades, and fought fiercely to smash down the sand bags and brickwork and get a few more yards of clear ground. They have captured some bits of broken bricks or to work round a ditch below the remnants of a wall. Under the steady drive of machine gun bullets sweeping all the ground, the men of our Cheshire and another English county in the north have crept forward at night with a few hand grenades and flung themselves against the enemy's bombing posts and barricades, and fought fiercely to smash down the sand bags and brickwork and get a few more yards of clear ground. They have captured some bits of broken bricks or to work round a ditch below the remnants of a wall. Under the steady drive of machine gun bullets sweeping all the ground, the men of our Cheshire and another English county in the north have crept forward at night with a few hand grenades and flung themselves against the enemy's bombing posts and barricades, and fought fiercely to smash down the sand bags and brickwork and get a few more yards of clear ground.

"It was about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon when the look-out reported boats ahead, and our light cruisers were the first in action. It was the Galata, I think that fired the opening shot, and from that moment the initiative rested with the British, except for the attack by the German destroyers which we repulsed.

"It would take some time to collect all the features of this engagement, but I am sure that historians will say that this was a whole as a whole it was one of the finest things in the annals of the British navy.

"I always knew that we had plenty of pluck, but I never realized we had so much gung as we displayed on this occasion. If there was any fault at all it was the one of small scale, as in attacking the opponents so mighty as to give hardly any chance of success. And yet many of them were winning through by their audacity.

"Oh Like Mad."

"Our destroyers were simply amazing. Directly they got the order from their squadron commander 'Destroyers to attack' they were off like mad, steaming thirty knots an hour, and racing up to within thirty yards of the biggest German battleship to dispatch their torpedoes. They were bound to suffer, considering the risks they took, for huge shells were being fired at them from the while, and any one of the big shells was capable of smashing them. But the hazards were justified by results.

"I saw four destroyers all converging at once on a German Dreadnought cruiser. They were travelling at top speed and stopping for nothing until they got within range. It was a kind of Balalaika charge on the sea, and the British destroyers were firing at the Hindenburg class, although I am sure it was the Hindenburg herself—was sunk by, I understand, the destroyer Oslaught during a night attack. The men he boarded, and they came up, and they caught the German battleship with a torpedo.

"As is bound to be the case in the present-day long-range fighting, the engagement was broken off from time to time because the ships lost sight of one another, but the British were always returning to the attack, displaying hunger for the fight.

Fatal Chance Shots.

"Nothing could have been finer than the way in which Sir R. Arbuthnot went in with his squadron, consisting of the Defence, the Warrior, and the Black Prince, to meet the German fleet on the whole German Fleet. His ship went down, but he kept practically the entire German Fleet at bay for a long while and did a tremendous amount of damage. If our battleships had been able to get up a little sooner the result of his daring would have been great.

"Admiral Hood manoeuvred his squadron of battle-cruisers magnificently when he was in the evening they went into action, and it was really bad luck that the Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible were lost, because they were purely chance shots which brought about their destruction. The armor would have withstood any amount of shell fire, but in each case a shell took the top off the turret and the explosion went down to the magazine, with the result that the ship blew up.

Invincible's Fate.

"The Invincible, which had sunk a German light cruiser at 5:45 p.m. after an action lasting five minutes, creaked a vessel of the Invincible class. The German ship was hit by the first salvo and was getting several knocks to every one she got home on the Invincible, when the shell came that caught the British vessel in the middle and sank in ten seconds. There were only six survivors, and when they came up they witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of both the bow and stern of their ship standing vertically in the water.

"Commander Danneberg and the others were picked up by a British torpedo boat after being in the water half an hour. The ship they had been fighting was subsequently sunk. The duel in this case took place at a range of 8,000 yards—comparatively short, but even so the light was so bad that one only sighted a boat at that distance. It was the mist that enabled the Germans to get away. They had a fearful hammering, from which it will take them a long time to recover. They had seven hundred battleships against our four, but they were always on the defensive."

N. S. STEEL DIRECTORS LEAVE ANCIENT COLONY

St. John's, Nfld., July 17.—Party of directors of the Nova Scotia Steel Company and friends who were visiting Newfoundland left last night by the cross-country train to return via North Sydney.

Yesterday St. John's saw the biggest military parade in its history. Nine hundred volunteers making the Third Battalion of the Newfoundland Regiment, attended divine services at the various churches.

Governor Davidson had a message today appraising him that his only two nephews Lieut. Robert Davidson of the Devonshire Regiment and Lieut. Lewis Davidson of the Dorsetshire Regiment were both killed in action last week.

Looking-glasses are usually to be seen hanging outside Dutch dwellings. These are so arranged that persons sitting inside can, without being seen, enjoy a reflection of all that is going on in the street.

VOL. LV.

ALL ENEMIES TO

Simultaneous

General British Forces in Renewal—Germany

London, July 17.—The British front on the British front both eastern and the French at Har renewed energetic Official despatch both armies. The sector, and are still Wood.

DEUTSCHLAND MATTER RAISED IN COMMONS

London, July 17.—The question of the possibility of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the status of the German commercial submarine Deutschland was raised in the house of commons by John Dillon, who asked the government to take steps to prevent the communications which had passed between the two governments and to undertake to keep the house fully informed of the course of negotiations in this matter.

FIGHTING WHITE PLAGUE

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in the parliament buildings at Quebec on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12 and 13. The gathering will be one of double importance, in that the fifth annual convention of the International Health Association will be held immediately thereafter.

Rotaries in Conclave.

Cincinnati, July 17.—The seventh annual convention of the International Association of Rotaries Clubs opened here today with more than 6,000 delegates present. Business men from almost every state in the union and a large delegation from Canada are in attendance.

10,000 Car Go Over

Ottawa, July 2 soldiers, principally Borden, are to soon, it was announced, that the necessary work has been completed. The units going to the front from the three from Niagara, Ontario, are to be sent to the front in the ten days.

"For the Blood is the Life."

WHEN YOU ARE ALL

With any effluvia due to impure blood such as Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Headache, Stomach, Bile, Biliousness, Scurvy, and all other ailments arising from impure blood, you will find relief in the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood and restore it to its natural purity. It is a blood purifier, and it is a blood tonic. It is a blood restorer, and it is a blood builder. It is a blood cleanser, and it is a blood strengthener. It is a blood purifier, and it is a blood tonic. It is a blood restorer, and it is a blood builder. It is a blood cleanser, and it is a blood strengthener.

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