

TO GAIN  
NEW GROUND  
... Bits of Broken Bricks  
... fighting at Ovillers

... Above Ground and Below  
... British and Irish Soldiers Fought  
... inish.

... what had been a great adventure with a  
... sporting chance became a deadly busi-  
... ness, with all the odds against our men.  
... The enemy's shellfire was concentrated  
... heavily upon this one bit of trench  
... away out in the open, and the ground  
... was plowed up with high explosives.  
... The machine guns were taken back, but  
... the British held on until at last only an  
... officer and six men were left. Those who  
... came back unscathed numbered in the  
... end only one officer and one man, with  
... the exception of a sergeant who stayed  
... behind with a wounded Irishman. He  
... would not leave his comrades, and for  
... thirty-six hours stayed out in this ex-  
... posed position, with heavy shells falling  
... on every side of him.  
... The Irishman was delirious and making  
... such noises that his friend knocked  
... him on the head to keep him quiet.  
... Every time a shell burst near him he  
... shouted out: "You've missed me again,  
... Fritz," but the sergeant himself kept  
... with him, and when the bombardment  
... quieted down he brought back his friend  
... and then went out to No Man's Land to  
... search for another one.  
... But let us not forget that our men  
... have no monopoly of courage in this war.  
... We have against us a brave enemy, and  
... again and again during this battle our  
... officers and men have paid tribute to  
... the stubborn fighting qualities of the  
... German soldiers.  
... "For goodness' sake," said one officer,  
... "get rid of that strange idea in the minds  
... of many people at home that we are  
... fighting old men, boys and cripples. All  
... the Germans we have met and captured  
... have been big, healthy fellows, well fed  
... until our bombardment stopped their  
... food and with plenty of pluck in them.  
... The courage of their machine-gunners  
... especially is quite splendid.  
... As far as food goes the watchword  
... of the German people is "soldiers first."

... 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 sub-  
... marine Deutschland was raised in the  
... house of commons by John Dillon, who  
... asked Lord Robert Cecil, minister of  
... war trade, to present immediately to  
... parliament 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.  
... Lord Robert replied that the corres-  
... pondence was proceeding and that it was  
... not in the public interest that it should  
... be published now. He would see that  
... the suggestion to keep the house informed  
... of the course of the negotiations was  
... fully considered.  
... "Will you see," asked Mr. Dillon, "that  
... parliament is not committed to a dis-  
... pute with the United States without the  
... house being given an opportunity of dis-  
... cussing the whole subject?"  
... Lord Robert replied:  
... "I do not think the house would wish  
... to give such an undertaking as that, but  
... I will present the suggestion to Sir  
... Edward Grey."

... 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 Canadian Public  
... Health Association will be held im-  
... mediately thereafter.  
... Rotaries in Conclave  
... Cincinnati, July 17.—The seventh  
... annual convention of the International As-  
... sociation of Rotaries Clubs opened here  
... today with more than 5,000 delegates  
... present. Business men from almost every  
... state in the union and a large delegation  
... from Canada are in attendance.

... Ripe Cherries  
... and  
... Lantic  
... Sugar  
... make delicious and  
... economical preserves  
... Order LANTIC SUGAR by  
... name in original packages  
... 10 and 20-lb bags  
... 100-lb bags  
... PRESERVING LABELS FREE—Send  
... full trade-mark for book of 24  
... gummed labels to  
... Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.  
... Power Bldg., Montreal

... 10,000 Canadians  
... Go Overseas Soon  
... Ottawa, July 20.—Ten thousand  
... soldiers, principally from Camp  
... Borden, are to proceed overseas  
... soon, it was announced at the  
... militia department this morning.  
... The necessary arrangements have  
... been completed to secure ships.  
... The units going to include seven  
... battalions from Camp Borden and  
... three from Niagara. No chaplains,  
... junior majors, assistant adjutants  
... or signalling officers will be in-  
... cluded in the ten thousand to go over-  
... seas.

# The Daily Telegraph

The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916 NO. 88.

## ALLIED OFFENSIVE STRANGLE-HOLD IS NOW SLOWLY BRINGING GERMANY TO HER KNEES ON ALL FRONTS

### ENEMY MUST RETIRE TO SHORTEN HIS NOW THINLY HELD LINES

#### Simultaneous Attacks on All Fronts Causing Grave Apprehension in Berlin

#### General Brussiloff Brings Up Crushing Forces From Stokhod to Attack Austro-Germans at Lipa—Successful Advance Brings British Forces in Line With French at Hardecourt—French Energetically Renew Offensive on Both Sides of Somme on Front of Five Miles—German Fortunes Hang by Thread on Eastern Front.

London, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counter offensive is still being fought out on the British front, the Teutonic armies find themselves again the object of a simultaneous attack on both eastern and western fronts. The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Hardecourt, the French offensive, which has been for some time in preparation, has been renewed energetically on both sides of the Somme, on a front of about five miles, thus far successfully.

Official despatches from the British and French headquarters tonight show a further advance by both armies. The British pushed forward their line about 1,000 yards north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector, and are still fighting heroically with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Delville Wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrees, and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 3,000 additional prisoners.

At the same time, according to Rome reports, the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians, at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga sector. Unofficial despatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Brussiloff has brought up crushing forces from the Stokhod to the Lipa to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiety as to their ability to withstand a continuance of the pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

Military critics here discuss the new situation which has arisen, pointing out that Germany is now compelled to act on the defensive, and they speculate as to how soon Germany may find herself obliged to make retirements in an attempt to shorten her extensive, but supposedly thinly held lines, especially on the eastern front.

German Raid Hospital. Petrograd, July 20, via London, 4.20 p. m.—The Russian official statement regarding operations on the western front says: "On July 18 seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zaminin, northeast of Baranovich. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and lazarette. Three persons on the medical staff were killed and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, ten were killed and twenty-three wounded. West of Babruisk, in the region of the Stokhod the enemy tried to advance near the villages of Outil and Arsonovichi but were repulsed. "An advance of the enemy in the region of Zymnich-Bilazor, southeast of Gorokhov, was checked by us. "The overflow of the Dnieper continued. Valleys flooded in the neighborhood have been situated through rivulets overflowing their banks. The slopes of the heights are so slippery that it is almost impossible to climb them. At many points bridges have been washed away. Turks on the Run. The official statement dealing with operations in the Caucasus says: "On the front in the region of Daweklik, we have driven the Turks from positions which had been previously prepared by them. During July 18 we some times our advance. West of Babruisk, Siberian Cossacks, during a counter-attack, sabred or lanced many Turks. We also took a few prisoners. "On July 18 we occupied the town of Kuz, an important junction of roads from Erzerum, Lhaputi and Khidimlino. "It has now been ascertained that at the battles southeast of Much, at the time when a Turkish division newly arrived from Armenia, was defeated, we took at the entrance to Kaltingorge a large collection of military stores. "In the direction of Mostul, on the night of July 17, the Turks commenced an advance with great forces near Revanduz. Our detachment has retreated to new positions. "In Persia, in the region of Henne, a lively duel has taken place with the Turks. In the region east of Kerman-shah there have been successful skirmishes with scouting parties. Near Ir-

havan we defeated and dispersed a considerable aggregation of Persian nomads, who were hostile to us. Russian Advance Over Nine Miles. Petrograd, July 20, via London, July 21.—The communication issued by the war office this evening says: "At some places on the Drina front there have been very heavy artillery duels. Artillery engagements also have occurred at several points in Volhynia. Enemy artillery has energetically bombarded our positions in the region of Zvenitchi, east of Gorokhov, and our lines further southeast along the Lipa and the Styr rivers. "In the Caucasus the offensive of our right wing is making good progress. Some of our detachments have successfully fought their way forward a distance of fifteen versts (about nine and one-half miles), taking some prisoners. Italians Score Successes. Rome, July 20, via London, 5.30 p. m.—Despite the handicaps of inclement weather, the Italians are continuing their pressure against the Austrians in the Trentino, and have scored advances in some sectors. The official statement of the war office is as follows: "Persistently bad weather has interfered with the activity of our troops and artillery, especially in the mountains. Infantry actions continue, however, and we made some progress near the Borcola Pass. "In the Brenta Valley we shelled a railway station at Marostica, where the station buildings and a troop train were hit. "At the head of the Seisera Valley, at Felia, during the afternoon of July 18, we made a brilliant raid east of the Mittahakof, causing the enemy to hurry up reinforcements, which were then shelled by our batteries. "On the remainder of the front, conditions are unchanged. "A hostile aeroplane dropped bombs on Timan, in the Upper But Valley, causing a fire which was speedily extinguished. Russian Bombardment Continues. Berlin, July 20, via London.—Hard fighting has been resumed in Volhynia, southwest of Lutsk. German troops, under Gen. Von Linsingen, are on the aggressive here at some points, and have succeeded in scoring advances. The Russians are bombarding the Teutonic lines along the Lower Lipa with increasing intensity. The statement on operations along the eastern front follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. The enemy yesterday resumed attacks during the afternoon on both sides of the road from Ekau to Kekkau (southeast of Riga) but was unsuccessful. He only increased his great losses. Strong reconnaissances by Russian patrols were everywhere repulsed. "Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Russian attacks in the district of Skrobowa (Baronovichi region), following upon vigorous hand-to-hand fighting, were completely repulsed. "Army group of Gen. Von Linsingen. In the bend of the Stokhod, north of Sokul, Austro-Hungarian troops made a brief assault, ejected the Russians from

(Continued on page 8.)

### THE CZAR AND HIS VICTORIOUS GENERAL ON THE EASTERN FRONT



Emperor Nicholas and General Brusilov, in conference, near the battle front.

### MORE OF GERMAN LINE CAPTURED BY FRENCH WITH 2,900 PRISONERS

#### Both Sides of Somme Now Occupied By Joffre's Gallant Troops

#### Great Quantities of War Material Abandoned by Enemy in His Retreat; Thirty Machine Guns Captured; French Consolidate New Positions so as to Hold Gains Against Enemy Counter-attack Which is Sure to Follow.

Paris, July 20.—The French forces have captured the entire first German position extending from Estrees to the height of Vermandovillers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. They have also taken on both sides of the river about 2,900 prisoners in today's engagements. The text of the statement reads: "To the north of the Somme we are consolidating the positions conquered by us this morning. "South of the Somme we extended our front of attack in the course of the afternoon, and captured the entire first German position from Estrees, as far as the height of Vermandovillers. "In the course of the fighting today, we captured, on the two sides of the river, about 2,900 prisoners, of whom thirty were officers. Three cannon, about thirty machine guns and important material likewise remained in our hands. "On the right bank of the Meuse we continued to progress by the use of the grenade west of the Thiaumont work. The total number of prisoners taken by us this morning in the sector of Flury was 300, including eight officers. Aeroplanes Active. "Aviation: Our bombing aeroplanes carried out numerous operations in the night of July 19-20. The stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brielle, and bivouacs near Asanens (region of Verdun), and the station at Basel (region of Amiens) were bombarded with numerous projectiles. Another of our aeroplanes similarly dropped eight shells of large calibre on the military establishments at Lorrach, northeast of Basel. "The Belgian communications. At various points on the Belgian front artillery action developed today, particularly in the region of Dixmude and farther to the south. Most Severe Shelling Yet. Berlin, July 20, via London, 6.48 p. m.—Repeated French attacks south of the Somme were repulsed by the Germans, the war office announced today. "The French and British artillery fire developed to a pitch of greatest intensity on both sides of the Somme. The announcement also says that a strong British attack north and west of Fromelles was defeated, the British being ejected by counter-attacks wherever they succeeded in entering the German trenches. "The statement says: "Between the sea and the Aisne there have been repeated vigorous firing and patrol enterprises. "Considerable British forces attacked our positions north and northwest of Fromelles. They were repulsed. Whenever they succeeded in penetrating our trenches they were ejected by counter-attacks. We captured more than 300 prisoners, among them some officers. "Admit British Gains. "On both sides of the Somme renewed fighting of a severe character is progressing. North of the river, after a strong attack, the British again penetrated Longueval and the Deville Farm. "The enemy had withdrawn before our counter-attack. "He is still holding a portion of the village and the farm. "Early this morning, on the whole front from the Poytrix Wood to the Somme, Anglo-French attacks began. The first strong assault was broken. South of the river, in the afternoon, the French twice attacked unsuccessfully in

(Continued on page 8.)

### LIBERALS OUTLINE FORWARD POLICY

#### To Appeal to Public, When Time Comes, on Broad Programme of Administrative Reform

#### Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Followers Take Progressive Step as Result of Careful Investigations by Competent Committees—Many Subjects of Great Importance to Canada Considered at Meetings of National Liberal Advisory Council

(Special to The Telegraph). Ottawa, July 20.—A forward policy of constructive legislation meeting national needs both for the present and for the reconstructive period after the war, is the keynote of the National Liberal Advisory Council meeting which concluded this afternoon. The forty representative Liberals from all parts of the dominion who were present had three days in very careful consideration of the various problems of statesmanship views confronting the dominion and which they believe Liberalism will soon be called upon to deal with even more directly through the responsibility of office.

The council is doing the spade work of study and investigation, drawing from the experience of progressive legislation in other countries and considering how best to meet the many pressing problems of national politics which are now going either unsolved or being referred by the present administration to the more or less fruitless expedient of royal commissions. A Definite Programme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers do not wish to come back into power merely through the loss of public confidence in the present administration. Liberalism has a definite and constructive programme of administrative reform in which to seek the renewed confidence of the electorate of all classes. It was with a view to advising with the Liberal leader as to what principles and what definite legislative programme could be offered as the Liberal policy that the present meetings of the advisory council have been held. The committees which have reported and whose recommendations have been endorsed by the general council have been at work since December last in studying the various subjects entrusted to them. These resolutions and suggestions will be submitted later on, if it is found practicable for the consideration of a dominion Liberal convention. It is planned to hold that convention before the next general election, if practical arrangements can be worked out therefor, and if the government does not spring an election before the arrangements can be made. The convention contemplated will probably take place some time after the next session of parliament.

Nine Able Committees. The subjects which have been considered by the council were dealt with by nine special committees appointed at the December meeting. A committee under the chairmanship of Hon. W. S. Fielding reported on problems of finance and taxation, urging a thorough review of the whole system of national expenditures, with a view to cutting down waste and extravagance and distributing taxation, both direct and otherwise, in such a way as to bear more equitably upon the general consumer. A committee on rural life and agricultural development, under the chairmanship of Hon. Sidney Fisher, made a number of practical suggestions for the amelioration of farming conditions generally, including a comprehensive programme of good roads development under the direct control of the provincial authorities, with encouragement and co-operation of the federal government. A committee on rural credits and banking, under the chairmanship of John Bain, of Ottawa, recommended the establishment of a dominion-wide system of rural credits with a view to making capital and loans for agricultural operations as readily accessible to farmers as it is now accessible through the banks for industrial operations to those engaged in manufacture, transportation, and commerce. In this connection a resolution was passed by the council approving of the principle of employing provincial banks to issue bonds against long-term mortgages on land, repayable on the amortization principle. The Returned Soldiers. A committee on the welfare of returned soldiers, under the chairmanship of H. B. McCreery, ex-M. P., Ottawa, recommended a federal board of capable men with agents at various centres throughout the dominion, having power to administer the provisions of the pension act, and with supervision over the re-employment of soldiers after the war is over; also that special preference should be given to returned soldiers in filling positions in the civil service, and also for free industrial and technical education to the returned men anxious to re-enter the industrial life of the country. A committee on technical education, under the chairmanship of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, presented a strong recommendation which was adopted by the council recommending a comprehensive national plan of industrial training and technical education under provincial and federal co-operation, including the distribution and resorption into industry of re-

turned soldiers after the close of the war. A committee under the chairmanship of S. W. Jacobs, K. C., Montreal, reported in favor of a dominion bankruptcy law, following the precedent of nearly every other country outside of Canada, and also recommending legislation giving more effective control over federal assets incorporated in limited liability companies, with a view to preventing frauds on innocent investors through stock watering or through the issuing of false prospectuses. Social Reform and Health. A committee on social reform and health legislation, under the chairmanship of J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, reported in favor of a federal measure of old age and mothers' pensions and national insurance as soon as practicable against sickness and unemployment. A committee on public utility under the chairmanship of Alexander Smith, Ottawa, made a number of recommendations as to the best methods of promoting the public utility for Liberal principles and policy. A committee on railway and transportation problems, under the chairmanship of Hon. George F. Gahan, presented a general report outlining the problems which have to be met. In view of the fact, however, that the royal commission appointed by the government will not make any report upon this subject until the next session of parliament, the council decided to wait until the data secured by that commission and its recommendations are presented before recommending any definite policy.

Before the council adjourned, a special committee was appointed to study and report at the next meeting upon the question of adopting proportional representation in Canada. This committee consists of Hon. Basil Dandurand, A. R. McMaster, K. C., and S. W. Jacobs, K. C., all of Montreal. The council also discussed at some length the question of more adequate control and development of Canada's nickel resources, especially with a view to preventing their being made use of by the enemy. It was agreed that the present conditions developing whereby Germany, through her merchant submarines, can take nickel cargoes out of the United States, demands much more effective safeguards than the government has provided. The whole question will be further studied, and an adequate national policy in regard to nickel will be announced later on by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The resolution adopted with regard to rural credits and banking pointed out that there were three practical ways of solving the problem of giving greater facilities to farmers and homesteaders for securing capital for settlement and development purposes. In the first place, there could be strictly co-operative companies or associations with unlimited or limited liability. In the second place, strictly governmental assistance might be granted through the medium of establishing provincial banks with land mortgage features. Thirdly, provision might be made through legislation for co-operative credit associations with initial government guarantees under some adequate supervision. The best solution would be found in the establishment of provincial banks with power to issue long term loans on bonds redeemable on the amortization principle. It was pointed out that the question of rural credits is already receiving consideration by the chartered banks of Canada and that possibly the situation could be met in part at least by allowing these banks to issue short term loans on land security. The committee was asked to continue its study of the subject and to report again at the next meeting of the council.

On the subject of taxation, finance and fiscal policy, the members of the council were agreed that the stand taken by the party in regard to the subject and to the doctrine of high protection, especially under the guise of "War Taxation," imposed to meet wasteful expenditures for domestic purposes. Free agricultural implements, free wheat, free flour and customs taxation so adjusted as to bear most equitably upon the general consumer for which the party has put itself on record during the past three seasons will be adhered to. The resolutions on soldiers' welfare and on technical education were as follows: Important Steps. The sub-committee on industrial training and technical education are of the opinion that, as the development of Canada's resources, her trade, commerce, and industries, and also the earning capacity and well-being of her industrial and resorption into industry of re-

(Continued on page 8.)



OFFICER WHO  
DARING  
IT AT FRONT  
ged to Drag Heavy  
Front Line Trench

Point He Demoralized  
Which Contained Nest  
Whole Battery Volun-  
Task.

Thursday, July 20.  
onsible for the taking of an eighteen pound-  
that point bombarding the German  
Edward J. Puddy, late sergeant of the 1st

said that St. John people would be inter-  
city, who left with the First Canadian  
the man in charge of the gun. Sergeant  
in the incident happened. Orders were re-  
to get volunteer detachments to destroy  
position known as Stony Ridge at Duck's  
wanted to volunteer for it, two guns were  
from the left half battery. These guns  
village of Givenchy. There the wheels were  
and, during the night they were taken  
yards from the concrete and steel top

ch had 100 rounds each of high explosive  
of his life. Lieut. Kelly's gun fired about  
ward, the result of a big German shell.  
other members of the detachment were bur-  
dug out later. The other gun escaped  
Needless to say the Stony Ridge was not  
very long afterwards."

Harry Muirhead, who went over with  
the first Canadian contingent, and now  
commands the 219th Highlanders, and  
Lieutenant Wallace Watling, of the  
148th, who enlisted with the 26th as a  
private and served with that battalion  
for several months before being called  
home to take the commission he now  
holds.

Major Hickey, on behalf of the citi-  
zens, welcomed the boys, and Lieuten-  
ant Colonel Muirhead and Lieutenant Wat-  
ling thanked their host citizens for their  
reception. The St. Michael's band  
played patriotic airs. His worship an-  
nounced that Lieutenant Cecil Mercereau  
had arrived in Halifax and would be  
home within the next day or two. Lieuten-  
ant Mercereau was severely wounded  
early in June and is coming home to re-  
cuperate. He went overseas with the  
first Canadian contingent.

Major Fisher on Leave.  
Major C. M. P. Fisher, of the 56th  
Battery, now encamped at Petewawa,  
arrived in the city yesterday to spend a  
few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
W. S. Fisher. Major Fisher, in speak-  
ing of the Petewawa camp, said that  
there were more men there this year  
than ever before, and that things were run-  
ning very smoothly. Without doubt  
it was a fine camp.

Private Hayes Returned.  
Private William Hayes, of the Marsh  
road, who left in the Army Service Corps  
with the first contingent, has arrived in  
the city on a brief furlough, and is visit-  
ing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry  
Hayes. Private Hayes was invalided  
on account of rheumatism, but expects to  
return to the front in a few days.  
He is receiving a warm welcome  
from his many friends.

Did Not Reach Front.  
Owing to an error in the issue of Mon-  
day morning, Private J. B. Rainford  
was represented as having been at the  
front, whereas he informs The Telegraph  
that he was forced to return to Canada  
after arrival in England, owing to ill-  
ness.

Tale of a Spider.  
When Mark Twain in his early days  
was editor of a Missouri paper, super-  
stitious subscribers wrote to him saying  
that he had found a spider in his paper,  
and asking him whether that was a sign  
of good luck or bad.

The humorist wrote him this answer,  
and printed it—"Old Subscriber—Find-  
ing a spider in your paper was neither  
good luck nor bad luck for you. The  
spider was merely looking over our paper  
to see which merchant is not advertising,  
so that he can go to that store, spin his  
web across the door, and lead a life of  
undisturbed peace ever afterwards."

AMERICAN COLONEL  
GIVES FREE ADVICE  
TO RHEUMATICS

SAYS IT'S SHEER FOLLY FOR  
ANYONE TO SUFFER  
THESE DAYS.

Rheumatism can't be cured so long as  
your system is weak and run down.  
You must first build up and get  
strength to fight off the disease.  
Ferrozone cures because it builds up,  
because it renews the blood and dis-  
solves the Uric Acid and the poisons  
that cause rheumatism.  
It is proved right here that Ferro-  
zone does cure.  
Col. H. M. Russ, of Edwards, St.  
Lawrence Co., one of the old heroes  
of the Civil War, was completely re-  
stored by Ferrozone. Read his state-  
ment:  
"I couldn't get around without a cane,  
and then only with difficulty.  
"Rheumatism took complete control of  
my limbs.  
"Suffering was more intense than hand-  
saws on the battlefield.  
"When my doctor had done his best  
I got Ferrozone.  
"The cause of my complaint was  
"Ferrozone gave me comfort at once,  
eased the pain and took the stiffness out  
of my muscles.  
"I am well today. Ferrozone cured  
me completely. I can jump and run like  
I did forty years ago."  
Be sensible about your case. If your  
present medicine is useless give it up.  
Don't experiment again. Ferrozone is  
known on all sides to be a supply today.  
The sooner you begin Ferrozone the  
quicker you'll get well. Price 50c per  
box or six for \$2.50, at all dealers,  
or direct by mail from The Cataract  
Co., Kingston, Ont.

AVE-SPRING SEALS AS  
BRITISH FORCED THE  
GERMAN SECOND POSITIONS

Philip Gibbs Gives Detailed Account of  
How British Accomplished Great-  
est Feat of the War

An Evil Spell is Now Broken With Advance  
—Highlanders, With Blood Set on Fire,  
Charge and Capture Positions to Skirl of  
Bagpipes—Many Germans Working With  
Medical and Ambulance Men in Attending  
British Wounded on Field.

(By Philip Gibbs, in the London Chron-  
icle.)  
over one shoulder. There was hardly a  
man among them who wore his steel  
helmet, though some carried them along  
to rifles, and others wore German hel-  
mets, and German caps.  
Germans Tend British.

Ambulances were waiting for them,  
and stretcher-bearers were busy with  
bad cases. The stretcher-bearers have  
done their duty as gallantly as the fight-  
ing men, and some of their own com-  
rades were among the wounded, but  
they have been reinforced by men who  
do not belong to the R.A.M.C., some  
stretchers being carried by men in grey  
uniforms with flat round caps, who walk-  
ed stolidly, looking about them at all  
those British soldiers and at those fields  
on the British side with curious eyes, as  
though everything was strange to them.  
They are German prisoners paying for  
the privilege of life and glad to pay.  
Later in the day there comes down a  
long column of the men not carrying  
stretchers, but marching shoulder to  
shoulder under armed escort. There are  
over 700 of them in this one convoy, and  
a living proof that the day had gone well  
for British arms. They are tall, sturdy  
men for the most part, and, in spite of  
their ordeal by fire, most of them looked  
in good physical health, though haggard  
and hollow-eyed, and a little dazed. It  
was a number of wounded among them  
who dragged wearily by the side of their  
luckier friends, but those who were badly  
hurt travelled with our own wounded,  
and I saw several of them on litters,  
with their heads on the shoulders of the  
men who had gone out to kill them, and  
down like the tide, but long before then  
I knew we had broken the second line,  
and our men were fighting on the high  
ground beyond. The village of Logueval  
was ours. Basentin-le-Grand, both  
village, and Basentin-le-Petit were  
ours. The gallant body of men had  
swept through Trones Wood, on the ex-  
treme right of the line, and patrols were  
pushing into Delville Wood and towards  
the highest ridge behind the broken Ger-  
man trenches.

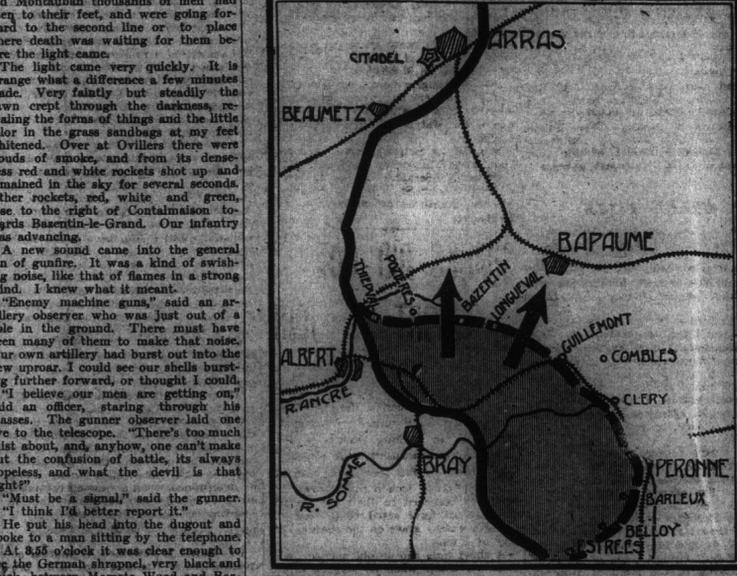
On the left our men swept up and  
beyond the Contalmaison line, which  
stands far north of the village, a veritable  
barrier, and our losses were not heavy,  
and our losses were not heavy. The Ger-  
man lines had been captured on a  
front of nearly three miles—and cavalry  
was going in.  
Fighting in Music.  
Scottish troops were among those who  
went first into Logueval, men belong-  
ing to famous old regiments, and they  
fought very grimly, according to the  
spirit of their race, with their blood set  
on fire by the music of the pipes that  
went with them. Before the light of  
dawn came and when our guns lifted  
forward, they rose from the ground, first  
north of Montauban, and went forward  
across No Man's Land towards German  
trenches.  
They had to make a distance of 1,200  
yards over open ground, and came at  
once under heavy shellfire and enfilade  
fire from machine guns. The Germans  
had used smoke bombs, and the ground  
was lit by the music of the pipes that  
number of the men fell, but others went  
forward shouting, and reaching the Ger-  
man line. In some parts the wire was  
not cut by our bombardment, but the  
Highlanders hurled themselves upon it  
and beat their way.  
Machine guns were patterning bullets  
upon their ranks, but not for long. The  
men poured through and surged in waves  
into and across the German trenches.  
Every man among them was a grenadier  
prowling about and with support  
coming up behind, it was with bombs  
that the men fought their way. The  
German soldiers defended themselves  
with their own grenades when their ma-  
chine guns had been knocked out in the  
first line trenches, but as they sprang  
out of their dugouts when the bombard-  
ment lifted and our men were upon  
them, they had but a poor chance of life  
unless they were quick to surrender.  
The German trenches in the second  
line are not so deeply dug and the  
dugouts themselves hardly are bomb  
proof.  
Infernal Birds from Big Guns.  
Along the German second line, be-  
tween Basentin-le-Grand, Basentin-le-Petit  
and Logueval, at the back of woods, shells  
were bursting without a second's pause,  
and in the great clusters they tore open  
ground and let out gusts of flames.  
Flames mounting rose and spread from  
the German trenches above Pearl Wood  
the dark night was rent with all these  
flames, and hundreds of batteries feed-  
ing fires. Every calibre gun was at work.  
Heavy shells, 16-inch, 12, 7, 8-inch, 4.7,  
came overhead like doves, and they  
flew birds, with wings that beat air  
into waves and came whining with a  
shrill high note and stooped to earth  
with monstrous roar. Lighter batteries  
far forward were beating a devil's tattoo  
—one, two, three, four—one, two, three,  
four, with sharp knocks that closed one's  
ears. I sat on a wooden box on the top  
of an old dugout in the midst of all the  
fury. There was a great gun to my left,  
and every time it fired it shook the box  
and all the earth underneath with violent  
vibrations.  
The moon disappeared soon after 8  
o'clock, and no stars were to be seen,  
but presently a faint glow of dawn ap-  
peared. The white earth of the old and  
disused trenches about me became vis-  
ible. A lark arose and sang overhead,  
and at 8.30 o'clock there was a sudden  
moment of suspense. It was the lifting

AND WHEEL TO WHEEL FOR 190 MILES!



Here is one of the big new guns used by the British to prepare the way for the new drive. The German trenches disappeared in dust before such fire.

THE SITUATION ON THE SOMME



This diagram is purposely drawn out of scale to illustrate the difficult position in which the Germans are placed by the recent British advance. The heavy black line shows the battle front before this offensive started, the shaded portion indicates the latest British advance. It is obvious that the German salient is seriously threatened and that if the advance is pushed much further the German forces to the northward must retire or be cut off. London critics expect an early retirement of the Germans to the Arras-Bapaume-Peronne line.

other yard or two, and at last they came  
up to the German line—and German  
riflemen sheltered behind earthworks and  
trunks of trees.  
The wood was captured again and  
then a queer kind of miracle happened,  
and it seemed as if those who had been  
dead had come back to life again. For  
the broken bulwarks of shelled trees  
came a number of British boys, dirty  
and wild-looking, who shouted out  
in their throats and big tears coursing  
down their grim faces. They were the  
West Kent who had first taken Trones,  
and then had been caught in a barrage  
of fire. With one officer, 300 men had  
cut themselves in to the roots of the  
trees on the eastern edge of the wood  
and kept the Germans at bay with ma-  
chine guns.  
Meanwhile a number of battalions,  
mostly English, but with some Scotch,  
were attacking the line between Lon-  
gueval and the two Basentins. They,  
too, found the fire terrific in places, but  
they went through it in a daring hurry,  
hating machine gun fire, and resolved  
to end it quickly. They stormed the  
German trenches and fought down them  
with bombs and bayonets. German sol-  
diers came out of dugouts and begged.  
As formerly, they came holding out  
watches, pocketbooks, helmets, anything  
they thought would ransom their lives,  
and when they had been taken prisoner  
made no trouble about carrying back the  
English wounded, but were glad to do  
it.

Boy of 19 in Charge.  
All was in darkness except when shell  
bursts lit the ground, and some of our  
battalions lost their sense of direction  
towards the Basentin Woods. Prisoners  
acted as guides to their own lines.  
Five or six of them unwillingly led the  
way back. A British officer of 19, a boy,  
who has only been in France a month or  
two, led one of the companies forward,  
because his brother officers had fallen.  
They went after him into the Basentin  
Wood, and others followed on into and  
through the heavy barrage of fire. So it  
was on the left, where other battalions  
were working pressing forward in waves  
to Contalmaison village and the ground  
beyond. The second German line had fallen  
before our men, and they were over it  
and away.

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening  
that some of the British cavalry came  
into action. They were men whom I  
had seen on my way up the battlefield,  
a small detachment of Dragoon Guards  
and also of Decoon Horse. They worked  
forward with our infantry on a  
stretch of country between the Basentin  
Wood and the Delville Wood, rising up  
to a high wood and then rode off alone  
in reconnaissance, in true cavalry for-  
mation, with their commander in the  
rear.  
Presently a machine gun opened fire  
on them. It was in a cornfield with  
German infantry, and the officer in  
command gave the order to his men to  
ride through the enemy. The dragoons  
put their jesses down and rode back and  
charged again, among the scattered  
groups of German infantry. Some of  
these prepared to withstand the charge  
with fixed bayonets; others were panic-  
stricken and ran forward crying "Fity,

BRITISH SHOW THEIR  
PLUCK BY MAINTAINING LINES  
CAPTURED FROM ENEMY

The Crucial Period of Great British Drive Has  
Now Come, Says Philip Gibbs

Gains So Dear Bought in Blood Can Only Be Maintained  
by Spartan Endurance—Boy Wounded Four Times, Twice  
by His Comrades, is Now in Hospital.

(By Philip Gibbs, in the London Chron-  
icle.)

With the British armies in the field,  
July 18—We are again in the difficult  
hours that inevitably follow a success-  
ful advance when the ground gained at  
the extreme limit of our progress has to  
be defended against counter-attacks from  
close quarters, when the men in exposed  
positions have to suffer the violence of  
the enemy's artillery, and when our own  
gunners have to work cautiously because  
isolated patrols of men in khaki may be  
mistaken in the dim light for gray-clad  
men in the same neighborhood. This  
period is the test of our good generalship  
and of good captains.  
The weather is rather against us to-  
day. A thick haze over the country-  
side is causing what naval men call "low  
visibility," and making artillery observa-  
tions difficult. Dead bodies lie on the  
high ground and see only the dim  
shadow form of places like Mametz  
Wood and other woodlands to its right  
and left, where the invisible shells are  
bursting. Our shells were passing over  
head, and I listened to their high whis-  
tling, but could see nothing of their  
bursts, and for nearly an hour an in-  
tense bombardment made a great thun-  
der in the air. Behind the thick veil of  
mist were falling the words of our  
men had to retire for the time, owing  
to the enemy's heavy barrage of high  
explosives, and we also were pounding  
the enemy's lines to the north of Basen-  
tin-le-Grand and Longueval, where the  
very close to our own lines, and the bat-  
teries were retreating upon the wood-  
lands which we gained and held during  
the past three days.

This woodland fighting has been as  
bad as anything in this war, more terri-  
fying than anything I have ever seen.  
Dead bodies lie on the ground, and  
beneath the trees and in the shell holes  
a wounded man, who crawled there to  
die.  
There is hardly any cover in which  
the men may take refuge from the shell  
fire. The Germans had dug shallow  
trenches, but they were covered up by  
our "heavies," and it was difficult to dig  
in again because of the roots of the  
great trees and fallen timber and masses  
of twigs and foliage brought down by  
British and German guns.

When our troops went into Trones  
Wood under a terrible fire they grabbed  
about for some kind of cover without  
much success, but some of them had the  
luck to strike upon three German dug-  
outs which were exceptionally deep and  
good. Obviously, they were built some  
time ago for officers who, because we  
haveaken their second line, may have  
thought the Trones Wood a fine dwelling  
place, and not too dangerous if they  
went underground. They went down  
forty feet, and panelled their rooms, and  
brought a piano down for musical even-  
ings. Further on, at the edge of the  
wood, our men found a machine gun em-  
placement built solidly of cement and  
proof against all shell splinters, and it  
was from this place that so many of our  
men were shot down. The enemy's  
gunners could be bombed out.  
One of the most extraordinary experi-  
ences of this woodland fighting was  
that of the English boy who now lies  
in a field hospital smiling with very  
bright eyes, and speaking of his home  
world seems to him like Paradise after  
an infernal dwelling place.  
He went with the first rush of men  
into Mametz Wood, but was left far  
behind in a dugout when they retired be-  
hind the second line. He saw some  
German soldiers passed this hole where  
the boy lay, and he crouched and flung  
a bomb down on the off chance that  
English soldiers might be there. It burst  
on the lower steps, and he was hit by  
a boy for the dark corner. He lay there  
day listening to the crash of shells  
through the trees overhead—English  
fired, not daring to come out. Then in  
the night he heard the voice of his own  
regiment, and he shouted loudly, but  
the English soldiers passed by, and he  
crawled out, and he was wounded again,  
and rescue him. He prayed for  
them to come, and when they came, cap-  
turing the wood completely and finally,  
these stars, and under their perpetual  
dugout and thinking the Germans might  
be hiding there, threw a bomb down, and  
the boy was wounded a fourth time.  
This time his cries were heard, and the  
monotonous repetition of his ill-luck  
ended, and the victim of it lies in a white  
bed with wonderful shining eyes.

Germans Were Afraid.  
German prisoners have stories like this  
to tell, for they suffered worst of all  
under the fury of bombardment, and the  
coming and going of our troops in the  
woodland fighting. I spoke with one of  
them today, one of the new British  
men whose number I reckoned as 800,  
just brought down from Basentin-le-  
Grand. He was a linguist, having been  
an accountant in the North German  
Lloyd, and he gave me the choice of con-  
versation in French, Italian, Greek or  
English. I chose my own language, but  
let him do the talking, and standing  
there in the barred wire entanglements  
and surrounded by hundreds of young Ger-  
mans, unshaven, dusty, haggard and war-  
worn, but still strong and sturdy men,  
he described vividly the horrors of the  
woods up by the two Basentins, where he  
and his comrades had lain under the  
bombardment. They had but little  
cover except with what could be scraped  
out beneath the roots of the trees, and  
trees crashed on them, smashing the  
limbs of men, and shells burst and  
buried men in deep pits. The wounded  
lay groaning under the great shells  
which pinned them to the ground, or in  
the opening where other shells were  
bursting.

From what I can make out some of  
the men retreated across the country be-  
tween Basentin and Delville Woods, for  
they were not men who were captured  
by our cavalry.  
"My comrades were afraid," said this  
German sergeant. "They cried out to  
me that the Indians would kill their  
prisoners, and we should die if we sur-  
rendered, but I said, 'This is not true,  
comrades. It is only a tale. Let us go  
forward very quietly with our hands up.'  
So in that way we went. The Indian  
sergeant closed about us and I spoke  
to one of our men for mercy for our  
men, and he was very kind and a gen-  
tleman, and we surrendered to him safely."

He was glad to be alive, this man who  
came from Wiesbaden. He showed me a  
portrait of his wife and boy, and cried a  
little, saying the German people did not  
make the war, but had to fight for their  
country when told to fight, like other  
men. All his people had believed, he  
said, that the war would be over in August  
or September.  
Over there on the one small village  
of Basentin-le-Grand our heavy howitz-  
ers had flung an amazing quantity of  
shells. On Friday morning the place  
was swept almost flat and lying to the  
left of its church and houses but reddish  
heaps of bricks and dust, twisted iron and  
the litter of destruction, yet there were many  
Germans living here when the men of  
some famous regiments came through in  
the dawn with bayonets and bombs.  
There was one great cellar underneath  
Basentin-le-Grand, large enough to hold  
1,500 men, and here, crouching in its  
arcades, were some German soldiers, who  
met our men and surrendered, and here  
also lay many wounded in their blood  
and unbandaged, just as they crawled  
down from the ground above, where our  
shells were falling.

If any man were to draw a picture of  
these things or tell them more nakedly  
than I have told them, because now is  
not the time nor the place, no man or  
woman would dare do so in a war's  
glory, or even the "splendor of war," or  
any of those old lying phrases which  
hide the dreadful truth.

CARDIANS NOT  
FOUND WANTING

The following letter is from Rev.  
Gustav A. Kuhring, chaplain at No. 8  
Canadian Stationary Hospital in France:  
"Even though we are for the time be-  
ing on foreign soil it must needs be that  
we remember the land that gave us birth,  
our fair Dominion of Canada. If in the  
past we have had our hearts swell with  
pride, how much more today when the  
whole world acclaims the valor of our  
sons and daughters tried and tested in  
the fire of human affliction we have by  
the grace of God, and the aid of our  
Dominion Day, July 1, 1916, marks  
a distinctive era in our sense of re-  
sponsibility for Dominion, and gratitude  
for the privilege of yielding our best  
for the cause of the progress of the race.  
"Life is too serious to waste any  
efforts at present in mere pleasant enter-  
tainments and so from the good angels  
and sisters come the suggestion that we  
subscribe first to purchase flowers to  
decorate the graves of our Dominion's  
heroes who lie in the cemeteries near by.  
No. 8 Canadian General Hospital are  
allotted St. Martin's cemetery, No. 3 Sta-  
tionary Hospital are allotted that at  
Wimereux. It was my good fortune to  
assist at Wimereux. At 5 a.m. the sisters  
of the order, under their perpetual care  
the market to secure the best of the  
flowers (none too good for our lads).  
"It seems as if all nature is in ac-  
cord with our work of love and affection.  
Flowers, such as grow only in sunny  
places, are in full bloom, and the sun-  
light, it is in this cemetery that our sixty  
young Canadian dead lie buried, whose  
graves we decorated today. One is struck  
with the great respect and care with  
which the French people have taken  
these graves, and under their devotion  
whether at Wimereux or elsewhere.  
Every completed row of graves is put in  
order and permanent rose plants are grow-  
ing these days. Each grave is distinctly  
numbered. Let the mothers of Canada  
for their comfort know that France looks  
upon their dead as her own and with  
that Celtic charity never forgets them.  
We place our tribute of love and affec-  
tion as we read aloud the names of our  
brothers and sisters gone from us and  
gave God thanks for their devotion at  
the same time commending the bereaved  
to the comfort of God, the holy com-  
forter. One stone especially claimed our  
attention because it bore such witness to  
brave hearts. I omit names. Second  
Lieutenant D. H. L. B., R. F. A.,  
190 Battery, died and nearly be-  
lieved son of L. and E. B., died  
February 10, 1915, aged 30, "pro patria."

"Speak not he is consecrated,  
Breath no breath across his eyes,  
Lifted up and separated  
On thy hand, Oh God, he lies."  
"We turned our faces back to duty  
with hearts warmed with affection for  
the slain and the bereaved leaving the  
fallen in a sure and certain hope of  
the resurrection. When the time shall (D.  
V.) come for our return from exile to  
the land we love surely it will be with  
quickened step and loyal hearts to live  
for the law of all laws, Canada our home  
and native land."

"GUSTAV A. KUHRING,  
"Captain and Chaplain,  
"No. 8 Canadian Stationary  
Hospital, France."  
July 1, 1916.

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Packet of  
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S. W. McCREADY, President and Manager. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at two dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICES—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company. Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

Day by day the Anglo-French bombardment on the western front has grown in intensity and whole reaches of the enemy's trenches have been battered out of existence. Under a terrific hurricane his nearer communication trenches have been obliterated, and whole villages, in addition to those now in the hands of the British and French, have been rendered untenable. Major Morath, the eminent military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, warns the people of the Central Powers that the Allied offensive is still only in its initial stage and the fact that he refuses to express an opinion on the outcome of the fighting is taken to mean that he has grave fears that the end may not be favorable to Germany.

The military correspondent of the London Times, who writes from the British Headquarters in France, says that the fighting now going on in the west is of a desperate character, and is likely to continue so. The British have got their first thrust well home, he says, and there is every reason to be most sanguine as to the result. At the same time he is careful to make it plain that no one is close to the situation understands the present offensive to be in the nature of an attempt to force a final decision, although it is the biggest offensive that the British troops have yet undertaken. His description of the battle along the ninety miles of front where the heaviest fighting is going on is thrilling. Among other things, he says:

"Woods are swept away as if a forest fire had raged through them, and almost every discoverable shelter where an enemy might hide has been searched out and pounded by our guns. And still it goes on mercilessly. There are doubtless particular positions which have been subjected to a severer and more concentrated fire, at one time or another in this war, than any individual point has received during the last four days. But never before has there been such a bombardment on the British front, so prolonged and over such an area. It is an amazing commentary on the vitality and the power of the contemptible little Army of less than two years ago."

In an editorial dealing with the report of this correspondent, The Times asks its readers to remember that Germany is still a powerful nation and that it will require time and patience and the sacrifice of many men to wear her down. The Allied offensive on the Somme, it says, is only part of a great scheme of "co-ordinated strategy," designed to keep the enemy engaged everywhere. It believes that our foes can never in the future hope to be so strong as they are today; that their strength is waning and that each day the Allies are increasing the pressure and hastening the time when they shall be in a position to dictate the terms of peace. The Times says:

"We rejoice, in particular, that the beginning of the battle of the Somme has given so much satisfaction to the French nation, which has perhaps not quite understood our recent silence and our comparative immobility. Having been asked to call, when the call came, we were ready. The word seems to have been given precisely at the right moment, and the results of our intervention are, we venture to think, already becoming visible at Verdun. Our Paris correspondent says that the Allied action in the north seals the defeat of the Crown Prince in the east. We believe this assumption, although perhaps a little premature, will in the end prove accurate. In the meantime, natural pre-occupation in the advance of our own troops has not prevented us from continuing to watch with respectful admiration the marvelous devotion of the defenders of Verdun, who have once more retaken the shattered remnants of the works at Thiaumont, and have successfully resisted almost overwhelming attacks."

The Times' military correspondent in another despatch to his paper comments upon the enemy's machine gun strength and makes the statement which, if one were not already familiar with the cruelty of the Hunns would be astonishing, that the German gunners deliberately fire upon the British wounded as they lie suffering on the ground. Here is a paragraph from his report:

"Another point to be mentioned in connection with the German resistance is the immense strength of their machine-guns. That, again, is not new; but it is only in such an operation as this, where we are attacking positions which the enemy has been laboriously preparing for nearly two years, that the value of their machine-gun equipment and organization is demonstrated in the fullest degree. Whenever their resistance has met with any success, the chief factor in that success has been the survival of their machine-guns in impregnable positions where our bombardment could not reach them. In several cases such guns were able to play on our troops as they came from the trenches, doing considerable damage, and instances have been reported to me in which the machine-guns were only silenced when we had reached the enemy's lines and the men manning the guns had been killed either with the bayonet or with bombs. I am sorry to say that the evidence is undoubted that the machine-guns played upon our wounded on the ground. I have today talked with several wounded men, who only saved themselves by lying in shell holes half full of water until dusk came and then crawling back to our lines."

Sir William Robertson, in an interview with the Associated Press, makes it clear that the Allies are not worrying about the progress of the war. The British chief-of-staff is no booster and he is very guarded in his predictions, but he leaves no room for doubt that the British generals are confident of their ability to defeat Germany.

The New York Post expresses a clear opinion along these lines. It declares that if the Allies were gaining no ground anywhere, they would still have every reason for encouragement as to their prospects. The distress in Germany and the continued agitation for peace, it points out, speaks volumes for the efficiency of the British blockade. The Post continues:

"For on all sides there are signs of distress in Germany. Today it is the extraordinary proposal of the Frankfurter Zeitung that there be a truce, so that half the German armies may vote on their liking. Yesterday it was the announcement of the fifty meetings to be staged by the German National Peace Committee for the purpose of 'making clear' Germany's aims in the peace conference. Every day brings news of greater economic stringency. The censor is permitting despatches to leave Germany stating frankly that the German soldier is now underfed as compared to his adversaries. In the home press itself the debating of peace terms goes on incessantly, one of the latest suggestions being that a new tariff wall against the present enemies be used as one of the German cards at the peace conference. All of this discussion of peace and this unrest are bound steadily to increase in Germany, particularly in the light of the falling back of General von Linningner's army in Galicia to defensive positions behind the Lipa—some forty miles in the rear of the line the Germans held when the Russian drive began."

Military writers attach great importance to the latest successes of the Grand Duke Nicholas. His capture of Baiburt—on the main road to Erzerum—a little more than fifty miles south of Trebizond—is a smashing blow to the Turks. The Boston Transcript's military observer has this to say of its significance:

"It was to Baiburt the Turkish troops withdrew when Trebizond was taken months ago, and raised there heavy defenses against the Russians. A natural fortress, Baiburt had to be reduced before the Russian advance could progress to Erzerum, its immediate objective westward from Erzerum. Manakhatun was also in the way, but the Russians took it in their first drive from Erzerum. The Turks recovered Manakhatun and a few days ago, the Grand Duke having re-entranced his armies and completed arrangements, retook the place. The fall of Baiburt clears the way for the attack on Erzerum. In this difficult mountain region there is no such thing as a continuous battle front. The struggle is between the Russian armies and isolated groups of Turks in high positions that easily leave themselves to defence. Erzerum, the next place to be reduced, is on Constantinople, is a similar position, and was picked by Von der Goltz as a strategic point of great importance. The fall of Baiburt will prove of first value to the Russian armies, as it is now possible to bring supplies from Russia to Trebizond and supply the advancing armies without interference of delay. Additionally it will probably be soon seen that the advance of the columns near Diarbekir will be pushed west rapidly."

Another military writer declares that the latest developments on the western front are highly significant. He points out that the equipment of the British army is better than anyone dared to hope for a year ago, and he makes some interesting comments on the use of cavalry by the British on the Somme river front in their thrust against the enemy's inner positions:

"The British did not use large masses of cavalry as they may when the third or last line of German trenches is taken (at most places the enemy has only three lines of trenches, but at some points, four or five, or even more); but employed a squadron of 1800 officers and men taken from the Prussian Guards. The enemy in the Fourth Army Wood has become demoralized. They were holding the advanced trenches of the third German line, and the British commander decided to try the effect of shock action. He hurled the dragons upon them. The cavalry went clean through the woods, turned about and charged again. They wiped out all of the Germans, capturing thirty, and killing the rest. The dragons then dismounted, dug in, and held their ground until the infantry in their rear had had time to consolidate their positions. They were then ordered to retire, the silent they were holding, being very vulnerable. The British took the whole of Delville Wood to the east of Langueval. The next great effort of the British will be the most interesting of all, and several days may be spent in careful preparation, for if successful it is certain to effect a marked change in the local situation, and possibly in general conditions, on the western front."

Recent reports with respect to the Russians who are now landing in France indicate that they came from Petrograd by way of the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Naval experts are inclined to think that thousands of these troops will be brought from Archangel now that the German fleet has been crippled by Admiral Jellicoe's ships. These Russians are being employed in the Champagne district and this leads to the belief that the Allies are planning to launch a terrific offensive on that part of the front before the snow fits.

A BEATEN NATION.

The hope has been expressed that the serious illness of the aged Emperor of Austria-Hungary that nation may sue for peace. It is no secret that for a long



Standing (from left to right)—Lieut. J. C. Berrie, second in command; Capt. J. H. Evans, officer commanding 65th Battery; Knelling (left to right)—Lieut. D. V. White, Lieut. R. Fraser Armstrong, Lieut. J. Douglas Winslow.

time the subjects of Francis Joseph I. have been anxious to end the war if they could cease fighting with honor. This no doubt has led to the belief in some quarters that as a result of the intense suffering among the people of the Dual Monarchy a separate peace might be made without much difficulty.

Most military observers do not think that such a peace is likely. In the first place they point out that a separate peace with Austria could be negotiated only upon terms dictated by all of the Allied nations, and it is not thought that Austria, as badly off as she is to-day, would accept such humiliation without further struggle. Again, the fact that Austria is practically under the domination of the Kaiser would seem to lessen the chances of a separate peace. When peace is made with Austria Italy's terms are going to be severe and Russia will be satisfied with nothing less than her full share of all that Austria-Hungary has to offer. Such terms would endanger the very life of the Dual Monarchy, but even if the Austrians were willing to make a complete surrender it is not at all sure that the Entente Allies, which are now traveling rapidly along the road to victory, would consent at this time. One military writer in this connection declares that "the easiest road to Berlin lies through Austrian territory."

"The war" has weighed heavily on Francis Joseph I. In a measure he did practically as he was told to do by Emperor William of Germany, but he and his ambitious nephew, Ferdinand, following the murder of the Hapsburg heir at Sarajevo in 1914, cried out for revenge and refused to consider concessions offered by Serbia. With Germany at his back Francis Joseph believed that the war would be short and decisive. Instead, it is dragging along with ruinous effects upon his nation and his allies. The Austrian armies have fallen down in almost every tight corner in which they have been placed. Their first invasion of Serbia resulted in a disastrous route. They have been severely beaten by the Russians on the eastern front and the Italians are gradually driving them from the Trentino. No one can safely predict to-day what the end of the Dual Monarchy will be.

SALISBURY'S MISTAKE.

It is much too early to speculate as to the claims the Allies are likely to make when the time comes for them to dictate the terms of peace, but already critics are pointing out some of the things which must be taken out of the power of Germany if that nation is not to remain a constant menace to the world's freedom.

There is Heligoland for example. We see now what a great mistake the generous Marquis of Salisbury made when he handed this island over to Germany. At the time of its conveyance Lord Salisbury did not dream that it ever would be converted into a great fortress, nor is it likely that anyone else in Great Britain thought so. But German ingenuity has made it one of the most strongly fortified positions in the world. As a result, the Germans have been able to raid English coast towns and carry on a naval campaign against British fishing and patrol fleets that would not have been possible without the protection of Heligoland.

As a German naval base Heligoland is admirably situated. More than twenty-five miles out in the North Sea from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, it is a natural defence against British warships. It is for this reason that naval writers declare that one of the first things which Great Britain must insist upon is the dismantling and destruction of the fortress. It is possible, of course, that Britain will demand more than that; that she may demand the return of the island itself to British authority.

THE NAVAL AIR MACHINES.

The full text of Admiral Jellicoe's report on the North Sea battle has just been received in America and clears up many things which were not made plain in the portion of the report cabled soon after it was given out for publication in the United Kingdom. One of the interesting features of it is the reference to the air service. After the battle the British newspapers emphasized the fact that Jellicoe's fleet was sadly lacking in

air scouts. There is reason to believe that this criticism was justified.

Admiral Jellicoe says that when he ordered up a scout from the Engadine the order "was carried out very quickly, the seaplane getting away at 8.08. Her first reports were received by the Engadine about 8.50." He adds that the clouds made it necessary for the pilot to fly very low in order to identify the enemy's light cruisers. This, of course, brought the seaplane within range of hostile guns and it was fired on again and again. Nevertheless the clarity of her reports were not interfered with and information of great value was given to the British commanders.

It is likely that as a result of the experience gained in this conflict the British, if they meet the German fleet again, will go into battle better equipped with air machines. It is not denied that the German Zeppelins were of assistance to the enemy in locating and reporting promptly the exact positions of the British ships, for Admiral Beatty, in his report, said: "Our position must have been known to the enemy, as at 4 a. m. the fleet engaged a Zeppelin for about five minutes, during which time she had ample time to note—and subsequently report—the position and course of our fleet." British naval experts have taken this statement under the most serious consideration and the North Sea fight and a different story is likely to be told of aerial activity in any further battles in which British warships may be engaged.

IN THE BALKANS.

While military critics do not consider it surprising that many people are asking why the Allied armies at Salonika remain passive, they see no reason for impatience or undue haste. It is explained that the 600,000 or 700,000 men which the British, French and Serbians have quartered there may be depended upon to do their full share at the proper time. In fact, it is pointed out that this army is already doing just what it was expected to do—prevent the establishment of a German confederacy, comprising Turkey and the Balkan states, as a foundation on which to build up a greater German Empire. It is likely to do more later on.

The lull in the fighting in the Balkans has caused much comment. It is probable that the drive which it is assumed the Allies intend soon to launch on that front has been held back to await the outcome of the Russian and Italian movements against Austria. In the meantime the presence of the Allied troops at Salonika has had the effect of keeping Rumania from being forced into an alliance with Germany and Austria and it has also prevented the King of Greece from betraying his people by linking them up with the Kaiser.

These are unhappy days for King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He cast his country's fortunes with what he believed to be the winning side, but to-day he is faced on the south by a tremendous Anglo-French and Serbian army, well equipped, and well rested. On the north is Rumania, which he knows is unfriendly. King Ferdinand is a shrewd man and as he looks to the future he must realize that the result of the next Balkan struggle, which is bound to come soon, is unlikely to be favorable to his cause.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Says the Toronto Telegram, Conservative: "Regret does not help the country that suffers through Sir Robert Borden's lack of ascendancy in his own Government. Regret does not help the Conservative party that is being dangled and drifted to its doom."

"Some of the consulting physicians of the Conservative party are inclined to blame the Dominion government for the defeat in North Perth," says the Toronto Star, which adds: "It is not always possible to keep Dominion and Provincial politics apart, and the Ottawa government is a source of anxiety to its friends."

In Robert B. Smith and David W. Mercereau the Opposition party in Sunbury county has two strong candidates. Like Westmorland, Sunbury has lost little time in getting ready for the fight for good government. Other Opposition conventions are to be held soon, and every county ought to organize and select

its candidates at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Foster and Mr. Carter, in their speeches Wednesday, again emphasized some of the features of the Opposition's able policy; the friends of good government should do their part and organize in each county and parish in the province. This government is rapidly going from bad to worse, and it must be beaten so soon as it acquires the necessary courage to seek a verdict at the polls.

Having paused for breath, the Russian armies are once more smashing their way through the Austro-German front. On Saturday they took 17,000 prisoners in Volhynia, and many more in the region of the Lower Lipa, and they are also punishing the Turks severely. Russia is a faithful ally.

More of the Czar's troops have been sent to France where their brothers already are covering themselves with glory on the firing line. Russia has the men to spare, and the experiment has proved that they fight as well on the western front as they do against the Austrians.

Commenting on the present positions of the armies on the main battlefronts, one military writer says:

"This is the first intimation the people of Germany have had that their armies are no longer sufficiently strong to hold the lines occupied by them. A few months ago German military writers were discussing the relative advantage of an advance in Courland, with Petrograd as the ultimate objective, or a drive toward Kiev and the rich Black Sea wheat lands of the south. Now, on a part of the front into which almost a quarter of a million German troops have been thrown to take the place of Austria's lost army of Volhynia, it is admitted that the line of the Teuton defence must be shortened."

In highly dignified language the Standard refers to "the snarling and snapping of the pack of small fry politicians and purchasable editors who oppose the Minister of Militia." Some of the more aggressive members of this "pack," the public will remember, are the editors of the Conservative Toronto Telegram, the Conservative Toronto World, the Independent-Conservative Ottawa Citizen and the Independent-Conservative Montreal Mail. Many of the most bitter critics of Sir Sam Hughes are to be found in the ranks of the Conservative party.

Hasty Green and Others.

(Ottawa Citizen.) Discussing the fact that the late Hetty Green had not left a dollar to charity and that her will was drawn up to escape the inheritance tax due under the law, a local contemporary comments on the attitude of a section of the American press in speaking respectfully, if not in admiration, of the late female miser. We are told that this is a bad sign. It supports the idea that more money means more to the American soul than it should.

We are a bit doubtful of the conclusion that this is a bad sign. It is a Canadian millionaire who is being left nothing to charity and it is discovered by the Ontario government that the deceased had attempted to dodge the succession duty. His estate was valued by the government and taxed as over twice its probated value. We do not recall any serious, or any, criticism of this Canadian.

Just two days ago there died in Pittsburg a woman who left an estate of over \$800,000. Her will decrees that her home, valued at \$750,000, be converted into a home for crippled children and that the rest of her fortune go to endow this institution which will teach domestic science and other arts. The newspapers speak enthusiastically of this woman. Which of these two women—Mrs. Green or Mrs. Martin—are we to take as typical of the American spirit?

A few capitalists of the New York City group have organized a Detroit, the colossal sum of \$200,000,000 in cash for his holdings in the automobile company which bears his name. He refused, stating that he would tear down the plant brick by brick and scrape the mortar of each brick before he would allow the industry to pass into the hands of capitalists who would water the stock and convert the whole industry into a stock-bbling game in accordance with the methods of modern high finance.

Does he represent the American soul? Are we to judge a nation by its actions as a government or by the attitude of its individual citizens? And if so, why not judge by the best that is revealed, particularly since we cannot afford consistently to condemn any other people in this way?

Canada's Fault.

(Ottawa Free Press.) It is quite correctly asserted by the Toronto Mail that even though the nickel to be taken back to Germany by the sub-Deutschebank is not Canadian nickel, it is the fault of this country that it will go to Germany at all. All the nickel refined in the United States may not be Canadian nickel, but by far the greater part of it is. Hence if Canada exercised sufficient restrictions over the export of its nickel, the United States would not have any to spare for Germany. Nickel in very large quantities is being used in the United States now. It is being used by the private armament factories and by the government arsenals, and in the navy yards of Uncle Sam. The United States depends for its nickel supply upon other countries, chiefly upon Canada. If, for the protection of Britain, this country saw to it that only enough of the metal went to our friendly neighbor, the United States, to supply her own needs, the United States would have none to sell. So if the Deutschebank carries nickel back to Germany, even though that nickel is from other fields than those of Canada, it will be because this country has not guarded carefully enough its rich treasure.

F. B. McCurdy, M. P., who is to act as parliamentary secretary in the militia department during the absence of Sir Sam Hughes, is a member for Queens-Shelburne (N. B.). Mr. McCurdy is a stock broker in Montreal, but is a Blue-nose by birth. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1875 and educated in the public schools. For some years he was in the banking business and then left in 1901 to form a stock brokerage firm. Mr. McCurdy is an ex-president of the Halifax Board of Trade, and was elected to the house of commons in 1911. He is a director of several corporations, including the Eastern Trust Company, the Nova Scotia Car Works, and the McLeod Pulp Company.

SIR WILFRID'S FINE RECRUITING WORK

Has Done Much That Sir Robert Borden and His Ministers Ought to Have Done—The Injury That the Dominion Government's "Two Left-Hand Spouses" Are Doing in Quebec.

Ottawa, July 15—In round numbers the voluntary spirit has brought out some three hundred and fifty thousand Canadian soldiers. The same spirit, whetted by recent victories of the Allies on the western front, will probably bring out fifty thousand more before the fighting part of the war is over. Four hundred thousand men is five per cent. of the total population of Canada, about nine per cent. of the total male population, about forty-five per cent. of the male population between the ages of sixteen and forty-five—all this without registration, compulsion or other arbitrary aids to enlistment. This is a mighty good showing, considering that the war is three thousand miles away. It is as good a showing as that of Australia, which has received a great deal of praise in the newspapers.

Moreover, bearing in mind the fact that perhaps seventy per cent. of the first contingent were British, the showing made by Quebec is quite as good as that made by the English speaking provinces of Canada. The British born among the colors, it was their mother calling, England has a history of many wars behind her. She has taught her sons that war is still a factor in human affairs. Young Englishmen are brought up to believe that war is never very far away. There is no knowing when the foreign policy of Great Britain may need defending. The man born in England feels that war is in the air almost any time and that he may have to bear his share in a calamity that is always imminent. Such is the atmosphere and training of the Englishman born "at home." This explains why the British born the world round simply tumble over themselves to rally round the old flag.

Native born Canadians, French and English, have been brought up on another plan. They have been taught that war is foolish, a relic of savagery, a hang-over from the Middle Ages with which this continent is not concerned. It comes as a shock to them that all the people in the world are not as reasonable, not as advanced in pacific ideas as they are. It takes some educating to make them understand that as long as "civilized" Europe is short on common sense and long on Kings made in Germany, the world is liable to be jolted out of shape by some throw-back to the age of Atlantis. But when the average

young Canadian once realizes that he feels it his duty to do something to save the world for his children and his children's children after him. This explains why the native born Canadians were as slow at the start as they were eager afterwards to join the colors. It took a little time to dispel their amiable delusions.

Once convinced, Canadians of all races and creeds showed a cheerful willingness to do their duty. Quebec no less than the rest. It is not the purpose of this article to go into figures, but any honest analysis of statistics will not hesitate to admit that Quebec recruiting has done as good as most and better than some. It shows up quite as well, for instance, as that of the maritime provinces, whose loyalty has not been impugned even by the Toronto News. The Toronto News by the way, is bound to make it the better reason, because it has a bilingual agitation to foment. If Mr. Henri Bourassa, and Colonel Armand Lavigne, the two left-hand spouses of the Borden government, could only be spiked, recruiting would have still greater success in Quebec. Mr. Blondin, too, a Nationalist colleague of Premier Borden, whose opinion is, or was, that the Union Jack would look better if it had a few holes shot in it, could help some by uttering ever and anon a few kind words in Quebec on behalf of the Allied cause. But Mr. Blondin confines himself to exhibition performances in Toronto, where there are no Nationalist votes to lose. Incidentally, the Borden government was busy enough closing up an Ontario eddy who objected to further recruiting, but let Mr. Bourassa's further babble sedition quite freely.

Str. Wilfrid's Fine Work. Owing to his inorganic marriage with Mr. Bourassa and his little group of treason-brothers the Borden government has not been able to do all it might have done in Quebec to encourage recruiting. As a matter of fact, the encouraging has been left largely to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose loyal and patriotic record has no come-back to it. When the history of this war comes to be written, the noble part Sir Wilfrid Laurier took in exhorting his fellow countrymen will get full credit.

H. F. GADSBY.

BIG SHELL ORDER FOR CANADIAN FACTORIES

Ottawa, July 18—The announcement today that the Imperial Munitions Board has received from the British government further orders for \$35,000,000 worth of heavy shells for delivery early in 1917 brings the total of British orders in Canada for shells and high explosives up to over half a billion dollars. The new order includes mainly six-inch and 9.2 inch shells. So far Canada has delivered a little over \$200,000,000 worth of shells. At the present time deliveries are averaging nearly \$1,000,000 worth per day.

The Point of Knowledge.

(Buffalo News.) I had a hundred dollars once—A fortune pretty near! I kept it till I met a chap Who whistled in my ear: "Where a river and a railroad meet A city sure must grow; I have a site like this!" and—well I let the hundred go.

The Booklover.

(Punch.) By Charing Cross in London Town There runs a road of high renown, Where antique books are ranged on shelves As dark and dusty as themselves.

And many booklovers have spent Their substance there with great content, And vexed their wives and filled their homes With faded prints and massive tomes.

And ere I sailed to fight for France There did I often woo Romance, Searching for jewels in the dross, Along the road to Charing Cross.

But booksellers and men of taste Have fed the towns the Hun laid waste, And within Ypres Cathedral square I sought but found no bookshops there.

What little hope have books to dwell 'Twill Flemish mud and German shell; Yet have I still upon my back, Hid safely in my haversack,

A tattered Horace, printed fine (Anchors and Fish, the printer's sign), Of sage advice, of classic wit; Much wisdom have I gained from it.

And should I suffer sad mischance When Summer brings the Great Advance, L'pray no cultured Boech may bag My Aldus print to swell his swag.

Yet would I rather ask of Fate So to consider my estate, That I may live to loiter down By Charing Cross in London Town.

A Blue Outlook.

(New York World.) It may be that the ten-year-old Prince William of Germany, upon whom the title of lieutenant has been thrust at a time when his country is in the midst of a disastrous war, will live to emulate his grandfather forty years hence by leading Germany through a similar bloody experience. Of it may be, by that time the German people will have taken cool of their own affairs and dispensed with the glorious services of their Hohenzollerns.

Precept and Practice.

Wilson—"I despise a hypocrite." Thomson—"So do I."

Wilson—"Now, take Jackson for example, he's the biggest hypocrite on earth! I despise that man!" Thomson—"But you seem to be his best friend!" Wilson—"Oh, yes! I try to appear friendly towards him. It pays better in the end, you know."

A Patient Crew.

Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the last opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they're been trying and trying to lift out that big weight and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

A Different Matter.

"Jack is in love with you." "How absurd!" "That's what I said when I heard it. You mean thing!"

Two Good Opposition

Burton, N. B., Jr. In their historic court reluctance of an obediently selected Robert-dates to contest the case so they paid a great most recognize and be at a conference of opportunity, he consented to be limited. Today the showed it by nominating the last gasp." Mr. S.

So the ticket nominator Robert B. Smith of Councilor Junction. Borden men are well known in Mr. Smith has large and Mr. Mercereau, and other connections. The convention was one and included from every parish in the exception of Northfield from that Parish in the long journey by driving highways, but if the shiretown and No any degree with those the country the reason formed a nominating H. Smith was elected Captain Ferris, Robert Trimble, McSheffrey, David Wood, Wm. J. and Charles Gilmour, LeRoy Duplessis, Luke J. Sanderson from Glad Seelye and Geo. W. F. ville, and J. R. Rand from Sherburne, Allan, secretary-treasurer, and after election their chairman reported to the convention Smith and David W. J.

That Friday, August, victory of the Great Britain, be most religious and intense that the several brand day as an occasion to in connection with the Fund was the substantial passed at a meeting committee of the of the Canadian Province. The meeting was sentatives from the in the province. Amance were His Honor nor Wood, Hon. J. Thorne, Dr. A. P. J. H. Frink, Miles Allen, Premier Clark, die, E. A. Schofield, Allan, secretary-treasurer, branch, and Professor vidual organizer.

MAKE AUGUST A BIG DAY

Easygoing "What kind of a the interest in the Great Britain, be most religious and intense that the several brand day as an occasion to in connection with the Fund was the substantial passed at a meeting committee of the of the Canadian Province. The meeting was sentatives from the in the province. Amance were His Honor nor Wood, Hon. J. Thorne, Dr. A. P. J. H. Frink, Miles Allen, Premier Clark, die, E. A. Schofield, Allan, secretary-treasurer, branch, and Professor vidual organizer.

Washington, July day adopted the programme of the vote. It provides for write money and all classes, and for and four battle cruise year.

An Ideal Farm

Around the farm ever you have wind, wear and write money and all classes, and for and four battle cruise year.

Ever Elastic Paint

Carbon paints are the best in the world. It is the life of a good painter. Wonders are done with your own paint.

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this our "bit" by fitting women for the work.

Carroll's Patent

Carroll's Patent, Halifax, N.S. See the advertisement for more details.

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ADIAN SION GREAT... OPTIMISM

ins; All Are Glad to... Their Injuries... Boy Forgets His Wound... Being Once More Per... etween White Sheets... did Example.

which has grown out of the present... by the Canadians who at present lie griev...

describing his wounds, which are serious, white, clean sheets again. The pleasure in civilized conditions seems to have...

anner in which these lads bear their... bled and disfigured for life. The letters... than those written by men in the full vigor... ample is indeed inspiring and gives the... orale of the Canadian boys at the front...

shot, all nice road and pine tree lanes, big lights with electric lights, and all the... I got back to my eight days' leave. After traveling from 7 o'clock the morning... before, had to start on a move at 8, so you see how much rest I got... after my trip. I stayed at that place for... a week and made another move and ex... pect to move again. Well, we saw a lit... tle fun last evening. The Germans were... shelling a town about a mile and a half... away and they were giving it some dose... Then to show them what our side could... do, we went to our own machine guns and... brought down three of their balloons. The... first two came down together, all safe, and in about a minute down came... the third, also in flames. They hailed... down their fourth in a hurry. Then our... artillery commenced fire and kept it... up nearly all night. About this time it... started to rain, and it just poured, with... the result that I had to pick up my... bed and walk.

This was about 1 o'clock in the morn... ing when he was alive, and it rained fast... so I had to seek higher ground. I finally... finished my night on the bench where we... eat our meals. (Next night) I have taken up my old... position for tonight again, but made my... self a bunk in the tent camp, and it... likes. But I would rather it would... not, as we have had enough rain for... June; but through it all I have my good... health, for which I am very thankful. I... really must close for this time, with... love to all.

From Her Brother. Corporal Evans was among the first to... answer when the call was sounded for... men. He left St. John on August 28, 1914, went to Valcartier camp, and later... the same year, sailed for England. In... February, 1915, he went over to France, where he has been on active service ever... since.

Gunner David Evans of the Canadian... Reserve Artillery, stationed at Shorncliffe, in a letter to his sister, says: When I was at Bramshott camp, Wil... son visited me, and we went out to Al... fred Tennyson's house, it is five miles from Bramshott Camp. The room in which he did all his writing is just the... same as when he was alive, the same... chairs, ink-stands and pictures are in the room. It is a very pretty place, al... most at the top of a high hill, looking... down on a valley that extends for about... twenty miles. I am in a tent with... fellows who are all nice. One is Prince... Edward Islander, and the other seven are Canadian Scotch. On my way down to Bramshott camp I stopped in London for a day and a night, and had a dandy... time. I suppose before you receive this... letter the twelfth of July will be passed. Well I was home for the last 12 weeks and I expect to be home for the next 12 weeks. I am in the artillery now. I got... tired of being a soldier, and I did not... see any chance of getting to France. I like this place better than I did Bramshott. It is alongside of the water... and only a few minutes walk from the... beach. I received a letter from Frank from Folkestone. I was down there yesterday and had a great day; saw two of the fellows from the 55th Battalion, and they told me that most of that batch of... men were in France and that quite a few of them have been killed.

Thought Dead Is Alive. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Miller of 87 Chesley street have been made happy by the receipt of a letter in the last English mail from their son, who had been reported killed. They had received official notice that their son, Pte. George W. Miller, of a New Brunswick unit, was suffering from shell shock and had entered a hospital in France. The next news they received came through a letter received by friends from a man at the front who announced that Pte. Miller had died in the hospital. It was not until they received the letter from their son, telling of his arrival at a hospital in Edmonton, England, that they learned that he was still alive. They have also received a reassuring letter from Chaplin Kuhring, who has been to see him in the hospital.

The matter of a bill of \$11,500, of George L. Harris, of Ottawa, against the estate of his father, the late C. P. Harris, comes before a board of arbitration at Montreal on next Monday afternoon. The board is composed of M. G. Teed, K. C., St. John, for the C. P. Harris estate; W. H. Hazen, J. C. P. Harris, for the C. P. Harris estate; and Judge Cockburn, of St. Stephen, an arbitrator chosen by the other two.

AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer permanent position and liberal pay to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

WE Offer the very best terms in the business to reliable, energetic agents. Exclusive stock and territory. Cash payments weekly. Our agencies are valuable. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto (Ont.)

WANTED. CAPABLE Housemaid. Apply with references, Mrs. George McAvity, 66 Orange street.

COOK and Kitchen Girl wanted. Ten Eyck Hall. Telephone Man. 1020.

THIRD CLASS female teacher Pleasanton school, District No. 8, Blissett Parish. Apply, stating salary, H. L. Graham, Secretary Trustees, Ennisville, Queens Co., N. B., R. R. No. 2, 7-22

WANTED-First class female teacher or second class male. Apply to Geo. L. Gould, Forest City, York Co., N. B. 45118-7-22

SECOND class teacher, District No. 7, Damascus. Apply, C. F. Langstroth, French Village, Kings county, 44891-7-22

WANTED-First or second class female teacher (Protestant preferred) to take charge Sisson Ridge school commencing term. Apply, stating salary, Briggs, Secretary Trustees, Sisson Ridge, Victoria county (N. B.) 44643-7-22

WE handle Spruce Pulwood and would be glad to dispense of yours for you. We buy direct consignments and can give you best market price. Write us what you have, and what you will have. J. F. Gerrity Co., Bangor (Me.) 44453-7-22

BIRTHS. DYKEMAN-To Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dykeman, 186 Adelaide street, July 16, a son.

MARRIAGES. MELROSE-McGOWAN-In St. David's church, St. John, July 18, by Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, Robert Melrose to Margaret Lillian daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. McGowan.

EVANS-HOWE-On July 18, 1916, at Queen square Methodist church, by Rev. Hammond Johnson, William Russell Evans to Anne Donnell Howe, daughter of A. D. Howe, of this city.

STRICKLAND-At Lancaster on the 18th inst., Harvey J. Strickland, aged 86 years, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn.

ANTHONY-Red Head, on July 18, Henry Anthony, aged 98 years, leaving his wife, five sons and two daughters.

THEALL-Suddenly, in this city, on the 18th inst., Frank L. Theall, in the 82nd year of his age.

SWIM-In this city, on July 18, Mrs. Adelaide Swim, wife of Rev. Gideon Swim, leaving her husband, three daughters and one son, also one brother.

Patrick Pyle, leaving his wife, one son and one brother to mourn. (Boston, Haverhill, Mass., and Portland, Me., papers please copy.)

DEATHS. LYNCH-Killed in action in France, on June 27, John Joseph Lynch, son of Timothy and the late Ellen Lynch, of West St. John, leaving his father, one sister and one brother to mourn. (Montreal, Boston, Brooklyn, N. Y., and P. E. Island papers please copy.)

HAMM-In New York City, July 8, Amelia, beloved wife of David Hamm, Narrows, N. B., aged 49 years. Her husband, two children, father and two sisters survive. (Boston papers please copy.)

WARK-In this city, on the 18th inst., Catherine, widow of Alexander Wark, in the eighty-sixth year of her age, leaving one daughter to mourn.

RUSSELL-In this city, on the 18th inst., at his residence, De Monte street, West St. John, Peter P. Russell, aged fifty years.

DRAPER-On the 10th inst., at his residence, Dalhousie Junction, William Draper, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn.

ELLIOTT-Entered into rest, in this city, at the General Public Hospital on Monday, July 17, Mrs. Mary Elliott, wife of the late George Elliott, leaving one sister and three children to mourn.

BLANCHE-In this city, on July 16, Mrs. Helen, wife of Thomas Blanche, leaving her husband, four daughters and one son.

WILLIAMS-Entered into rest, on the 17th inst., at his residence, 360 Main street, John Piant, aged 68 years, leaving a loving wife and one son to mourn.

WOOD-TERRY-At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on June 19, 1916, by Rev. Wm. Duke, William Joseph Wood to Miss Lou Josephine Terry, both of this city.

HURTT-O'LEARY-At Mintio by Rev. E. J. Conway, Private A. D. Hurtt of 145th Battalion to Miss Catherine O'Leary.

HAINES-TURNBULL-At St. Paul's church, Rotchasy, Wednesday, July 19, at 1:30 p. m., by Rev. Canon Daniel, assisted by Rev. Wm. R. Hubbard, Emma Arnold, daughter of Eber Turnbull of Digby (N. S.), to Herbert Yelverton Haines, son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Haines, Fort Pitt House, Rochester.

GARD OF THANKS. Mrs. John Arneau and family, 244 Sydney street, wish to thank their many friends for cards and floral tributes and expressions of sympathy to them in their bereavement.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Str And (Nor), 1,500, from Sydney (N. S.) to load nails and wire. July 18-Sch Willie Maxwell, 260, Belves, from New York, cargo coal.

Sailed. Wednesday, July 19. Str Manchester Port, Stott, 2,603, nails and lumber for Manchester (Mass) and laths for Philadelphia.

CANADIAN PORTS. Liverpool, July 14-Cld, sch Unio, O'Hara, Halifax.

Passed south-Sch Annie M Parker, for Gloucester, July 17-18, sch Strathmore, for St. John, N. B.

Parishore, July 14-Ard, sch Klondyke, Ogilvie, Calais; Prescott, Bulleywell, River Hebert; Levuka, Ogilvie, Little Bass River.

CHARTERS. Scammell Brothers, New York, under date of July 15, have this to say of charters.

BRITISH PORTS. London, July 17-Ard, str Mount Temple, Montreal.

Liverpool, July 17-Ard, str New York, New York; Orduña, do.

London, July 17-Ard, str Andasia, New York.

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London, July 17-Ard, str Mount Temple, Montreal.

Liverpool, July 17-Ard, str New York, New York; Orduña, do.

towing barges; San Joaquin and Washington, Boston for Norfolk. July 16-Sld, schs Sarah Eaton (from New York), Calais; Fred C Balano (from do), Eastport; Jessie Ashley (Br), from do for Bridgetown (N. S.); William Jones (from do), Halifax; Morton (Br), from Perth Amboy for Vellore (Nfld).

Philadelphia, July 16-Cld, str Manchester Merchant, Manchester.

Port Spain, June 27-Ard, schs Georgia, Glick, Owen, Demarins; Gladys B Smith, McGinley, Halifax.

Boston, July 16-Ard, strs Canadian, Liverpool; Mantham, Manchester; E. City Island, New York for London (Conn).

New York, July 16-Ard, schs Sarah L Davis, Machias; Genevieve, Dorchester (N. B.).

Rosland, July 16-Ard, schs Calvin Harris, New York for Halifax; Ida B Gibson, Bangor for New York.

London, July 16-Sld, sch Metheseec, In-gamport (N. S.).

New York, July 16-Ard, str Saxon, Liverpool.

Boston, July 16-Ard, str Anglian, London.

Boothbay Harbor, July 17-Ard, sch T. W. Allen, Port Grenville (N. S.), for Salem; Edith McIntire, Stockton for New York; Lucy May, do for Boston; Lillian, Machias for Warrham.

Boston, July 17-Ard, str Glenmont, Sydney.

Boothbay Harbor, July 17-Ard, sch T. W. Allen, Port Grenville (N. S.), for Salem.

Portland, Me, July 17-Ard, str Sleightrecht (Dutch), Rotterdam; Moorehead, Chatham (N. B.).

New York, July 18-Ard, star Fredrick VIII, Copenhagen.

CHARTERS. Scammell Brothers, New York, under date of July 15, have this to say of charters.

A moderate amount of business was done in steamers charting, including several boats for grain for Aug-Sept delivery.

Additional tonnage is wanted for gain for forward loading, but the requirements in all other trades are yet limited.

The sailing vessel market was quiet in all trades, due principally to the shortage of vessels suitable for off-shore business.

Tonnage is in demand for petroleum, lumber, etc., to trans-Atlantic ports, for coal, lumber, etc., to South American and West India destinations, and for tires and lumber coastwise.

Rates held steady at about the basis of last previous charters.

Several charters are reported: Br. str Waverley, (previously) grain, Montreal to Dublin; Br. sch Avonia, St. John to Las Palmas, lumber, 200; Br. sch, Marquette, (previously), Paroboro to N. E., do, at about the same rates.

Br. sch Hartney W, same; Br. sch, Earl of Aberdeen, same; Sch. Carrie E. Look, Philadelphia to Halifax, coal, \$8.75.

GOOD RECRUITING RESULTS. Twenty-eight recruits for the 146th Battalion were secured last week as a result of the well directed efforts of the able recruiting staff.

GEORGE McVICAR THROUGH HEAD BUT IS ALIVE. Pte. A. J. McVicar, at Parks Convalescent Home; Recovers from Serious Wound - Same Bullet Killed Comrade Who Stood Beside Him.

Few soldiers on the western front have had a German bullet travel through their heads and still live to tell the tale.

Nevertheless, this was the experience of Pte. A. J. McVicar, a Halifax boy, who is at present at the Parks Convalescent Home.

Pte. McVicar went overseas with the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion under Lieutenant LeCain and arrived on the firing line in France in September, 1915.

This unit was brigaded with the 24th Nova Scotia Battalion and has had about the same experience as the New Brunswickers on the firing line.

Pte. McVicar was on the firing line three months when a German sniper got him with a bullet.

He was a company bomber in the 25th, and did excellent work up until the time he was wounded. Killed His Comrade.

Speaking of his wound he said: "I was in the trench at the time putting on a pair of long rubber boots, for it was wet there. When I stood up to fix the strap round the top of the boots a German sniper who was in a tree opposite fired at me."

The bullet went in behind my left ear and came out in the centre of my forehead."

The strange part about it was that the same bullet which passed through Pte. McVicar's head struck Pte. Pike, who stood nearby in the trench, and he died almost instantly.

McVicar was unconscious for over forty-eight hours and was taken back to the base where little hope was entertained that he would recover.

However, he slowly came round to his senses, and although it was a stiff fight he went out in the end and recovered.

Pte. McVicar was deprived of his memory for a long time after his injury but finally he began to remember something of a technical nature in the hospital.

Recovered from his grievous wound but he is slowly returning to normal health. Before enlisting for overseas service Pte. McVicar was very popular in sporting circles in Halifax, being a good football player and had performed in hockey games in that city.

He hopes to be fully recovered in the course of a few weeks. English Drill Suits Him.

Mrs. A. L. Campbell, 25 Exmouth street, has received a letter of interest from her son, Gunner C. H. Campbell (Ber), now in the 167th Can. Sige Bde, in England. He says:-

We have been in every hall in London from King's Place to Westminster Buildings and Westminster Abbey, etc. We were very fortunate to see the royal family and Royal Horse Guards in front of Buckingham Palace, also the Scotch Guards go through guard drill and the Royal Fusiliers band accompany the king. It was a gorgeous spectacle, yet that takes place every Sunday.

We can go down town and attend a party or a dance. I have just returned after a week end passed in London. It is a wonderful city. It reminded me a lot of New York, but New York is much better. We have been in every hall in London from King's Place to Westminster Buildings and Westminster Abbey, etc.

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rectors, Robt Scott, G. W. Hodge, Howard Rogers and H. G. Harrison (St. John).

A meeting of the executive committee of the St. John Automobile Association is to be called, soon, by President Regan to take organized action against the persons or persons who have been guilty of sprinkling tacks on the roads about the city.

The association is determined to put a stop to the practice, and will make every effort to turn the guilt on whoever is connected with the act.

It is rather a difficult task, the committeemen are aware, to locate the people, who are evidently doing their work under cover of the night.

No new cases have been reported within the last day or two, but that has in no wise lessened the determination of the motorists to protect themselves against further injury and loss.

The meeting of the deacons chapter and S. S. T. A. was held simultaneously at Bay du Vin on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Teachers from Newcastle, Chatham and Bay du Vin were in attendance, besides the following: Messrs. Von Archdeacon Forsythe, Rev. W. J. Bate, Rev. H. T. Montgomery, Rev. G. W. Fisher, Rev. L. A. Foyster, the rector of the parish, and the Rev. G. F. Scott, of St. John.

At the Sunday school conference papers were read by the archdeacon on the Training of the Young in the Devotional Life, and by Mrs. Bate on A Child's Religion.

A very enjoyable feature of the gathering was a motor boat trip to Fox Island, where the visitors, in spite of the man-eating mosquitoes, enjoyed a pleasant afternoon returning to Bay du Vin just as the three beautifully toned bells were ringing for evensong.

The Rev. G. F. Scott, from Sunday, July 9, to Sunday, July 16, preached on behalf of the Medley memorial fund at St. Paul's, Chatham Head; St. Mary's, Chatham; St. John the Evangelist; Bay du Vin; St. Andrew's, Blackville; Mission chapel at Cliff's; and St. Andrew's, Newcastle.

Brief Despatches. London, July 18-A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says great damage was caused by the earthquake in the region of Fiume, Austria.

In the city of Fiume, the despatch says, a terrible panic was caused by the earthquake.

Varna, Oct. 19-19-The fourteen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert McGee, of this place, died here today of infantile paralysis, as diagnosed by the attending physician.

This is the second case, so far this summer, of death in western Ontario from this dread disease.

Pte. McVicar was deprived of his memory for a long time after his injury but finally he began to remember something of a technical nature in the hospital.

Recovered from his grievous wound but he is slowly returning to normal health. Before enlisting for overseas service Pte. McVicar was very popular in sporting circles in Halifax, being a good football player and had performed in hockey games in that city.

He hopes to be fully recovered in the course of a few weeks. English Drill Suits Him.

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Instant Relief for ALL THE TROUBLE. No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Price 50 cents. From all Druggists and Grocers.

RESCUED AFTER TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. N.B. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION COMPLETES ITS SESSION.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the New Brunswick Medical Association was opened here Tuesday with a large attendance of delegates from provincial points. The session was convened in the court house and will be concluded today.

The following officers were elected: Dr. S. C. Murray, Albert, president; Dr. G. G. Corbet, St. John, on active service; Dr. F. H. Wetmore, Hinton, vice-president; Dr. W. E. G. G. Milford, St. John, treasurer; Dr. F. J. Hogan, St. John, recording secretary; and Dr. A. E. Macaulay, St. John, corresponding secretary.

The final session of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Medical Association was held Wednesday morning, witnessing the winding up of the business of the session. It was unanimously decided that the next meeting be held in St. John.

Valcartier Camp, July 18-The final medical examination of all ranks of the battalion is now taking place, and those found unfit are being either discharged or transferred to some "home service" unit. The final inoculation of the whole battalion will be carried out tomorrow.

Captain Ingelton has been granted leave from the 15th to the 19th and is going to the 145th Battalion.

Lieutenant David William Clarkson, of Moncton, has been promoted to the rank of captain, to date from April 1, 1916.

The 145th Battalion, C. E. F., are supplying the markers and butt-men for the ranges for Monday, and on Tuesday and Thursday they will carry out their musketry on the ranges.

The 182nd Battalion, C. E. F., are expected that they will also devote a certain amount of time to musketry on the rifle range.

Lieut. Colonel D'Aigle is expected to return soon from Aldershot, where he has been acting as adjutant. Major Bissonette is at present in command of the battalion.

It is understood that Captain Reits is to be transferred to the new Construction Corps which is being formed in Halifax, where he will be given the appointment of adjutant. Captain Reits has been with the 166th since its formation and has worked very hard organizing the order of room and office work of the battalion. All will be very sorry to lose him. He has been granted leave of absence pending approval of his transfer.

General Camp Notes. The last two days have been very hot and the troops have suffered a good deal from the heat. The evenings being cool the health of the men has not been at all affected. Very few cases of heat prostration occurring.

Brushwood and forest fires, which have been spreading rapidly, spread rapidly, and fanned by a heavy wind today, caused anxiety. By noon today the flames had spread over an area of forest half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. The fire was controlled by the use of yellow smoke and leaping flames rose from the burning timbers.

All the troops in camp were turned out to quell the flames, and after several hours hard work they succeeded in getting the fire under control. The brushwood and stumps are still smouldering, but no more trouble is anticipated.

DROWNING ACCIDENT OCCURS NEAR KILBURN Charles Etheridge, New York Student, Loses His Life While Swimming; Companion Made Desperate Efforts to Save Him; St. John People in Party.

Woodstock, N. B., July 19—Charles Etheridge, a young New York student, was drowned today at Kilburn. He was one of a canoeing party of four students with their tutor, Mr. Matthews, of New York. They were coming from Grand Falls. Charles Lee, of St. John, and several ladies were in the party. They stopped at Kilburn for lunch and the boys went in swimming from a wire ferry. Young Etheridge, in diving, struck the water violently and his friends saw he was in distress. One of the other boys made a desperate effort to rescue him and had him on one arm when the guide and Mr. Matthews, who had left the shore in a canoe, reached him.

The current was very swift, and it required one man to operate the canoe while the other reached out and got hold of the rescuer, but owing to the fact that he had been holding his friend above water so long his arm became numb and Etheridge slipped from his grasp and went down. Despite the most strenuous efforts to save him the young man was drowned. The body had not been recovered up to late this afternoon. Some St. John members of the party came here on the train this evening.

Details of Accident.

Charles Lee and his daughter and six other members of the party arrived in the city by the Boston train shortly after midnight, the accident of the day bringing the outing to a sudden close. Mr. Lee gave some details of the tragedy, and it would seem that no blame was attached to anyone for the accident. Every measure possible was taken to save the life of the unfortunate boy, but without success. Mr. Lee said that he and his daughter, with a guide, had joined the party of New York boys at Westfield on Monday. The boys were students of G. Matthews, in his school in New York, and had been brought to the province by Mr. Matthews for a summer outing. There were four boys in the party, namely, the lad who was drowned, Charles Etheridge, Kason Howe, George Finn and Maurice Durig. The united party took the river at Westfield and made steady progress on their trip up Grand Falls. Grand Falls was made on Monday night and the party camped there. Tuesday night the party arrived at Andover and camped there. The journey was continued yesterday morning, and about 1 o'clock, Kilburn was reached. It was decided to stop there and have lunch on the beach and the party was accordingly landed. While lunch was being prepared, the men of the party decided to have a swim in the river. The four boys, with Mr. Matthews and Mr. Lee, went into the water. The boys remained in longer than the others and were enjoying themselves with an old ferry scow, which is used on that part of the river, being rigged on a cable to be carried across by the current. This scow the boys had shoved off and were amusing themselves diving from its sides. The current was somewhat swift, at this point, and as the lads came up in the water they would catch hold of the guide line and pull themselves aboard. Mr. Matthews had called out to the boys to come ashore and dress, as lunch was ready, and they were pushing the scow towards the beach, again. The Etheridge boy took a final plunge into the water. It is supposed that he fell flat and lost his breath, so that when he came to the surface again he was not able to grasp the line. He then tried to swim against the

to attend to his work as usual up to Monday and was apparently in his usual health. He was well known in St. John and his numerous friends will learn with regret of his death. He is survived by his widow, five sons and two daughters. The sons are Leslie, Frederick and Lloyd, at home; Oble, in Montreal, and Edgar, in the 11th Battalion. The daughters are Mrs. J. Fred. Belyea, of West St. John, and Miss Julia, at home.

Patrick Pyle. Wednesday, July 19. Many friends in the city will learn with regret of the death of Patrick Pyle, which occurred yesterday at his home in Egbert street, after a lengthy illness. Mr. Pyle was a familiar figure about the country market. He is survived by his wife, one son, Thomas, and a brother, Thomas.

Frank L. Theall. Wednesday, July 19. The sudden death of Frank L. Theall last evening will be learned of with genuine regret by a host of friends, particularly in West St. John. Death came to Mr. Theall while in bed at his home, where he and Mrs. Theall had gone last evening to devote some time in fixing up the family lot. In the absence of Mrs. Theall, who had gone to a nearby funeral establishment, Mr. Theall suffered a paralytic stroke and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Theall was born in West St. John and lived there for the greater part of his life. Up to recently he was salesman at the west side of the city and in that capacity was well and favorably known by the majority of west side citizens. Of late Mr. Theall has been retired and has been residing at 171 Main street. Early last evening Mr. Theall went to Cedar Hill cemetery, as stated above. Shortly after Mr. Theall was stricken Dr. Ellis was called but despite all that could be done he passed away shortly afterwards. His wife, Mrs. Theall, is survived by one daughter, residing in the neighborhood of Bathurst (N. B.). Mr. Theall was sixty-nine years of age.

Eben V. Harvey. A wide circle of friends learned with regret of the death of Eben V. Harvey, which occurred at his home, Upper Salmon creek, Queen county, on July 19. He was seventy years of age. Besides his wife he is survived by one son, Robert, at home, and three sisters, Mrs. David H. Kincaid, of Salmonville; Mrs. Healy, of Upper Salmon creek; and Mrs. Agnes Gordon, of Ellsworth (Me.). The funeral took place on the 6th and was attended by many. Services were conducted in the Baptist church at Upper Salmon creek by Rev. Mr. Mayer. Interment was in the Baptist cemetery. Mr. Harvey was actively identified with the religious life of the community, having been deacon of the Baptist church for several years.

Henry Desmond. The death of Henry Desmond occurred early yesterday morning in the St. John Infirmary. He was the youngest son of Mary and the late Michael Desmond. He is survived by his mother, one brother, James, of the United States, and two sisters, Mrs. Edward Gilley, of the United States, and Annie at home.

Harvey Strickland. Thursday, July 20. The death of Harvey Strickland occurred yesterday. He was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and was then the Prince of Wales, visited New Brunswick he had the honor of driving him around Fredericton. He was known among the horsemen of the country as "The Round Head." He was a prominent man in Fredericton. Mr. Strickland was called upon to drive the four horses. He was considered at one time to be the best informed man on horse training in the city. He was a member of the Barker House stable, the headquarters of the mail which was then driven through to the Miramichi.

Simon D. Fraser. Amherst, N. S., July 19—Simon D. Fraser, of Singshilling, was found dead this morning at his home. The cause of death was heart trouble. Mr. Fraser was seventy years of age.

WEDDINGS

Logan-Neal. The wedding of Charles E. Logan of Fairville, to Mrs. Ethel A. Neal, recently of Amherst, N. S., took place on Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents in Melrose Highlands, Mass. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with pink and white carnations and greenery, and a pretty feature of the arrangements was an aisle of ribbons, held by six little girls, through which the bride party passed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. O. Paisley, pastor of the Congregational church.

Sandall-Crawford. The wedding of LeRoy H. Sandall of this city to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Crawford took place on Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents in Melrose Highlands, Mass. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with pink and white carnations and greenery, and a pretty feature of the arrangements was an aisle of ribbons, held by six little girls, through which the bride party passed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. O. Paisley, pastor of the Congregational church.

James Robertson. Wednesday, July 19. James Robertson, a well known electrician, died yesterday morning at his residence, 30 Charlotte street, after a brief illness. He was a native of Prince Edward Island.

James H. Gordon. The death of James H. Gordon, in his seventeenth year, occurred at his home in Boston on July 11. He was a son of the late James Gordon of this city, and here and worked at his trade as a painter until about twenty years ago, when he moved to Boston. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Clark of this city, one son, Frank H. of Boston, and three grandchildren. The burial took place in Boston.

Mrs. Adelaide Swin. Wednesday, July 19. Mrs. Adelaide Swin, aged fifty years, wife of the Rev. Gideon Swin, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Adelaide street after an illness of more than six months with paralysis. Besides her husband she is survived by three daughters, one son and one brother. Funeral services will be held from her late residence at 3 p. m. Thursday. Many friends will be very sorry to learn of her death and will deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

Henry Anthony. Wednesday, July 19. Henry Anthony, a well known resident of Red Head, died last night after a short illness. Mr. Anthony has been a resident of Red Head during his long life of sixty-eight years. He was formerly Miss Amelia Huestis, of

of navy-blue taffeta with small white hat and carrying a sheaf of Killarney roses and maiden hair fern. The wedding was quite a quiet one. Out of town guests were Lieut. Lyle S. McGowan of the 11th Battalion at present in Valcartier; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McGowan of Amherst; Miss Stewart of Moncton; Miss Collins of Newport; and Mr. Lyall of Melrose. The bride was escorted by Walter Pidgeon, of the Boston express with the best wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness.

Bridges-Yeomans. St. Martins, July 17—A wedding of much interest took place at St. Martins, N. B., on Wednesday evening last, when Everett Bridges, of St. Martins and Miss Elizabeth Yeomans were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed at the Baptist parsonage, and the happy young couple were treated to a shower of rice and other tokens of good wishes.

Evans-Howe. Wednesday, July 19. A wedding of interest took place yesterday morning in Queen Square Methodist church when the pastor, Rev. Hannibal Howe, officiated in the marriage of Annie, daughter of Walter Pidgeon, and Russell Evans, son of George H. Evans of Water street. The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of taffeta with hat to match and carried a bridal bouquet of pink and white flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Evans left on a motor trip through the province. They will reside at 86 Wright street. They were the recipients of a large number of beautiful presents.

Higgins-Brickley. At the Church of Our Lady of Good Council, Rosethay, Monday morning, John A. Higgins, of Model Farm, and Miss Elizabeth Brickley, of the same place, were married by Rev. M. P. Howland, of the Cathedral. The bride wore a white tulle gown with hat to match. She was assisted by the groom's cousin, Miss Mary Gallagher, of Torburn, who wore a black and white suit, with white hat. James Durick was best man. The bride received a large number of presents. After a brief honeymoon on the northern part of the province Mr. and Mrs. Higgins will take up housekeeping at Model Farm.

Wood-Terry. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Wm. Duke, rector, united in marriage Miss Lou Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Terry, and William Joseph Wood, of the mail service. The bride was given away by her father, who wore an embroidered white silk, with satin and pearl trimmings, veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Annie, who wore a white tulle gown with hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations. Jack Wood, of Boston, brother of the groom, was best man.

Scott-Kitchen. Fredericton, July 19—Gordon A. Scott and Miss Lella Kitchen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kitchen, of this city, were united in marriage last night, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. A. P. Newcomb, pastor of the Brunswick street Baptist church. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Scott, of Fredericton, and is engaged in the lumbering business. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left on a honeymoon trip to Grand Falls and other places.

Hart-O'Leary. Miss Catherine O'Leary and Pte. A. D. Hart of the 14th Battalion, were united in marriage at Minto by the Rev. E. J. Conway on Monday morning. The bride was given away by her father, who wore an embroidered white silk, with satin and pearl trimmings, veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Annie, who wore a white tulle gown with hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations. Jack Wood, of Boston, brother of the groom, was best man.

Hart-O'Leary. The Minto R. C. church was the scene of a very pretty chival wedding Monday morning, July 17, when Rev. E. J. Conway united in marriage Miss Catherine O'Leary and Pte. A. D. Hart, of the 14th Battalion. The bride was becomingly gowned in shadow lace over white satin and an embroidered veil arranged in full. She carried a large and beautiful bouquet of pink and white carnations, and carried a ruoy rosary. She was attended by her sister, Miss Annie O'Leary, who was daintily attired in flowered marquisette and wore a large hat with a veil. The groom was supported by Charles Biddiscombe, a student of Memorial College. After the wedding breakfast held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Leary, the happy pair left on the P. N. E. train for Minto, where they will reside in Fairville.

Christopher-Mawhinney. Chance Harbor, N. B., July 19—The Chance Harbor Baptist church was the scene of an interesting event at 8 o'clock this afternoon, when in the presence of friends and relatives of the contracting parties, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Mawhinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mawhinney, was united in marriage to Edgar White Christopher, of St. John. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and daisies and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, of the Ludlow street Baptist church, St. John. The happy couple were escorted by her father and loved charming in a cream serge suit with hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas and maiden hair fern.

There were no attendants. Mrs. Robert Mawhinney, sister-in-law of the bride, rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and Douglas and Clarence Mawhinney, brothers of the bride, acted as bridesmaids. After the ceremony a luncheon was served at the home of the bride, after which the happy couple motored to St. John, and left for a short wedding tour to Boston and Quebec. The bride's traveling suit was of blue gaberdine with black and white chip hat.

Many handsome and valuable presents were received by the bride, including cut glass, silver, checks, etc., testifying to the esteem in which she was held. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Christopher will reside at 109 Ludlow street, St. John West. The teachers and officers of the Ludlow street Baptist Sabbath school, of which Miss Mawhinney is a valued member of the staff, presented her with a cut glass set. The members of the choir of the Ludlow street Baptist church, of which Miss Mawhinney was a member, presented her with a beautiful mahogany arm chair, and the employees of the National Drug Company a purse of gold.

Rivers-Perry. A very pretty wedding was solemnized Wednesday afternoon at 9 o'clock in St. George's church, West End, when the rector, Rev. W. H. Sampson, united in marriage Edith Roberts Perry, daughter of Mrs. Robt. Perry, 849 Charlotte street, Lancaster, and Francis Darrell Rivers, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rivers, of this city.

The church was beautifully decorated with ferns, white roses and Shasta daisies. The bride, who was given away by her mother, looked charming in a white broadcloth ruffled suit and pink tie-dye hat. She carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas and swansonia. During the ceremony a solo, "Because," was rendered most ably by Walter Pidgeon. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rivers left on Mr. Rivers' private launch, the Billiken, for a week's cruise on the St. John river and on their return they will reside at 292 Prince street, Lancaster.

Thursday, July 20. Yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in St. Paul's church at Rosethay a quiet but exceptionally pretty wedding took place when Emma Arnold, daughter of Eber Turnbull, of Digby (N. S.), was united in marriage to Hubert Yelborton Haines, formerly of Rochester (Eng.), the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. H. Haines, rector. The church was very tastefully decorated with pink and white flowers, wild daisies and ivy vines.

The bride, who was unmarried, entered the church on the arm of her father, while the choir sang "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." She was charmingly gowned in white duchess satin trimmed with chantilly lace, with a long bridal veil of old lace encircled by a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and a lily of the valley.

She was given in marriage by her father, Eber Turnbull, of Digby (N. S.), and C. Percy Turnbull, of Toronto, brother of the bride, and Mr. Beat, of Rosethay, acted as ushers. Mrs. Haines presided at the organ and the choir rendered special music.

After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served to the bride party and relatives at the home of Miss Hendricks, aunt of the bride, on College Hill. The newly wedded pair then motored to St. John, where they will leave on a honeymoon trip to the Annapolis Valley. A large number of beautiful presents were received by the bride. The groom's gift was a handsome pendant, necklace and brooch set with pearls and peridot.

Brown-Hunter. Thursday, July 20. A quiet wedding of interest took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. F. H. Wentworth, in the presence of friends and relatives, when Chester A. Brown and Bessie M. Hunter, both of Fairfield, St. John county (N. B.), were united in marriage.

Miss Catherine O'Leary and Pte. A. D. Hart of the 14th Battalion, were united in marriage at Minto by the Rev. E. J. Conway on Monday morning. The bride was given away by her father, who wore an embroidered white silk, with satin and pearl trimmings, veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Annie, who wore a white tulle gown with hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations. Jack Wood, of Boston, brother of the groom, was best man.

Fredericton, July 19—Gordon A. Scott and Miss Lella Kitchen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kitchen, of this city, were united in marriage last night, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. A. P. Newcomb, pastor of the Brunswick street Baptist church. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Scott, of Fredericton, and is engaged in the lumbering business. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left on a honeymoon trip to Grand Falls and other places.

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EIGHT CENTS MAY BE LOW MARK FOR STRAWBERRIES

New Potatoes Selling at 60 Cents Per Peck on Local Market

GREEN PEAS RETAILED FROM 35 TO 50 CENTS

Molasses Shows Substantial Increase Due to Scarcity at Barbados—Shipments Have Been Light for Some Time.

With the exception of the introduction of new peas and new potatoes in larger quantities than last week, the general grocery, fruit, and green goods market has undergone little change. New potatoes, not very plentiful, are commanding sixty cents a peck, and green peas from thirty-five to fifty cents. The marketmen are not at all anxious to sell these potatoes and peas in small quantities, in measuring they cannot give each customer a satisfactory measure, and then get an accurate number of pecks from the bushel. Many advocate selling such commodities as new potatoes and new peas by the pound.

Strawberries are selling from eight to ten cents a box, the better grade and large berries selling for ten cents. The general opinion is that eight cents will be the low mark for berries, this year. There are still plenty of them on the market, and the crops in the country give promise of many more. Fresh henry eggs have advanced to thirty-eight cents a dozen, a high price for this season.

Molasses has shown a substantial increase. This is due, the dealers say, to a scarcity in Barbados. Shipments from the south-western provinces of the dominion in an endeavor to further the industrial training and technical education in accordance with a national plan which will have regard for the special needs of each of the several provinces and the general welfare of the dominion. That co-operation should be in accordance with terms and conditions to be agreed upon after the conference between the federal and provincial authorities. The co-operation should be in accordance with the rights of the several provinces in the matter of education for their respective total rural and urban populations, and for the industrial, agricultural and technical education of the dominion. The co-operation should be in accordance with the rights of the several provinces in the matter of education for their respective total rural and urban populations, and for the industrial, agricultural and technical education of the dominion.

Canada's Duty to Heroes. Whereas the sub-committee of the national Liberal advisory committee appointed to inquire into and study the welfare of returned soldiers and to make a consideration of the necessity for adequate pensions, vocational training and such other assistance as may be required to enable them to again take their proper places in our nation, having carefully considered the question involved in this inquiry, is of the opinion: 1. That the system of pensions adopted by resolution of the house of commons of May 1st last should be carried out in every particular.

2. That Canada's obligations to returned soldiers cannot be adequately discharged by the provision of pensions for those of the dependents of those who have died; for those having no dependents, the best possible defence of their country's liberties, and it is the imperative duty of the government to take immediate action also along the lines set out in the following paragraphs of this resolution. 3. That a federal board should be appointed by the crown composed of capable leading men having agents at each provincial capital and in the other cities, and to be empowered to advise the minister the provisions of the pension act and to deal with all questions concerning the welfare of returned soldiers, their families and dependents, acting always in sympathy but without interference with the powers of the municipal and voluntary organizations.

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

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

6. That the federal board should arrange with provincial technical schools and any board or commission to be formed for the purpose of technical education in Canada for the free training of all such men as are anxious to be engaged in any part of the industrial life of the country.

The far-reaching importance and the need for further study of the subjects considered by the council will necessitate further work by the committees between now and the next meeting. What has already been accomplished, however, is a step in the right direction, and it will continue as a permanent auxiliary of the parliamentary group.

LABOR DEPARTMENT GRANTS BOARD TO HEAR BIG DISPUTE. Ottawa, July 20—The labor department has granted a board of conciliation in the dispute between the Great Northern Railway and its employees. The board is the only member of the board named as yet. The dispute is as to the conditions of payment and hours of labor, and affects the whole system in Canada.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Half box Hallowses, Dromedarys, Bananas, California prunes, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Small dry cod, Medium dry cod, Grand Manana herring, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Palatine, Royalite, Turpentine, Extra No. 1 lard, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Potatoes, per bushel, New potatoes, per peck, Beef, western, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Choice seed raisins, Fancy, do., Currants, cleaned, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pork, Canadian mess, Pork, American clear, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bran, small lots, bagged, Pressed hay, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Standard granulated, United Empire, Bright yellow, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Roller oatmeal, Standard oatmeal, Manitoba, high grade, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bran, small lots, bagged, Pressed hay, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Salmon, pinks, Salmon, red spring, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Shelled almonds, Shelled almonds in shell, Walnuts, etc.

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OBITUARY

Geo. McAndrew. St. Stephen, N. B., July 17—George McAndrew, aged sixty-five years, died in the Chipman Hospital last evening following an illness of several days. He was a native of New Brunswick and was married to Mrs. Mary McAndrew. He left only four sons, Charles, George, Fred and Earle, and a daughter, Mrs. Ralph McDonald of Calais. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, in Calais. He was a member of Sussex Lodge No. 7, F. and A. M.

John G. Mable. Fredericton, N. B., July 17—John G. Mable, for thirty years employed at the I. C. R. shops in Gibson, died at his home in St. Mary's this morning. He was aged sixty-six years. He left only one son and six daughters. The funeral will be held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

William D. Rolston. Tuesday, July 18. Mrs. H. N. Hamilton received a telegram yesterday from Boston announcing the sudden death of William D. Rolston, of Yarmouth, N. S., who for several years was purser on the steamer Prince Rupert. Of recent years he was a customs official. He left only one son and six daughters. The funeral will be held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Mrs. Thomas Blanche. Tuesday, July 18. The death of Mrs. Helen Blanche, wife of Thomas Blanche, occurred yesterday morning at her home, 17 Elliott street, after a protracted illness. Besides her husband, Mrs. Blanche is survived by one son, Charles, of Providence (R. I.), four daughters, Mrs. H. R. Gottoff Vinal Haven (Ms.), and Misses Catherine, Hattie and Beryl, at home; two brothers, Robert Freeze, of West St. John, and Havelock Freeze, of Calgary, and one sister, Mrs. Melbourne Scott, of Sussex.

Mrs. Mary Elliott. Tuesday, July 18. The death occurred yesterday at the general hospital of Mrs. Mary Elliott, widow of George Elliott. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. H. Sellen, of 7 Chubb street and three brothers, Willet and Isaac, both of this city, and Charles, of Johnson, Queens county.

Mrs. David E. Hamm. The death of Mrs. David E. Hamm, which occurred in New York at St. Vincent's hospital, July 6, has cast a gloom over the community. She had been in poor health for several years, and had gone to New York for treatment. Mrs. Hamm was forty-three years of age and was formerly Miss Amelia Huestis, of

Woodstock, N. B., July 19—Charles Etheridge, a young New York student, was drowned today at Kilburn. He was one of a canoeing party of four students with their tutor, Mr. Matthews, of New York. They were coming from Grand Falls. Charles Lee, of St. John, and several ladies were in the party. They stopped at Kilburn for lunch and the boys went in swimming from a wire ferry. Young Etheridge, in diving, struck the water violently and his friends saw he was in distress. One of the other boys made a desperate effort to rescue him and had him on one arm when the guide and Mr. Matthews, who had left the shore in a canoe, reached him.