

Bear, With Fresh Captures, Presses on to Carpathians; Allied Army in Greece of 680,000 Awaits to Strike

RUSSIANS GET BETTER OF FIERCE ENCOUNTERS ALONG EASTERN FRONT

Germans Try Jets of Liquid Flame and at This Point Tzar's Men Take 1,800 Prisoners

Austrians Break Through Advancing Line at One Point and Capture Battery but Pay Dearly When Cossacks Come Up—No Halt in March to Lemberg—More Positions Fall Before Strong Italian Offensive.

Petrograd, June 19, via London, 6 p. m.—The Russians took 3,000 prisoners in the city and vicinity of Czernowitz, the war office announced today. A portion of the Austrian forces from Czernowitz have retired westward toward Kolomea and Kuty, and the remainder southward in the direction of Dornavatra.

General Pflanzer's army is now isolated and must depend upon its own resources. The Russians are now well on their way from that city and from various points along the river Pruth, driving the Austrians before them toward the Sereth river and the Carpathian mountains. Numerous additional prisoners have been captured by the Russians in their drive, and more guns, machine guns, ammunition and foodstuffs have fallen into their hands.

Heavy fighting is still in progress to the north, in Galicia and Volhynia, with the Russians generally on the offensive but with the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans tenaciously battling against their further advance.

In the region of the Prut marshes to the west of Kolk, and along the Skobina river, where the Kovel-Kyiv railway crosses the stream, the Russians' attacks have been practically repulsed by the German general Van Limburg's forces, according to Berlin, while northwest of Lutsk the Germans say the latter is going in their favor.

Today's statement admits the penetration of the Russian lines by the Austrians west of Lutsk, near the town of Lokatchi, but says that later the Russian advance was checked. The announcement of fighting in this region would indicate that the drive in Volhynia has brought the Russians to within twenty miles of Vladimir-Volynsk, the head of the railway running north through Kovel.

The official statement says: "On the front of General Brusiloff's armies the enemy tried, by counter-attacks, to arrest our advance toward Lemberg. In the region of the village of Rogovitch, southeast of the village of Lokatchi, six versts (about four miles) south of the main road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynsk, the Austrians, in mass formation, attacked our units and, breaking through one sector of the fighting front, captured three guns belonging to a battery which resisted bravely to the last cartridge. On receiving reinforcements we overthrew the enemy, recapturing one gun and took 300 prisoners and two machine guns.

POINT BLANK FIRE CATCHES AUSTRIANS.

"In the region of Koryvitch, southeast of Svinouki, southeast of Lokatchi, one of our valiant regiments launched a counter-attack and put the enemy to flight. Meanwhile a section of our light batteries, posted in a wood in advance, annihilated the fugitives point blank. We took in this action three officers, 100 soldiers, and four machine guns. East of Boroshof, south of Svinouki, we seized, after a desperate resistance, a wood near the village of Bolej, taking 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

"During attacks in the region of the southern edge of Radivitchi the enemy received our troops with jets of liquid fire. We took in this region yesterday 1,500 prisoners.

"Our troops, having occupied Czernowitz and crossed the Pruth at many places, are advancing energetically toward the river Sereth, established by the occupation of the bridgehead at Czernowitz. General Letchitsky made prisoner 49 officers and more than 1,500 men and captured, near the town, ten guns. In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we took prisoner near the village of Kocourmare 400 soldiers and captured two heavy guns, two gun carriages, numerous cartons full of munitions, and over 1,000 wagons loaded with provisions and forage.

"Near the village of Storozyetz we took two officers and 85 men prisoners. "The total prisoners made in the course of the day amounted to about 3,000.

"At Zoutchka station, north of Czernowitz, we captured a depot of engineering material.

"On the front north of the forest region and on the Dvina front the artillery duel continues.

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Gumeshan, in the region of the village of Basardjik, we repulsed a Turkish offensive."

ITALIANS HOLD GROUND AND ADVANCE.

Rome, via London, June 19.—Heavy attacks are being delivered by the Austrians between Magna Boschi and Boscon, in the Trentino. The war office announced tonight that all the assaults had been repulsed, and that the Italian line remained unshaken. Progress for the Italians northeast of Asiago and north of Franzela Valley is claimed.

The official statement follows: "The battle continues fiercely on the Sette Comuni plateau.

"To the southwest of Asiago the enemy made repeated efforts against our positions. To the northeast our counter-offensive is making good progress.

"Yesterday morning, after heavy artillery preparation, strong columns of the enemy made renewed attacks on the front between Monte Magna Boschi and Boscon, but each time they were turned back with a heavy loss. This was followed by an intense bombardment of all calibres, in spite of which we remained firm on the line between Magna Boschi and Boscon.

"To the north of the Franzela valley the enemy tried yesterday to relieve our pressure by counter attacks, which were everywhere defeated, thus enabling our troops to continue their slow but sure advance. The best results were attained on the right wing, where the Alpine group, which had already distinguished itself on the preceding day, carried the summit of Mount Isidoro, taking 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

27 AIR COMBATS ON BRITISH LINE

Six German Machines Brought Down With Loss of Two British

GERMAN AIR BOMBS KILL PRISONERS

Projectiles Dropped from Their Own Comrades from Air Kill Some Germans Recently Captured—Artillery Keep Up the Verdun Battle.

London, June 19.—The British official communication issued today reads: "During last night and today the German infantry carried out no enterprises along our front. Except for some heavy shelling of our trenches southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy artillery was fairly quiet.

"Arras was shelled last night, and during the day there has been some shelling about Courcelles, Thunin, and Hilluch. East of Souchez there have been two or three trench mortar actions. Today our artillery dispersed enemy working parties west of Hilluch, and in this region the enemy blew a small mine which destroyed one of his own posts, but did us no damage.

"The chief point of interest to record is the aerial report of yesterday, when there was a marked increase in the work of the hostile aircraft. In all there were twenty-seven combats, which the enemy suffered the following losses:

"One hostile aeroplane was brought down in our lines near Doullens; the occupants were made prisoners. Two of our fighting aeroplanes were shot down by Fokkers in the vicinity of Lens. One hostile machine was driven down damaged, the other shot down, crashed to earth from 4,000 feet. In other words, two more German machines were driven down in a damaged condition, and another was brought down near Wingles."

"Hostile reconnaissance planes crossed our lines in force, were attacked and dispersed by our aeroplanes. One of our pilots reported seeing two hostile machines hit by anti-aircraft fire. "As a result of the air combats two of our machines were brought down in the enemy's lines."

GERMANS KILL OWN MEN.

Paris, June 19.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight reads: "Between the Arve and the Oise two enemy detachments, after a spirited bombardment, attempted to approach our lines. They were repulsed by grenades.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery action was intermittent.

"On the right bank there was a violent bombardment on a village south of Verdun, where a camp of German prisoners was located. Several of these prisoners were killed or wounded.

"The day was calm on the rest of the front."

Belgian communication: "Calm prevailed today."

"Several attempts at night attacks by the enemy in Fumini wood were completely repulsed by hand grenade engagements.

"One British aeroplane fell near Lens and another north of Arras after aerial battles. Two of the occupants were killed.

"One French machine was shot down west of the Argonne. A German air squadron attacked the railway and military factory establishments at Bacarot and Raon L'Etape.

"Eastern front: On the northern portion of the front nothing of importance has occurred. On the railway line of Gachoschulminic, which were being used for military transports, numerous bombs have been dropped."

"Austrians Admit Losing Initiative." Berlin, June 19, via Seyville, 7 p. m.—Italian troops are on the offensive in many sections of the front, but are being held in check by the Austrians, the official statement issued in Vienna on Saturday says. The statement follows: "The enemy maintained spirited artillery fire between the Adriatic and the Sesual mountains. Italian attacks on our positions were repulsed.

"On the ridge south of Montefalco there was a sharp battle between our forces and the Austrians. An attack of the enemy on Millivier failed, as did repeated assaults on our positions in the Dolomites. In the late sector, near Rabold and before Groda Del Ancone, attacks delivered by the Austrians broke down. Strong prisoners.

(Continued on page 8.)

ON CARRANZA DEPENDS WAR OR PEACE WITH U.S.

Reception Tendered Note Refusing to Withdraw Troops to Decide Issue

RELATIONS STRAINED TO BREAKING POINT

First Chief Calls People to Arms and Washington is Prepared for War With 100,000 National Guardsmen Gathering in Every State in the Union.

Washington, June 19.—Upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico hinges the question of the Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They were prepared tonight for the possibility of open hostilities after the note, which will be sent forward tomorrow, has reached Carranza's hands.

"The diplomatic steps were in progress today the nation was sitting throughout its width and breadth with the movement of national guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present their mission will be purely one of defence; but should war come, they will be ready also for that.

No marching orders for the new forces had gone out tonight. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the federal service. Even when mobilization is completed only such units will be ordered south as General Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 1,500 mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms at the state mobilization camps for the present, awaiting the turn of events.

Carranza Inflaming Mexico.

Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of General Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents. From Juarez to the west coast of Mexico posters have appeared calling the people to arms, and asserting that the United States is preparing to hurl its armies into Mexico. Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said, and relations are strained to the breaking point.

Neither state department officials nor members of the diplomatic corps have been able to satisfy themselves as to Carranza's motives.

There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity on a diplomatic triumph over his powerful northern neighbors, or upon a war were which might establish his towering government in popular estimation. Once the war was on and the certain defeat of his armies foredoomed, these observers say, General Carranza might see for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington government to leave him in power.

Warning to Embassy.

Washington, June 19.—Communications from the Mexican embassy announcing that there had been a clash between a boat crew from the gunboat Annapolis and Carranza soldiers at Mazatlan yesterday and asking that in the present tense situation no men be landed in Mexico from American warships under any circumstances, were delivered to the state department today by an embassy secretary.

The secretary sought an engagement with Secretary Lansing for the ambassador designate, Eliseo Arredondo, but was informed that Mr. Lansing was very busy and was making no appointments for the day.

State of War Declared.

Galveston, Tex., June 19.—The Mexican government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here today on Norwegian steamer Mills, from Progresso.

Ordered Home from Canada.

Boston, June 19.—Members of the Massachusetts National Guard assembled at their armories throughout the state today, in preparation for service on the Mexican border.

In their mobilization at the Framingham camp the troops will have the benefit of first hand information from the camps in Canada. Col. Graves, commanding, having been in the dominion on special detail as special observer for several weeks.

He was ordered to return today.

ALLIES READY WITH SUPERIOR FORCE TO LAUNCH BALKAN DRIVE

GERMAN STEAMER IS TORPEDOED IN BALTIC

British Submarines Again Active Off Coast of Sweden

AMERICAN STEAMER WITH LUMBER LOST

Two Austrian Submarines Required to Sink One Little Italian Steamer—Two Other Italian Steamers and Four Sailing Craft Reported Missing

London, June 19.—The German steamer Ems, from Christiania for Lubeck, was torpedoed this morning off the coast north of Pallenberg, Sweden, supposedly by a British submarine, says a Reuter despatch from Stockholm today. The crew was saved.

The German steamer Ems was a vessel of 600 tons gross, built in 1907, and owned in Hamburg.

The American steamer Seacoast, of Philadelphia, from Archangel to London with timber, struck a mine on Sunday and went ashore on the Scroby Sands. She has since become a total wreck. The crew was landed at Yarmouth.

The Seacoast was a vessel of 2,994 tons, 247 feet long, built in 1911. She was owned by the Harper Transportation Company, of Philadelphia.

Two Submarines Sink One Steamer.

Toulon, France, June 19.—The Italian steamer Leporevitcha has been sunk in the Mediterranean by two Austrian submarines. The crew was brought here. Six vessels gone.

London, June 19.—The Italian steamers Bondine and Tavolara, and the sailing vessels Francesco Padre, Era, Antonio, V. Annetta and Adelia have been sunk, according to despatches to Lloyd's.

TORONTO CLOSES YEAR WITH SURPLUS OF \$5,199,827.10

Toronto, June 19.—City Auditor Sterling has issued his report on the audit of the civic accounts for the past year, which shows that the city has a surplus of assets of \$5,199,827.10, over liabilities of \$831,107 over the previous year.

The gross assets, exclusive of public works and services which have been provided at a heavy cost, are valued at \$118,881,878.05 and the liabilities at \$107,486,500.89. The gross receipts for the year were \$46,574,948.17 and the expenses amounted to \$41,888,121.07, leaving a balance of cash on hand and in the banks at the end of the year of \$5,199,827.10.

Lively Naval Duel in Black Sea

London, June 20.—Four units of the Turkish fleet attacked a Russian warship in the Black Sea, off Sullia, Romania, while the Russian ship was conveying lighters to Odessa, says the Times-Bucharest correspondent. A lively battle followed, but the combatants eventually parted, without a decisive result being reached.

HOLLANDERS UNEASY TO SEE RATE THAT COST OF FOODSTUFFS GOES UP.

Amsterdam, via London, June 19.—Another demonstration against the high prices of food was held here today. A large procession, composed mainly of women, paraded the streets.

The telegraph announces that the police have prohibited all street demonstrations after today.

WEARY AND RAGGED PRISONERS TAKEN FROM ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 19.—Among the Austrian prisoners captured in Galicia were many who had recently been fighting on the Italian front, says a Reuter despatch from Kiev. They were weary and ragged.

Report From Saloniki Tells of 680,000 Well-Equipped Troops On the Ground

Predicted Month Ago That Stroke Would Come Late in June or Early in July and Would Synchronize With General Allied Offensive—130,000 Reorganized Serbians, Remainder Mostly British.

Saloniki, May 28.—(Correspondence)—The Allied offensive in Macedonia, originally scheduled for mid-May and postponed on account of the condition of the Serbian army on its arrival in Corfu, is confidently anticipated towards the end of June or at latest, early in July, when the Allies will have 680,000 men on the ground ready to launch against 300,000 Bulgarians.

The activity of the Bulgarians east of the Struma the past week, and a gradually increasing extension of artillery operations, have led to the assumption, from time to time, that General Sarrail's plans might be hastened, and the Allied attack begun at once. "This is possible; but the general opinion is that the activities of the Bulgarians are merely in the nature of taking up the slack in their line, and that they will not precipitate an attack.

The outbreak of cholera among the Serbs on their arrival in Corfu proved a mixed disadvantage. It made their transport to Saloniki in time to participate in an offensive impossible.

Moreover, it reduced their numbers very materially; a great many more Serbs died than will ever be known, not simply of cholera, but from gastritis, malnutrition and sheer exhaustion.

The Serbian army is in far worse shape after its retreat through Albania than it has ever been. The entire force needed full re-equipment, and the recruits from Serbia and the volunteers from America required drilling. Marshal Putek was no longer physically able to command, and many of the leading officers were dead, or too worn by their late hardships to continue active service, and a new set of officers had to be taken. All of this demanded time. The idea of any offensive from Saloniki in May was therefore given up, and a word of warning to the Serbian army was pushed as rapidly as possible.

This decision, however, entailed an alteration in the general plans of the Allies. Instead of striking a first blow in the Balkans, the Allies decided to make the Macedonian offensive of the Allies coincide with, instead of precede, the general allied offensive on all fronts, generally supposed to be scheduled for mid-summer.

150,000 Serbs Ready for Fry.

The Serbs are now safely in Macedonia. Already they have begun to take up their positions on the frontiers of their native land, from the Vardar west of Lede. There are now some 150,000 first class Serbian troops in Macedonia. All the old and the unfit have been weeded out. What is left is an army tried and capable of standing up to any attack.

Roughly, there are some 850,000 British and French in Saloniki today. The major portion are British. Now that the transportation of the Serbs has been completed, transports are beginning to arrive every day with new contingents of French troops—despite Verdun. General Malm has gone to Egypt to superintend the selection and embarkation of the larger part of the British armies concentrated there when a German attack on Egypt was regarded as possible. According to experts' estimate, 300,000 men have been available from this quarter. Their transportation has already begun.

Bulgars Greatly Outnumbered.

By mid-June there will be some 600,000 men on the ground here ready for the Macedonian offensive. Expert estimates hold that it is 600,000 more than sufficient for every purpose of attack.

When the Macedonian offensive was first discussed it was assumed that a certain number of Turks would be available to assist the Bulgarians. But since that time the Turks have accumulated troubles of their own at home, and have no stomach for widely extending their line. The Austrians need every possible man for the Russian and Italian fronts; there are no Austrians in front of Saloniki. The Germans, little by little, have withdrawn their forces from Macedonia to fill up the holes in the home lines made by the losses before Verdun. Only four German divisions remain in the neighborhood of Saloniki. Even the Bulgarians cannot give their entire attention to General Sarrail's army, as they have to keep a watchful eye on Roumania. They have, therefore, according to belief here, only some 300,000 men at most to be counted on to repel an attack from the south launched by the 680,000 Allies.

Are Bulgarians Attacking?

Paris, June 19.—The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that news is the casualty list resulting from a collision between a closed trolley car on the Welland division of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway with a passenger train on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk at Port Colborne, early this evening. The cars met on the diamond crossing of the two roads. The trolley was the regular 6 o'clock car from Port Colborne and was well filled with passengers, the majority of whom were working people returning to Welland and vicinity. The train struck the rear end of the trolley just before it had cleared the tracks.

How the accident occurred is unknown as the crossing is fitted with modern half-interlocking deraill, by which it is unnecessary for the trolley conductor to throw the semaphore against the Grand Trunk train before the trolley is able to cross.

The two trolley passengers killed were either knocked off or jumped from the car and were run over by the train. Adams was instantly killed and Abbey died shortly afterwards.

ROYAL DUKE DOFFS RAINCOAT AS TROOPS MARCH BY IN RAIN

Niagara, Ont., June 18.—The governor-general struck bad weather at Niagara Camp today. With his party the duke arrived on the special train at 11.30 and was met by General Logie and staff. Rain was falling and he decided to withdraw one march past and take the salute.

The duke took off his raincoat when he saw all the men and officers were without theirs and reviewed the troops in the falling rain with no other protection than his field marshal's uniform.

TWO ARE KILLED, SIX INJURED, IN TROLLEY CRASH

Grand Trunk Train Struck Closed Street Car at St. Catharines, Ont., With Fatal Results.

I. Abbey, Welland. R. Adams, Welland. INJURED, NOT SERIOUSLY. Robert Colley, Welland. William Smead, Ridgeway. A. Bechar, Port Colborne. Miss King, Humberston. Stephen Lampman, Welland. S. Major, Welland.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 18.—Above is the casualty list resulting from a collision between a closed trolley car on the Welland division of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway with a passenger train on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk at Port Colborne, early this evening. The cars met on the diamond crossing of the two roads. The trolley was the regular 6 o'clock car from Port Colborne and was well filled with passengers, the majority of whom were working people returning to Welland and vicinity. The train struck the rear end of the trolley just before it had cleared the tracks.

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received word that her son, Lance Corporal T. E. Oulton, who has been in England some time, attached to the Canadian Ordnance Corps, is now in France on duty in the firing line.

Word has been received at Dorchester by relatives that Lieut. Carleton Huntington, son of Mrs. Henry Huntington, of Vancouver, and formerly of Dorchester, has been seriously wounded and is now in a hospital in France.

Private Elliott Wounded.

Joseph Elliott, of the Maritime Lumber Company, has been advised that his son, Private Joseph Elliott, is officially reported wounded at the front. Private Elliott went over with the 50th Battalion and was drafted to another unit at the front. His many friends at Musquash, his native town, will regret to learn of his being wounded.

Private Devoo Wounded.

Word was received yesterday by Mrs. Robert McCordick that her brother, Private Walter James Devoo, of Fredericton, who has been at the front for some months, had been wounded and admitted to No. 22 General Hospital at Camlagers.

Lieutenant Walsh Wounded.

Lieutenant George Victor Walsh, son of Captain J. T. Walsh, superintendent of the marine department, the C. P. R., and well known in this city, was reported wounded on Wednesday last. This is the second time that Lieutenant Walsh has been wounded.

Private Neal Dead.

On Wednesday word was received in Amherst from Private Neal, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Neal, of that city, had died of wounds recently received in battle on the western front, and that Private Devoo, Montserrat, son of Mr. Montserrat, manager of the 50th Battalion in the same place, had been killed in action. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives.

Private Welton Wounded.

Word has been received that Private James Welton, of Fredericton, has been wounded while fighting with an infantry battalion in France. Official notice was received on Wednesday by relatives. He has been with the 50th Battalion and was transferred to another unit on the western front, with which he was fighting at the time he was wounded.

Both Sons Missing.

Joshua P. Clayton, superintendent of Fernald, yesterday received word that both of his sons have been reported missing. The young men, Joshua and Ernest G. R., enlisted at the same time in the 6th C. M. R., with whom they went overseas, afterwards being transferred to another unit. Mr. Clayton is anxiously awaiting further word in the hope that they may still be alive, even if prisoners.

Mr. Clayton, himself a veteran of the imperial army, put no obstacles in the way when his sons wanted to enlist and even gave his consent when a younger boy, only sixteen years of age, determined to get into the army. They had been accepted by a local battalion, but when his age was discovered, was given his discharge. Both of the boys at the front were given non-commissioned posts, one in the paymaster's office and the other in the officers' mess, but both said that they had gone over to fight and wanted to get into the front line. They were advised to wait until they could hear from their father, but replied that they knew him too well to have any doubts about his answers. Their wish was granted and they have borne their share of the fighting and have shown the stuff of which they are made.

P. E. I. Soldier Killed.

Sergeant Fred Bagnall, B.A., aged twenty-seven, the second Prince Edward Islander reported killed in the recent battle, was a graduate of Acadia University and was in Y. M. C. A. work in Montreal before enlisting in the Grenadier Guards. He was a non-commissioned post, one in the 10th, which left Charlottetown for Valcartier on Tuesday, the other at the front.

Pte. C. J. Moore.

Mrs. John Moore, of Moncton, has received a telegram from Ottawa, stating that her son, Pte. C. J. Moore, who was in the 10th, has been admitted to hospital in Benelux, suffering from gunshot wound in the head.

Pte. F. MacKinnon.

Absalom MacKinnon, of Scotch Settlement, has received word from Ottawa that his son, Pte. Frank MacKinnon, is in hospital at the 6th C. M. R., suffering from severe shell shock. He has two brothers, Sergeant Neil and Pte. A. L. MacKinnon, also in khaki.

Stewart Campbell.

Isaac Campbell, who lives in the Hickey road, and is employed at Courtenay Bay, receiving word yesterday morning that his son, Stewart Campbell, who went to the front with a local unit, is suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg.

George W. Campbell.

The news that Private George Wilnot Campbell has been admitted to No. 22 general hospital at Camlagers, France, suffering from gunshot wounds, was received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. F. J. Campbell, 40 Kennedy street. Private Campbell was formerly a moultier with T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., but was living in Portland, Me., when war was declared. He returned to St. John and enlisted in the 6th C. M. R.; afterwards was transferred to the 50th, and from that unit was transferred to another at the front. He has been in the trenches since last September, and this is his first wound.

Is Prisoner of War.

Friends of the family in this city have been greatly relieved to hear that Percy W. Ogilvie, son of John Ogilvie, formerly of this city and now of Vancouver, who was reported missing some time ago, has now been reported, unofficially, as a prisoner of war at Giessen, Germany.

Private Bell Discharged.

Heber Bell, formerly of Hampton, who joined the 32nd Battalion a few days before they sailed from St. John last winter, has returned from the front, having been discharged as the result of injuries. He was on an ammunition transport wagon when it was blown into a ditch; two other men on board were killed, another seriously injured, and Bell was rendered unconscious and injured to his back and left arm. The battalion had reached such a high state of efficiency before they left Canada that they were sent to the front after only two months in England, and Bell was injured only twenty-eight days afterwards. He is now employed in the Royal Hotel, but is anxious to get to the front again.

The Breeding of Horses Seems to keep pace with the manufacture of automobiles, and is a product of a decline in the demand for either.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

RICHBUCTO
Richbucto, June 15—Rev. B. O. Hartman and Mrs. Hartman returned home yesterday from Summerside (P. E. I.), where Mr. Hartman was attending the Methodist conference.

Stewart, of the Normal school, spent Sunday at Miss Hassan's home here. John C. Fulton, of St. John, is the guest of Miss Hassan's home here.

St. Stephen, June 15—On Sunday morning next, the members of Sussex Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M. will observe St. John's day by attending divine service at Christ's church at 11 o'clock.

St. George, June 16—Miss Julia Murray left today for the United States to visit her sister in Gardiner (Me.), and another sister in Boston.

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NEW CANADIAN COMMANDER



Brig.-Gen. W. St. Pierre Hughes.

Mrs. W. B. Scovill and little daughter of Springfield, were among the guests at the wedding of Mr. H. W. Scovill and Miss Rubin, on Tuesday morning.

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War Poems

Straight From the Trenches London "Poetry Review" Gets Them. (New York Sun).

To the Editor of the Sun. Sir—One of the most curious things of the war is the way in which soldiers have moved to write poetry in the midst of their work.

The Grave. They dug his grave by lantern light. A nameless German boy; A remnant from that hurried flight.

A Lark Above the Trenches. Hushed is the shriek of hurrying shells; And hark! Somewhere within that bit of deep blue sky.

The Battlefields. Around no fire the soldiers sleep tonight. But lie wearied on the icebound field. With cloaks we round their sleeping forms, to shield.

The Kingfisher. A flash of blue, A flicker of fire— A thought of you, And all the heart's desire.

By Candlelight. When gone is the golden daylight, Then whisp'ers a "Volo" to me: "He has come from that awful plain of death."

He Knew. Sunday School Teacher—Who can tell me the name of the great queen who traveled so many miles to see Solomon? (No answer.) Some of you must remember. The name of this great queen begins with a "B."

"PENMAN" AGAIN AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY II. Facing Problems.

To the man who thinks of the assembly as a place of pastime and entertainment, a good place to hear good speeches and have an easy, leisurely time of it generally, there awaits a woeful disappointment. There are good speeches, perhaps none better anywhere. It is a good place to go to for real enjoyment and uplift, and as for entertainment, well, one man was overheard to say to a theatre-goer after last night's meeting, "I never have missed an assembly since the war."

The task of Canada is the fusing of this great polyglot population into one homogeneous people, the welding of many nationalities into one democracy, the lifting of all up to the cherishing of high ideals of individual and national life.

Take the home mission evening for example. Rev. J. H. Edmondson, of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Shaver, Dr. S. C. Murray, Dr. M. A. MacKinnon made a strong male quartette, their message gripping and thrilling that vast concourse of missionaries and Winnipeggers which surrounded the assembly church.

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SOLDIERS' GUGE, Opinion-Sights, N the 26th

The greatest of front line trenches, distant as those of the life but add bullet than five in

How a Hillsborough letter to his father, seriously wounded, on its course, was

Peter Snelgrove, a receipt of the follow son, Pte. Fred Snelgrove, fighting 28th. The letter was as St. John's Gallantry.

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CHAPLAIN HOOPER THANKS THOSE WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE FUND AND TELLS HOW IT IS APPLIED

Beverly Lodge, West Cliff Road, Broadstairs, Kent, England, June 6, 1916.

To the Editor of the Telegraph. Dear Mr. Editor—My delay in sending to you a definite acknowledgment of the magnificent gift for the comfort and cheer of Canadian wounded soldiers, arises from the fact that only this morning did the check reach me from the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Now that I have actually received the sum contributed, I hasten to write an acknowledgment which I will ask you to be good enough to publish in your paper. The sum is £464 5s. 6d. The amount is so generous, and my power of expressing what I feel so inadequate, that it is impossible for me to frame sentences worthy of my object.

Let me conclude with one little story. I went into a British hospital here in which there were but two Canadians. I saw them both one of them a young fellow of twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, lay dreadfully wounded. He had lost one leg, one arm, one eye, had a fractured jaw, and had lost so much of one side of his face that you could look right into his throat through the cheek.

BERKELEY "is good tea" advertisement with large stylized text.

AGAIN AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Problems.

eye view of Canada dealing more especially with the problem of Canadian immigration as it has been and as he believes it will be "after the war."

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and the next day and the next, doing is a great happiness to me, and those who have themselves, through me as their most actual ministering to the bodily comforts of the wounded.

grateful servant, R. BERTRAM HOOPER, Canadian Chaplain to the Forces.

GALLANT 26TH HOLDING THE OTHER POINTS COULD NOT HOLD

Soldiers' Letters Tell, in Vivid Language, of Recent Stirring Events

German Munitions Far from Scarce, One Lad's Opinion—Life Saved by a Bible—Fearful Sight, Not Danger, the Worst—Stories of the 26th.

The greatest literature of the age is coming in soldiers' letters from the front line trenches. The boys are in a simple and convincing way of the conditions of the life but adhere to the statement that they would rather die by a German bullet than live in comfort at home while the empire was in danger.

How a Hillsboro boy was saved by a Bible in his pocket is described in a letter to his father. A German machine gun was turned upon him and although seriously wounded, the bullet which would have meant death, had it continued on its course, was stopped by the Bible which he carried in his breast pocket.

Peter Snelgrove, of Hillsboro, is in receipt of the following letter from his son, Pte. Fred Snelgrove, who is at present in the firing line.

Dear Father—Just a few lines trusting I may find you all well. I can't say that I am well myself at present.

I don't wish for anything to happen to me, as life is sweet to all of us, but if I should rather die with a German bullet in my brain than live and be called a coward.

It is a good thing for us that they are poor marksmen with their big guns, have watched them shelling a battery of our artillery all the afternoon, sending a shell over about every half minute.

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THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE

I expect you have read a good bit in the papers about us. Don't believe all of it as much of it wants to be taken with a pinch of salt. We have not been in any fight since October 18, when our battalion made an attack on the crater.

THREE ST JOHN MEN KILLED IN ACTION

Joseph Mahoney, Harry J. Merriman and Lee E. Jones Gave Lives for Country—Lieut. Edgar March Wounded—Only Few Maritime Men in Saturday's Lists.

Friends in the city received word yesterday, and it was announced from the cathedral pulpit, that Joseph Mahoney, formerly of the L. C. E. employ here, had been killed in action, somewhere in France.

Before going to the front, Mr. Mahoney was a brakeman in the I. C. R. yard and was very popular with his fellow members of his family are living in the city, but he has one sister in Brooklyn.

Private Harry John Merriman, aged thirty-one years, the only son of a widow mother, was killed in action at the front on June 8. Official word of his death was received Saturday morning.

Mr. Ernest Jones killed in action. Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, of 75 Thorne avenue, on Saturday received word that her son, Lee Ernest Jones, had been killed in action on June 8.

General Mercer Killed in Action

On Saturday last Rev. Gordon Dickie received word that Lieutenant Edgar March, of the infantry, had been severely wounded in the shoulder on the firing line and was now in Wexham Hospital.

Private Albert Starratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon S. Starratt of Dorchester and former resident of Howells' Hill, who was seriously wounded had died of his wounds at the Methodist church on Dorchester held a memorial service yesterday.

Major-General Mercer, who was recently reported missing, now reported killed in action.

General Mercer was reported missing after the recent German drive against the Canadian line at Ypres.

With the Fighting 26th. News of the activities of the Fighting 26th Battalion on the firing line is contained in a recent letter received by a friend in Fredericton from Sergeant T. T. Spivey of that unit.

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The dark line shows the approximate location of the battle-line on the southeastern front. The shaded portions indicate the territory taken by the Russians in the recent offensive.

THREE BRAVE BOYS HAVE ANSWERED CALL

Lieut. Robert W. Morrison, of Sussex, Killed in Action June 8—Charles Henry, of St. George, and Leonard Craig in Fatal List.

Saturday, June 17. Friends in the city will be shocked to learn of the death of Lieut. Robert W. Morrison, of Sussex, who had been at the front for some months with a New Brunswick battalion.

He was the son of the late Judge Morrison, twenty-four years of age, and before enlisting was employed for some time in the Bank of Nova Scotia at Sussex.

Private Henry killed in action. St. George, June 16—That the war is getting closer to us a telegram this morning announcing the death of Private Chas. Henry on June 16 forcibly reminds all.

Private Leonard Craig, a Fairville boy, bravely answered duty's call, and for Friday's List.

Ottawa, Ont., June 16—Maritime casualties in last night's list are: Infantry Wounded—Lance Corporal H. Norman Hodges, Berwick, N. S.; John W. Gill, 88 rear Brittain street, St. John, N. B.; Edward M. Pahey, Newfoundland; Angus H. MacIver, Yarmouth, N. S.; Frank J. MacDonald, Oak Bay, N. B.; John J. MacFarlane, Newfoundland; Peter Fougere, Larry's River, N. S.; Ronald McDonald, North Sydney, N. S.; William McDonald, 25 Albert street, Moncton, N. B.; Andrew McDonald, Chatham, N. B.; Daniel McEllan, S. W. Margaree, Inverness, N. S.; Chas. J. Moore, 168 Dufferin street, Moncton, N. B.; L. Marshall, Covehead Road, Lot 84, P. S.; D. D. Morrison, Frankfort, N. S.; D. D. Morrison, Frankfort, N. S.; Lieut. Clarence M. Mosher, Mahone Bay, N. S.; John M. O'Rourke, Brunswick street, Truro, N. S.; Stephen Omond, New Aberdeen, C. B.; Geo. Primmer, Millerton, N. B.; Oliver Power, Pugmouthe, N. B.; Eddie Robelach, Loggieville, N. B.; James J. Rowe, Newfoundland; Geo. E. Roy, Yarmouth, N. S.; Walter E. Share, 9 Gale street, Halifax, N. S.; Lance Corp. Bennett Smith, Sydney, N. S.; Thomas M. Snowdon, Sackville, N. B.; Chas. B. Stephens, Little Shegogue, West Co., N. B.; Corporal Roy A. Stewart, Fomeroy Ridge, N. B.; Moody Stubbard, New Brunswick; S. David E. Tabor, Springhill, N. S.; Ernest I. Taylor, Ellens House, N. S.; Hugh Torrey, 82 St. Patrick street, St. John, N. B.; Lawrence Waddleton, Newfoundland; Sergt. Geo. Webb, 4 Poplar Grove, Halifax, N. S.; Walter Wells, North York, N. B.; James M. Welton, 15 Black street, Halifax, N. S.; Henry H. Wilkinson, Wellington Bar.

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

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 21, 1918

ROUNDING THE TURN

London, which is conservative enough in its war outlook - as, indeed, it has had occasion for being - gives us a new line of comment this morning, suggesting that there is good ground for thinking Austria will go to the wall this summer and Germany next.

London, to go back to the more confident base ruling in the Empire's capital, directs attention to one sentence in a semi-official despatch from Paris, in which the world is informed that since the fall of Fort Vaux the Germans have maintained an attitude of expectancy in view of the menace of events which they feel are increasingly imminent.

The Germans, in a word, hesitate in the face of events which they foresee but do not know how to meet. The time, as London puts it, is rapidly approaching for an important Entente offensive.

The German effort of permitting Austria to weaken its Russian front to pursue a fruitless effort against Italy begins to bulk large. The blunder may well prove irreparable.

Professor Albert F. Pollard, who fills the chair of English History in the University of London, in his lecture on the progress of the war, a day or two ago, predicts a great Allied offensive on the Western front "before long," but warns the public not to expect the end of the war this year.

Suppose, after that post of danger and of honor had been held in turn by the English, the Scotch and the Irish, that it had been abandoned when the turn of the Canadians came, as a result of representations from General Sir Sam Hughes.

When the full history of the war is written, says the Westminster Gazette, "the decision to hold on at Ypres will be thoroughly justified. We will then realize to the full the debt we owe to the English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian who have successfully held that post of honor and danger."

Take Ypres at all costs, was the order delivered to the German army facing Sir Henry Rawlinson's weak corps, and the enemy, strong with every fibre of strength, certainly did their best and very certainly died.

Ypres and the roads to Calais and the coasts were open. That master rhetorician of Prussia, the Emperor, had demanded the coast and Calais with all the passionate fervor of his speech.

"Canadians," says the Toronto Star, "will be glad to have this assurance regarding the value of the Ypres sacrifice. Perhaps they do not need the assurance, but the utterances of the Minister of Militia are at least disturbing and distressing to those whose sons and friends have fallen in the heroic defence of this point of vantage."

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS. New Brunswick is one of several provinces that have been compelled through the intervention of the federal government to readjust their affairs during a war in which the existence of the Empire is at stake and which calls upon the country's full store of courage, of high patriotism, of resolute self-sacrifice.

It is probably safe to assume that this percentage has been carried through the enlistment up to May 31 when the total was 384,209. It is an interesting exhibit and a valuable one in a way, but its value must not be exaggerated.

From the personal standpoint, the Lieutenant Governor would be merely doing his duty by sending the government to the country. Such action would make the closing portion of his term more creditable one.

And now, at a time when the thoughts and energies of our people should be devoted exclusively to the work of prosecuting the war and of organizing our home life and home industries in such a way as to make the prosecution of the war more efficient, the discredited government of the day selects this time to seek to elect a Minister of Public Works to succeed Mr. Morissy, whose valdettion in itself was an indictment of fatal import.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHES in its issue today a statement made by Mr. F. B. Carvell, K. C., M. P., supplemented by one from Mr. Markey, who was associated with Mr. Carvell before the Meredith-Duff Commission at Ottawa during the hearing of the shell charges. These statements have to do with certain affidavits published in the Standard and the Halifax Herald and which Lieutenant-Colonel (Charles) Bullock "supplied."

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any branch of recruiting ought not to be engaged in the distribution and exploitation of affidavits made by one of its associates who is either a crook or a fool, or both. That is not good for recruiting, nor is it good for the reputation of one bearing for the time His Majesty's commission.

WHERE THE RECRUITS COME FROM. Of the 360,111 Canadian soldiers enlisted up to February 18 last, a great majority were laborers, artisans, or clerks.

Table showing the percentage of recruits from various classes: Professional men (6.14%), Business men (2.46%), Clerks (18.84%), Farmers (44.75%), etc.

Who is responsible for the statement that if Canada is to raise 500,000 men for the share of the Maritime Provinces is 65,000?

THE PROVINCES AND RECRUITING. Who is responsible for the statement that if Canada is to raise 500,000 men for the share of the Maritime Provinces is 65,000?

That a proclamation be issued calling upon every man of eighteen or over to offer his services to the State. Let enrollment offices be opened in every city, town, and county, where those of eligible age shall be required to register their names, ages, occupations, etc.

That the falling off in recruiting is causing alarm among the officers throughout the country upon whose shoulders rests the duty of filling the ranks, but Ottawa will still be able to meet the demand.

As to the duty now resting upon the shoulders of young Canadians who are not yet in uniform, the Globe has this word to say:

Ontario's splendid showing is due in no small measure to the admitted fact that when war broke out there were in this province tens of thousands of recruits that appear day by day in the Press with the words added, "next of kin in England, or Scotland, or Ireland, indicates to great extent the ranks were filled by these recent immigrants."

Urging the adoption of national registration to (1) supply the 166,000 men still needed to make up Canada's 500,000, and (2) still provide for carrying on our essential occupations at a high level of efficiency, the report suggests that all the men of Canada who have not yet enlisted should be divided into three "armies," as follows:

The Fighting Army - This should contain a large proportion of young, single men, who can most easily be spared from industry, and such technical men as are needed, as well as the Industrial Army - This should include the technical men not needed for special services in the army, enough men to form a permanent staff for the industries which are needed to prosecute the war.

feature of it must be an analysis of recruiting to date, showing exactly what each county or parish has done, how many available men it has, how many are in uniform, and how many more ought to be in order that the sub-division may produce its quota.

As for "compulsion," there are many forms of it. To those anxious about the fate of slavery Lincoln responded that the Union must be saved. To the conscientiousists and the anti-conscientiousists alike Mr. Asquith replied that the country must have the army required; if without compulsion, so much the better - but the men must be forthcoming. Our situation, in the essentials, is in no way different.

SIR SAM'S "INDISCRETION." The press comments on Sir Sam Hughes' references to Kitchener and our critics to Sir Robert Borden effectively take steps to guard the country effectively against any move of the same.

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F. B. CARVELL HANDS IT OUT TO CHAPLAIN LIEUT.-COLONEL BULLOCK

Deals With That Gentleman and His Friend Rogers Whose Affidavits Bullock Has Been Distributing to Conservative Newspapers

Was Suspicious of Both Bullock and Rogers From the First and Had the Latter Closely Watched by Detectives Supplied by William Travers Jerome, With Results That Fully Justified His Precautions—A Straight Story Which Disposes of the "Affidavits" Which Chaplain Bullock and the Standard Have Been Exploiting.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bullock, a chaplain and an American citizen, who has been put forward by the Standard and other newspapers as one having damaging knowledge concerning F. B. Carvell, K. C. M. P., and other Liberals who were active in prosecuting the shell charges, supplied to the Standard for publication on June 13 certain papers which purported to be affidavits made by one Rogers, reflecting upon Mr. Carvell and others.

The Standard and other government newspapers has kept Lieutenant-Colonel Bullock, with or without his consent, much in the limelight as one whose knowledge and whose appearance in various districts were to be dreaded by Mr. Carvell and those supporting him.

It therefore becomes necessary to say that Mr. Carvell, though he always has been ready to deal with Mr. Bullock and all like him, has been reluctant to do so except in those communities in which Colonel Bullock has procured the publication of the Rogers' affidavits, or has connived at their publication. As Colonel Bullock procured the publication of these affidavits in the Standard of June 13, and as the Standard founded certain shameful insinuations upon them, The Telegraph directed Mr. Carvell's attention to the article in question and he has given out the following statement for publication in connection therewith:

It must be remembered, in the first place, that the opposition in Parliament demanded the right to investigate all the doings of the Shell Committee of Canada. This the government refused to do and has never yet given them an opportunity of investigating a solitary contract performed in Canada. After Mr. Kite made his charges in Parliament a Royal Commission was appointed giving us the right to investigate three contracts carried out in the United States, from whence all evidence of any importance must be produced. Whether or not they believed that impossible we do not know, but it is for the people of Canada to say whether or not we have succeeded.

THE MAN ROGERS.
Very shortly after Mr. Kite's speech he received a telephone communication from a man calling himself Charles E. Rogers, of Toronto, expressing a desire to see Mr. Kite for the purpose of giving him valuable information regarding the inquiry. Mr. Kite reported this to me, gave me his address and asked me to go to Toronto and meet him. This was followed by a letter and a second telephone message and on the morning of April 11 I arrived in Toronto.

After attending to some other business I called Rogers up at the address which he had given Mr. Kite and about 10 o'clock he called at the Ontario Club which he told me that he had a lot of information bearing on the inquiry, then pending, and wished to come to Ottawa as a witness. I asked him what induced him to take this attitude. He stated that he had been hanging around Toronto for six weeks under a promise of a captaincy in what he called the American Legion, but could not obtain it without paying \$500 therefor, and as he considered this an outrage he was determined to tell what he knew about many people in Canada, among whom was the Minister of Militia himself. He then made statements to me regarding Sir Sam Hughes, which if true and proven would effectually drive him from public life. I stated to him that I could not take the responsibility of using such evidence as he offered, without having it backed up by documentary proof. He stated that he had the proof in New York and would supply it. The interview lasted about fifteen minutes and when he left me I told him that either myself or some representative would call upon him at a later date at an address which he gave me in New York. At that time no mention was made of the office of Grant Hugh Brown or any other person in New York.

On the morning of Thursday, April 20, in company with Mr. Mackey, K. C. of Montreal, and Mr. C. M. Goddard, of Ottawa, I arrived in New York and spent Thursday, Friday and Saturday in interviewing very many people and seeking information regarding the inquiry, as well as other matters, from every available source, and it was not until Saturday afternoon practically the rest of the work was completed that we called upon Rogers at the address which he had given. In about an hour he responded and an appointment was made for 8 o'clock that evening at the Belmont hotel.

TOOK PRECAUTIONS.
Before meeting him, however, I had discussed him with a high official of the British secret service as well as Mr. John R. Ratham, the editor of the Providence Journal. In fact, we advised with either one or other of these gentlemen as to every person with whom we discussed the questions at issue or from whom we sought information. Neither of these gentlemen could at that time give me very much favorable information regarding Rogers.

Rogers appeared about 8 o'clock, and the whole interview on that occasion was in the presence of Mr. Goddard at my room in the Belmont Hotel. I asked Rogers what he had, and he stated that he would not be able to produce anything until the next Sunday morning. When pressed as to the reasons why, he stated for the first time that this information was to come from the office of Grant Hugh Brown, who was away and he could not obtain it until Mr. Brown returned, which would not be until the last of the next week. On being pressed as to what he had to do with Mr. Brown's business, he stated that he had been interested in and associated with Mr. Brown on all his business deals with Allison and his associates. I told him that I would be back in New York again the next Saturday and arranged to see him on my return as I had not finished the work and it was necessary to return for other matters. I took the midnight train for Boston and arrived in Ottawa on Monday.

After leaving Rogers I became suspicious as to his motives and these suspicions were very much increased by the report which Mr. Goddard made to me on his return from New York two days later.

On Saturday morning, April 29, I again arrived in New York with Mr. Goddard, Mr. Mackey and Mr. S. W. Jacobs, K. C., my associate counsel. On the train the night before a gentleman gilded into the seat alongside of me and commenced asking me questions about Rogers, whether or not I had seen him, and what he had told me. I at once detected this man to be the Rev. Major Bullock whom I personally had known to be an associate of Rogers in Toronto, and from the manner of his questioning I became confirmed in my suspicions that a deal was on with Bullock as the agent, for the purpose of placing me in a compromising position with Rogers.

TOOK NO CHANCES.
I therefore decided to take no chances and immediately on arriving in New York I called up and made an appointment with William Travers Jerome and met him in his office in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Jacobs. When I told Mr. Jerome of my previous conversations with Rogers, I asked him his opinion about the man and as to whether or not he could furnish me with competent detectives to ascertain beyond a question of a doubt just what Rogers was doing. After discussing the matter for half an hour he called up a detective agency and in a few minutes a gentleman appeared, to whom Mr. Jerome gave instructions, telling him to put on a force of two men continuously and move when necessary, to follow Rogers for the next 24 hours and to employ sufficient force that it would be impossible to lose sight of him at any time during this period. Mr. Goddard and I then went to the Equitable Building, where we had previously arranged to meet Rogers, and on meeting book hands, which was the signal to the detectives who were awaiting us that this was the man to follow. I had very little talk with Rogers, but asked him where I could see him at the hotel, to which he replied on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. I said all right and went about my other business.

I interviewed a number of persons and arrived at the Belmont Hotel at about 5.30 and immediately on arriving there I received a telephone report from the detectives that Rogers had been, as I expected, in the company of

three men who were described particularly and the description of one tallied so closely with his friend, Major Bullock, that I was and am now convinced that they were in consultation. They also informed me that Rogers was drinking heavily and up to that time had made two visits to the office of German bankers. I had lunch at the Belmont and remained in my room or in the lobby of the hotel during the whole of the afternoon, and periodically received telephone reports from the detectives, all to the effect that Rogers was still drinking, meeting the same friends and had made two additional trips to the German bankers.

About 5 in the afternoon Rogers appeared in the hotel and wished to see me. I took him to my room when he told me that he would be back on Sunday morning with a lot of information. He was pretty drunk and talked about coming to Ottawa to give evidence and a lot of other matters along that line. This whole interview took place in the presence of Mr. Goddard, and, without our very much ceremony, I informed him that I wished to have nothing further to do with him and he could consider all negotiations at an end. He seemed very much surprised and pleaded for the opportunity of bringing certain material to me on Sunday morning. The interview did not last very long and Rogers left the hotel.

To my surprise he returned again about 10 o'clock that evening, as I had previously been informed by my detective that he had purchased transportation for himself and a woman to Toronto. I made no reference to papers and neither did he, and I was very much at a loss to know what could have been the object of his visit unless to inform me that he was going to Canada. He left shortly afterwards and the next I heard from him was from Mr. Kite who informed me on Monday, May 1, that Rogers had called him up on the phone and wanted certain money. On May 2 he wrote Mr. Kite a long letter proffering additional information. On May 3 he wrote a second letter proffering additional information. On the 5th he sent a telegram again asking for expense money. On the 6th he sent me a similar telegram. Up to that time no answer to any of these communications had been given by either Mr. Kite or myself.

A CURT DISMISSAL.
During the forenoon of May 6 he called me by phone and the conversation was carried on partly by Rogers and partly by the proprietor or clerk of the Royal Hotel in Hamilton, asking for funds with which to pay his bills and get him back to New York. This, of course I refused to consider for a moment. Later in the afternoon he called me again by phone. I refused to answer and sent him the following telegram:

"CHARLES E. ROGERS, 'ROYAL HOTEL, HAMILTON,' 'USELESS TO TELEPHONE FURTHER. I GAVE YOU FINAL ANSWER IN BELMONT HOTEL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29. (Signed) 'CARVELL.'"

Evidently Rogers had come to Canada for the purpose of reporting to his friend, Major Bullock, and after failing to obtain money or any further interference with Mr. Kite or myself, the time had come when Bullock should take charge of the dastardly job which we believe he had undertaken.

When we dismissed Rogers in the Belmont Hotel on April 29, both Mr. Goddard and myself believed that we would hear more of this through Major Bullock.

How nicely subsequent events synchronize with my suspicions can best be judged by the fact that on May 10, four days after I had sent my final message to Rogers, the Ottawa Free Press published a story prepared by Major Bullock with reference to Rogers operating in New York.

Six days later, or on May 16, someone had arranged for Rogers to return to New York and make the affidavit above referred to, and in less than two weeks it is announced that General Sir Sam Hughes has promoted this Major Bullock to be an honorary colonel and has given him some work, robbing about the country on the pretence of recruiting or some other work connected with the militia department.

With these dates before the public, I think conclusions can be drawn as to whom was at the bottom of this scheme to place me in a compromising position with this man Rogers.

So far as I have been able to learn, up to the present time, Major Bullock's principal duties have been in dancing attendance on Sir Sam at the sessions of the royal commission and in going to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on political missions, attending a political meeting in the recent provincial election in Westmorland county (N. B.), and also for the purpose of carrying the Rogers' affidavit to that part of Canada for publication.

One has only to consider the relations existing between Sir Sam Hughes and myself at the time of my interview with Rogers in Toronto, to realize the falsity of his statement that I had held out any inducement of assisting him to obtain any position in the militia of Canada. The statement is absolutely false from beginning to end, as well as the statement that when I met him the first occasion in New York I asked him if he had succeeded in getting the correspondence from Mr. Brown's office, as that was the first time I had ever heard Mr. Brown's office mentioned. From the detailed reports of the detectives and notwithstanding the affidavit of his German friend, August J. Troft, I cannot believe that Rogers was in the office of Grant Hugh Brown on the day in question. All of which more strongly confirms our suspicions that a plan of considerable magnitude was being planned for the purpose of drawing the attention of the people of Canada away from the damaging evidence being produced day by day before the Duff-Meredith commission at Ottawa.

MR. MARKEY'S STATEMENT.
Mr. Markey makes the following statement:
At the outset of the present investigation Mr. Kite, Mr. Carvell, and I received offers from various persons to supply evidence relative to the subject matter of the inquiry. We met in consultation and determined that before placing any evidence before the commission we would thoroughly investigate the standing of the persons offering such evidence as well as the character of the evidence proposed to be adduced. In connection with such investigations I and my associates made several visits to New York.

During one of these visits Mr. C. M. Goddard came to me and said he would like me to see a man of the name of Rogers who offered to give us evidence of a very serious character involving certain persons whose names have been prominent in the present inquiry. Mr. Goddard stated that Rogers had created a rather unfavourable impression upon him and he wished to have my views after a personal interview. Rogers was brought to me and repeated the story which he had told Mr. Goddard, and stated that he would be willing to come to Canada and give such evidence under oath before the commission. I told Rogers that we would not produce him unless his statements could be substantiated by the documents to which he referred or some other absolutely reliable corroborative testimony. He replied that he would supply us with the necessary documents on the following Sunday.

The selection of Sunday striking me as strange, I asked him whether he could not do so on the following Saturday, as I contemplated being again in New York on that date, but he declared that it was impossible for him to obtain the papers before Sunday because his associate who had possession of them would be absent from New York until then.

I further pressed Rogers, to ascertain his motives in offering us this evidence, and his explanation was that he had been arrested as a spy by the Canadian militia authorities in Toronto, but that after being taken to the exhibition grounds he had been released. In consequence of this he had decided to tell all that he knew in reference to the matter. This is the only communication I have had directly or indirectly with Rogers.

Relative to Rogers' statement that he saw me enter 115 Broadway on the following Saturday, which is the day upon which it is alleged that the attempt was made to steal papers from the office of one Brown in that building, I may say that this statement is probably correct, as when in New York I always make my headquarters at the office of Kiddie & Marjesson, consultants-at-law, in that building, the legal representatives of my firm in New York for a great many years past. I have not during the past year been in any other office in that building.

I desire to repeat the declaration I have already made before this commission, that I have not and never had in my possession any documents stolen or obtained in any improper manner; that I have never requested or incited anyone to obtain papers in such manner; nor have I ever been present when such a subject was under discussion.

CANADIAN EYE-WITNESS WRITES OF VICTORY

Retirement From Hooge Made Necessary by Heavy Losses in 28th, Inflicted by Mines—Honors Won by Officers and Men.

Ottawa, June 18.—The following eye-witness report reached the minister of militia from Canadian headquarters at the front today:
"About midday on June 6 the enemy opened a violent bombardment on the left sector of our defenses. In the afternoon our mines were exploded directly under our front line system at Hooge."
The companies of our 28th North-Western Battalion holding this position, suffered severely and the remnants of the garrison were unable to hold the Germans in check when they launched an attack immediately after the explosion. "The enemy occupied our front line but all his attempts to advance beyond this point were defeated by machine gun and rifle fire directed upon him from our support trenches and strong points."
"Simultaneously with this attack the Germans attempted to seize trenches further to the south, but were everywhere repulsed with loss. The fire of the front a small party of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our advanced trenches but was quickly ejected, leaving behind him a heavily wounded man."

"During a bombardment of our lines a large German mortar shell weighing over sixty pounds pitched on the parapet and fell into a trench held by our 5th Western Cavalry Battalion. A lance-corporal, Roy A. Edmonds, of this unit, dashed forward and picked up the bomb unscathed. It was delivered by our 28th Battalion. "A second or two later the mine exploded. By his prompt and gallant action Edmonds undoubtedly saved the lives of several comrades."

"Following the attack on Hooge, artillery duels occurred daily."
"On June 12 all our batteries combined in a bombardment of the positions captured from us on June 8. The fire was continued until dusk, and was resumed at midnight with increased intensity. At 1 o'clock in the morning of June 19 an attack was delivered by our 28th Battalion."

"On our left, the Western Ontario Battalion bombed its way up to our Scottish battalions and a Toronto Battalion, in a magnificent advance, rushed rapidly forward until they had recaptured the whole of the high ground known as Mount Sorel and Observatory Ridge, about 1500 un-wounded German soldiers, three officers, were taken prisoners."

"Assisted by our supporting battalions, our troops entrenched themselves on the summit of the ridge, which had been almost obliterated by the German bombardment of June 2. The length of the front line was over 1,500 yards. Several attempts at counter-attacks by the German infantry were frustrated by our artillery fire."

Honors Won on Field.
"The following decorations have been awarded: Distinguished Service Order, Major John Alexander Ross, 24th Battalion; Military Cross—Captain J. A. Culum, C.A.M.C., attached to 28th Battalion; Captain Albert Peter Miller, 21st Battalion; Lieut. James Cresswell Auld, 18th Battalion; C.P.A.; Robert Wyzynski, 18th Battalion; Canadian Engineers; George Alexander Shum, 2nd Battalion; Peter Louis Stuart Brown, 2nd Battalion; John Arnold Jackson, 2nd Battalion."

"Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sergeant Richard Cunningham, 18th Battalion; Sergeant Ferd Watts Flain, 17th Battalion; Private John H. Morgan, 18th Battalion; Private J. Hennessy, 24th Battalion; Corporal Thomas Dixon Lee, 2nd Divisional Signal Company; Lance Corporal R. A. Graves, 2nd Divisional Signal Company; Lance Corporal Campbell C. Aytte, 18th Field Company Engineers; Private Thomas Jones, 18th Battalion; Lance Corporal M. Callum Wardlaw, 17th Battalion; Private George Coppick, 10th Battalion; Sergeant Ernest W. Stanbridge, 21st Battalion; Private New Seward, 29th Battalion; Sergeant Harry S. Nayler, 24th Battalion; Sergeant John MacRae, 27th Battalion; Sergeant Geo. John Lock, 28th Battalion; Private W. Laurer Rutledge, 28th Battalion; Private William Henry Kirtel, 29th Battalion; Sergeant Robert Urquhart, 10th Battalion."

"Medaille Civique—Company Quartermaster-Sergeant H. M. English, 1st Field Company Engineers.
Borden Sends Congratulations.
Ottawa, June 18.—Sir Robert Borden, the prime minister, called as follows to General the Hon. Sir Julian Hedderwick Byng, commander of the Canadian army corps:
"Pray accept and convey to Canadian forces under your command our warmest congratulations upon the gallantry and resourcefulness displayed in recent successful attacks."
General Byng replied:
"All ranks Canadian corps join me in appreciation to your congratulations conveyed me by your cable."

TEACHERS ENGAGED FOR ALBERT RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.
Hopewell Hill, June 18.—The trustee board of the Riverside and Albert Consolidated school have secured the most of their staff of teachers for the coming year. The new principal who succeeds Mr. Marr, who has resigned, will be L. R. Hetherington, M. A., now at Florenceville, and who was for several years principal of the Harkins Academy, Newcastle. The other teachers engaged are Miss Wier, B. A., vice-principal, who held this position last year; Miss Edna Hayward, re-engaged, and Miss Allerton Turner. Mr. Gunter, who was manual training teacher last year, is likely to be re-engaged, leaving only the domestic science department yet to be supplied. R. P. Steves, M. A., director of elementary agriculture for the province, visited the school this week and spoke well of the work in the department. The school board of the Hill district at a meeting last night decided to ask for applications for teachers' positions in both departments of the school here.

TUSSECK MOTH IN MONCTON.
A report from Moncton is to the effect that a colony of the destructive Tussock moth has settled in the railway centre and are already working havoc with some of the trees there. Willow trees are their choice for food and some of the people in Moncton fear that the pest will become very troublesome.

AGRICULTURE

Information Regarding the Condition of Small Fruits in Various Parts of Canada.

Ottawa, June 18.—The fruit branch of the department of agriculture has today received the following information by telegram, regarding the condition of small fruits in various parts of Canada:
Nova Scotia—Prospects are exceptionally good for a large strawberry crop. The fruit will not be marketed in any large quantities before July 5.
New Brunswick—Strawberries will be at their best between July 12 and 18. The acreage is about the same as last year. Raspberries will be about one month later in marketing. All small fruits promise normal yields.
Quebec—Strawberry season will be at its height about June 24 and raspberries two weeks later. All plants have wintered well.
Ontario—Strawberries maturing very rapidly. The fruit made its first appearance on the Hamilton market on June 1. Heavy shipments will be made from the Niagara peninsula next week. The quality promises to be very high.
British Columbia—Strawberries maturing rapidly. Small lots now being shipped daily to prairie markets. Gordon Head district will ship first car on June 17. Okanagan and Kootenay berries will be shipped next week. The crop is heavy. Raspberries will be at their best between July 12 and 21.

The first number of the Rural Education Monthly has been issued by the Elementary Agricultural Education Division of the department of agriculture in the interests of practical education throughout the province. The foreword announces the fundamental purpose of publishing the monthly and points out that many difficulties common to all school teachers are often met with, and through the medium of this publication these obstacles may be partially if not wholly removed. School gardens and garden cultivation comes in for special attention in the initial number of the bulletin and in this connection is closely related to gardening and landscape work local geography is dealt with.

Social Centre Idea.
Of the Social Centre idea the monthly quotes Principal H. C. Rucker as follows:
"Since March last three meetings of residents of Kingston Consolidated school district have been held in the school house. The object has been to promote greater interest in educational matters pertaining to the community. It is a step in the direction of using the school property as a social centre."
"At the March meeting Director Steeves and Mr. Mcintosh, Ed. P. Provincial entomologist, were present. Mr.

Mcintosh gave an illustrated address of great interest.
"At the meetings in April and May the discussions were participated in by the teachers and people present. Short programmes were carried out by the children. Refreshments were also served.
"While these meetings were not as largely attended as might be desired, they are a beginning and mark a movement that should be productive of much good in country sections throughout the province. Where next?"
Rural Science School.
Rural science schools will be held at Woodstock and Sussex July 8-August 2. Special attention will be given to instruction in the various features of the nature study and agriculture course prescribed by the board of education. Second sessions were at both schools. Apply for admission to the director at Sussex.

School Gardens During Vacation.
Teachers and trustees in districts where a school garden is established on the school grounds should make arrangements before the close of the term whereby pupils will cultivate their plots during vacation. A definite plan is urged. Work is needed to be done each week. A small sum for supervision only should be paid.

Major Slouch—Was that a raw girl of yours you had at the theatre last night?
Captain Daborn—No, just the old one repainted—Life.

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The "SUPERIOR" Separator

A report from Moncton is to the effect that a colony of the destructive Tussock moth has settled in the railway centre and are already working havoc with some of the trees there. Willow trees are their choice for food and some of the people in Moncton fear that the pest will become very troublesome.

CREAM WANTED

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

PRIMECREST FARM,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

matter. This Kitchener-Ypres business, however, demands action to fit the office.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
The Bear's war stride is still vastly impressive.

Sir Robert Borden sticks to General Sir Sam Hughes as Sir Sam sticks to Colonel John Weeks. Allison. As a study in cohesion this is no doubt impressive; but do not let any one suppose that the country is lost in admiration of it. A man is judged by the company he keeps.

When a good Tory paper like The Montreal Mail speaks of General Hughes as "a slanderer of the dead," Sir Robert Borden can scarcely afford to ignore the recent reference of his Minister of Militia to the Ypres salient, and Lord Kitchener's alleged tacit admission that it ought not to have been defended.—Toronto Globe.

Not a few Canadian editors will sympathize with the editor of the Ottawa Citizen who stands corrected because one of his staff half-masted a flag instead of half-staffing it. The editor has no most about the premises as a rule, but during the vacation season he always has a staff. Anyhow, after the man who is expert in these matters corrected the Citizen editor, the editor apologized like a man. He says:

"An old-timer writes us: 'I am much pained at your reference to that flag matter and at the crude question of your correspondent. We don't speak of half-masted flags. The proper expression and the proper inflection is thus: "Hawf Stawf!" This shows that one can't be too careful when one undertakes to discuss technical matters of vital importance. We are obliged to our correspondent for making the correction.'"

One very important subject the New Brunswick opposition ought not to overlook is the condition of our jury-chosing machinery as recently exemplified in the selection of a special jury in this city and county. That case calls for vigorous and sustained investigation until the rights of the citizen are definitely fixed, or distributed. The rights of a citizen before the law must be guarded with vigilance and with courage no matter from what quarter they are endangered.

"It appears that Sir Sam Hughes did find time to write a letter to the late Lord Kitchener in reference to the Ypres salient," says the Toronto Star, "although he sought to convey the impression that he had been wickedly calumniated. He wrote out his tremendously valuable hints as Kitchener had, with tears in his eyes, asked him to do. But surely Kitchener replied to that letter. Why not publish the reply?"

Those who dictate the policy of the Standard newspaper have recently made several references to a gentleman they described editorially as "ex-Captain Carvell" in the line of comment is deemed profitable to pursue. It might well be accompanied by a few similar references to ex-Lieutenant-Colonel John B. M. Baxter, of those military knowledge the Standard at one time boasted. Mr. Carvell, who was at one time an officer of militia, offered his services early in the war. There is a saying, thought wise by good judges, having to do with dwellers in glass houses.

Predictions regarding a concerted Allied offensive are increasing in number and in weight. The military writer of the Boston Transcript says:

"From many sources strong and stronger hints are arriving that the great united drive against Germany is on the eve of beginning. Mr. Asquith, the most authoritative source, intimated that in the House of Commons on Tuesday and there is no doubt that the plan arranged between the Allies is to be attempted in the West. Russia has already begun her part, the Italians are holding firmly, even increasing their offensive. The exact day on which the western allied lines will move will be public and they have not yet apparently been named by General Joffre, but information leaking through Holland gives the date as the 15th of July. The German offensive for the Germans are working large bodies of engineers on fortifications around Liege and along the eastern banks of the Meuse. This of course is part of their policy of preparedness on Tuesday disaster in France and Belgium the Meuse line would be a strategic one to hold in protecting Germany from invasion on her western front. It is possible that the continual hammering at Verdun will be also something of this thought in the mind of the German High Command. But the impatient must be patient, too much is at stake to risk anything before all is well ready."

Arms Virulence.
In bygone days men sang the praise Of Britain's walls of wood and stone. That, near and far, in peace and war A thousand shocks withstood. The yelling sails, hoisted roaring gales Or swelled in the freshening breeze; And Britain's sons behind the guns Were found in the Seven Seas. "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak, And God be with us this day; As your fathers fought and great deeds wrought, Fight, ye, in the same old way!"

Those years are gone, the days are done And the times new ways reveal: The walls of wood that the shocks withstood Give way to the walls of steel. The big ships plough with foaming bow The waves of the Seven Seas; But the Steam King mocks at the ship That rocks And drifts in the dying breeze. Yet it's "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak, As it was in the olden days, For Britain's sons behind the guns Still fight in the same old way." —H. L. Manks.

Boston, June 14, '16.

Washington, June 18.—President Wilson has called out the militia of only 200,000 men on the Mexican border. Brigadier-General Alfred Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs, estimated the maximum militia force to be called out to be 145,000 men.

ation

Private Oscar Sted. Private Erving Miles Stewart. Corporal Everett Ernest Stewart. Private John William Stewart. Private George Perley Stewart. Corporal George Joseph St. Onge. Private William J. Stopp. Private John Wesley Storey. Private Joseph St. Pierre. Private John Street. Private Francis Lionel Strong. Sergeant Harry Wesley Sullivan. Private Christopher Sullivan. Private Elmer Sullivan. Private Benedict Sullivan. Private Lindsay Fern Sullivan. Private Patrick Benedict Sullivan. Private Clarence E. Sunderson. Private George Sutton. Private John Swanson. Private Stanley Sweeney. Corporal Alexander R. Taylor. Private George A. Theriault. Private Robert White. Private James A. Theriault. Private Asad Theriault. Private Damas Joseph Theriault. Private Joseph Theriault. Private Peter Theriault. Private John Theriault. Private Michael Thibodeau. Private Joseph Thibodeau. Private Basil Thibodeau. Private Lazare Thibodeau. Private James Walker. Private Joseph Walsh. Private Thomas Walsh. Private James Ward. Private David A. Ward. Private Alton E. Ward. Private Albert Ward. Private Joseph Ward. Private Lloyd Wilson Ward. Sergeant Frederick Watson. Private Harry M. Weaver. Private James S. Wetmore. Private William D. Whalen. Private Joseph A. Whalen. Private Robert White. Private William White. Private Thomas C. White. Private William J. White. Private Edward H. Whitehouse. Private Vernon Whitney. Private Edmund J. Whitty. Private Peter Willet. Private Roger B. Williams. Private Percy Williamson. Private Wesley Joseph Williston. Private John J. Williston. Private Hugh T. Williston. Private John Duncan Williston. Private Robert A. Williston. Private Benjamin F. Williston. Private George A. Williston. Corporal Patrick Wilson. Private Ernest Wilson. Private Francis H. Winchester. Private Robert H. Wiseman. Private James Wiseman. Private John Elmer Wishart. Private Archy C. Woods. Private James Woods. Private George Wood. Private Henry James Youwell. Private William Gerald Young. Private William George Young. Private James Young. Private Alexander Young.

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RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in this province for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Williams, Toronto, Ont. sw-1

WANTED - A dining room girl for summer hotel. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. J. L. Belyea, Brown's Flat, N. B. 48794-6-28-sw.

MALE teacher wanted for Andover Grammar School. Apply, stating experience, salary wanted and recommendations. Also teacher for intermediate and primary. Address: H. L. Andover, c/o school district, No. 3, Andover, c/o school district, No. 3, Andover, 48960-5-21.

HEMLOCK BARK WANTED - Car load lots. Best market price. J. F. Gerry Company, Bangor, Maine. 48932-7-24-w.

BIRTHS - KELLY - On Thursday, June 15, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Kelly, 178 Wentworth street, a son. COPPEY - On June 13, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Coffey (nee Jamieson), 55 Colborne street, a son. MCKENNEY - At West St. John, on the 18th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. McKenney, a daughter. RAYMOND - To Mr. and Mrs. T. Kenneth Raymond, of Wentworth street, on June 17, 1916, a daughter.

MARRIAGES - HARRINGTON-NORRIS - In Zion Methodist church, St. John (N. B.), on June 14, by Rev. J. B. Champion, Wellington A. Harrington to Mary E. Norris, both of this city. ROSS-HAMPTON - At Portland street Methodist church, St. John (N. B.), on June 15, 1916, by Rev. W. G. Lane, Harry Ross to Virginia Hampton, daughter of Edward F. and Dorothy Hampton, of this city. SCOVILL-RUBINS - At St. John's church, Gastown (N. B.), on the morning of June 18, 1916, by the Rev. T. F. Marshall, Hewlett Winslow Scovill, of Queenstown (N. B.), to Louise Allen, eldest daughter of Mrs. Joseph Rubins.

DEATHS - RITCHIE - Killed in action, at Ypres, Trooper Douglas Vernon Ritchie, and C.M.B., youngest son of John B. Ritchie, William Ritchie, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. STICKLAND - At her residence, 821 Gormain street, on June 18, Lina, beloved wife of William Stickland, aged twenty-four years, formerly of Newfoundland. MORRISON - In this city on the 14th inst., Thomas W. Morrison, leaving his wife and three children to mourn. THOMPSON - On June 20, 1916, after a lingering illness, Isabelle B. Thompson, leaving two sisters and one brother to mourn their loss. MURPHY - In this city, on the 18th inst., after a short illness, Sarah A. daughter of the late Thomas and Sarah Murphy, leaving two sisters and three brothers to mourn. Amherst and Halifax papers please copy. VAUGHAN - At her residence, 117 Leinster street, on the 18th inst., Henriette, beloved wife of John B. Vaughan. SPAAGS - In this city, on the 18th inst., after a lingering illness, Moses Sprague, son of Mrs. H. Lowe, leaving his wife, three children, three brothers and two sisters to mourn. BELYEA - At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. D. Christie, 78 Sydney street, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Mary Belyea, widow of George Belyea. HEBBERT - In Edmundston (N. B.), on the 14th inst., Phadec Hebert, leaving his wife and three daughters to mourn. LOGAN - At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas McLeod, 40 Middle street (West), after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ales. Logan, aged 74 years, leaving her husband, one son and two daughters to mourn. Boston and Portland, Maine, papers please copy. WATERS - At his parents' residence at Pokok, Murray Co., infant son of Harry and Annie A. Waters. HOWE - On Saturday, June 17, Lester, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Howe, of 80 Broad street. MORRIS - At her parents' residence, Pleasant Point, on the 17th inst., Ester, beloved wife of George Morris and daughter of Peter and Annie Paul, leaving her husband, one child, her parents, her brothers and three sisters to mourn. (Lan papers please copy).

CARD OF THANKS - We wish to thank the public for the many expressions of sympathy in our sorrow for the loss of our son (our soldier) on the field of battle in Belgium. We thank the organist and choir of Chipman Baptist church and all who in any way assisted in the memorial service held at Salmon Creek Baptist church, Sunday, June 11. Especially do we wish to thank our pastor and Mrs. Price for their words of comfort and consolation. MR. AND MRS. HUGH H. McRAE AND FAMILY. Chipman, June 12, 1916.

CHARTERS - Schr Josephine Norfolk to Lisbon, coal, \$18, and back to New York or Philadelphia, with corkwood, \$10, prompt. Schr A. B. Sherman Norfolk to St. Michaels with coal, \$14 prompt. Schr Theoline, Philadelphia to St. Michaels, coal, p. t. Schr Samuel S. Thorpe, New York to Halifax, coal, \$2.50 and disbursements. Schr Frank Bratnard, Jacksonville to the Sound, lumber, \$1.50. Schr Donna T. Briggs, Bangor to New York, lumber, \$5. Schr Normandy, Bangor to St. John or Halifax, molasses, \$7.50. Schr Isabel B. Wiley, Hampton Roads to Santos, coal, \$18, June; Schr Ellen Little, Norfolk to the Azores, coal, \$14, June; Schr Richmond, Nassau to Bridgetown, with food, p. t. Schr Mark Penfold, Baltimore to Toronto, Yen, coal, p. t.; Schr Maine, Norfolk to Ponce, with coal, three for an Prince to New York with logwood, p. t.; Schr Willie L. Maxwell, Philadelphia to St. John (N.B.), with coal, p. t. H. E. Holman has received word of a cable that both his sons came safely through the big fight and were well on June 4.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, June 15. Str Brindring (Am), 760, Burnside, to load deals. Saturday, June 17. Star Governor Cobb, 1386, Clark, Boston, Portland and Eastport, freight and passengers. Star Corona, 722, Kemp, Parrishboro, Cal, R. P. & W. Starr. Schr Lillian H. New York, hard coal, R. P. & W. Starr. Sunday, June 18. Schr Ellen (Dan), 173, Iceland, to load lumber trans-Atlantic. Sailed. Friday, June 16. Schr Lydia H. Roper, Berryman, Eastport (NS) to load, New York. Coastwise - Schr D. W. B. Sunday, June 18. Star Chienock, 2494, Adams, to West Indies and Demerara for Halifax, passengers and general cargo. CANADIAN PORTS. Halifax, June 13 - Sld, schr Robert J. Dale, St. John's (Nfld). Cld - Star Manchester Civilian, Spenborough, for orders, schr Edouard Ogilvie, Grand Manan, with coal; Murray B. Wadville, with coal. Sld - Star, s/s Aberdeen, Dalton, St. John with coal for fog signal stations. Parrashoro, June 18 - Arr, schr Citien, Meridian, St. John; Abbie Keast, Taylor, New York for Wolfville, with coal, in for harbor; Murray B. Carey, Wolfville. Lunenburg, June 15 - Arr, schr Lloyd George, Hantsman, Turin Island, Italia, Rita, LaHave; Annie M. W. Ritscy, Shippegan. June 15 - Cld, schr Mayola, Wentzell, Ponce (P. R.). Liverpool, June 15 - Arr, schr James Salter, Griffin, St. John. This vessel appears a leak on voyage to Limerick, Ireland, and put in here for repairs.

BRITISH PORTS. London, June 11 - Arr, str Navajo, Ahlin, Halifax; 10th str Cranley, Mann, Bostow (Mtd); Vandala, Wolfe, New York. Hull, June 12 - Arr, str Eastbrook, Vickers, Montreal. London, June 12 - Arr, str Kanawha, Kellman, St. John. Montreal, June 10, str Montreal, O'Reilly, Montreal. Glasgow, June 12 - Arr, strs Athena, Black, Montreal; Ormida, Kennedy, Newport News; Cape Finisterre, Lockheed, Montreal. Dartmouth, June 13 - Sld, str Sirrah, Portland. Middleburgh, June 14 - Sld, strt Cardiff, Madson, Sydney (C.B.). Manchester, June 13 - Arr, strt Maccheater, Corporation, Foale, Quebec.

FOREIGN PORTS. Boston, June 15 - Arr, str, Canopic, Naples. Bergen, June 15 - Arr, str Kristiania, New York. Boston, June 12 - Arr, str Ninian, Manchester; schr Onaway, Westport (N. S.). Cld June 12, schr B. B. Hardwick, Plymouth (NS); Reliance, Woods Harbor (NS); Mary J. Beale, 56, St. John (NS). Sld June 12, schr Percy B. Sackville (NS). New York, June 12 - Sld; schr George H. Smith, Robinson (Me); Susan N. Pickering, Boston; Julia Francis, Belmont; John Bracwell, St. John; Eugenie, Lubec; Lillian, East Machias; L. A. Plummer, Halifax; Moonlight, Calais; and Earl, Eastport; Arthur L. Loring, (last three anchored). Cld June 12, schr Inga, Burns, Norfolk; 12th, schr Margaret B. Roper, Kertown, St. John. City Island, June 13 - Sld, bark St Paul (from Buenos Ayres), Stamford (Ct); schr Frances Goodnow (from Philadelphia); Halifax (NS); Arthur M. Gibson, from do for do; Brigadier (from do for do); Moonlight, (from South Amboy), Calais (Me).

Automobiles numbering almost 3,000 have been registered in the province of New Brunswick thus far this year. More cars have been registered this year than during any other corresponding period in the history of the province and up until June 10 no less than 1,200 vehicles, motor driven, had been registered. It is reported that to date 600 new cars have been registered as compared with 381 up to June 10 last year. Of course the receipts from licenses have had a corresponding boost and upwards of \$24,000 have been paid in at the department of public works as compared with \$16,000 last year.

The date for ordination for the diocese of St. John has been fixed for June 28. Three candidates will be related to the priesthood by His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc, and the students are now completing their courses in the Seminary at Halifax. The young men are Francis Walker, of Moncton; Arthur Loring, of Bouchette, and Harold Coughlan of this city. All three are for the diocese of Bishop LeBlanc. Mr. Coughlan, the only St. John boy, is a graduate of the University of St. Joseph's, and is a brother of Rev. R. Coughlan, now of the diocese of Johnville.

Potatoes over 100 years old were discovered at West Bathurst recently when excavations were being made for a new dwelling. The potatoes are quite sufficient to make the bravest son of his scratch his head and murmur, "Be jabbers."

Digging a trench for water and sewage in the main street of the town this old potato cellar was uncovered and in it was found a quantity of "spuds" that had been there over 100 years. The "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember when a potato cellar existed at this point and so far as local history can be traced the cellar has been covered in for more than a century. Of course the potatoes were not as good as they were intended but they held their original shape while the pulp had turned into starch. It is interesting to note whether the pioneers had a method of preserving potatoes similar to the embalming process of the Egyptians, which is also a job art, it is difficult to say, but the fact that these potatoes were found would indicate that such was the case.

King's County Probate Cases. In the probate court for the county of King's, in the matter of the estate of the late Captain James Adams, G. O. Dickson, Q.C., applied for citation to pass accounts, and the citation was issued. In the matter of the estate of the late John J. Aiton of St. John, accounts of the administration of this estate were passed and allowed. J. H. McPadden was proctor. In the matter of the estate of the late Archibald Dolan of the Parish of Archibald, the will was proved in common form, and letters testamentary granted to the executors named in the will. The estate was sworn in at \$5,000.

Recruiting Meeting. Newcastle, June 15 - A recruiting meeting in Bayview hall was addressed Tuesday night by Major Fish of Newcastle, who presided, and Chaplain Murdoch and Capt. Barry of the 14th Battalion. Another meeting will be held in the same place tomorrow night, when there will be a festival given by the ladies to all the eligible men of the district. Rev. R. W. Staver of Norton was in town Tuesday night the guests of Alderman Stuart. Mr. Staver, who had just finished organizing an organizing tour in Kent Co., was on his way to Fredericton to officiate at the wedding of John A. Fulton of Miramichi, to Miss Edmonds of Burville's Corner.

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL. Total clearings for St. John Bank clearing house for week ending Friday, were \$1,876,994, corresponding week last year \$1,494,822. Twenty births—thirteen girls and seven boys, and also twenty-one marriages, were reported to Registrar John B. Jones during the week. Mrs. Jennie A. Waring, of this city, announces the engagement of her daughter, Myrtle Ivey, to George R. McKean, also of this city, the marriage to take place June 28.

Mrs. William Dennis, wife of Senator Dennis of Halifax, accompanied by her son, William, passed through the city Saturday on her way to New York, whence she will sail for England. The object of her visit is to visit her son, Captain Eric Dennis, of the 40th Battalion.

There was excitement on the west side of the harbor Saturday morning, when a small cow moose ran down Rodd's wharf about 6.45 o'clock. The animal was frightened by the crowds of people who jammed the wharf, and it dove more than twenty feet. It landed on Navy Island and made its way to the mainland.

A report appearing in the Bangor Commercial states: The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Huson, of Bath night to Mr. E. J. Huson, of Frederic's Groves, of Calais, Milltown, the wedding to take place at the residence of the bride's uncle, James L. Stewart, M.P.F., Chatham (N. B.), June 28.

That the Maritime Provinces are at the present time shipping \$5,000,45 shell shells weekly, 200 five point shells, 800 9's and 21,000 shrapnel shells per week overseas was the statement made last night to the Telegraph by Major R. E. Johnson, of the 14th Battalion, staff, who is at present a visitor in the city, thus crediting the Maritime Provinces with 47,700 finished shells per week.

Many will hear with deep regret of the death of Rev. J. B. Woodland, of Southampton (N. S.), while preaching at West Brook on Sunday evening, June 18, he was taken suddenly ill with pleurisy, and passed away on June 7. The denomination loses in Mr. Woodland one of its ablest preachers. Besides pastoral duties he has for some years engaged in newspaper work, being editor of the Springhill Record at the time of his death.

After a determined and successful break for liberty from the county jail, and operations that included forcing his way through a two-ply brick wall and cutting through the roof, Thomas Laskey, now renowned in police circles, was recaptured last night at 11 o'clock in an old shoe store in the city. He thought he had intended to rest there for the night in order to be handy to the train for he was going to "beat it" to Calais.

Among the wounded in the recent struggle at Zillebeke we note the name of Major Stanley L. Jones, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He was wounded since he went to the front as a lieutenant in that famous regiment. Mr. Jones is a graduate of the South African war. He is a graduate of the class of 1911. His wife is now a nurse in a French hospital, and a news dispatch intimates that she has been given the rank of lieutenant by the French authorities for valiant services.

The Nova Scotia brigade consisting of the 86th, 185, 198th and the 319 battalions will be camped this summer at Alderhot under the command of Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Borden, who was formerly O. C. of the 86th, the parent unit of the brigade.

BRIGADE FOR LT-COL. POWELL

Will Lead 105th, 106th, 112th and 140th - Brigadier-General McLean to Have 115th, 132nd, 145th and 165th at Valcartier. Saturday, June 17. It was learned last night by The Telegraph that Colonel A. H. Powell, A. A. G. of the New Brunswick command.

Command has been appointed to command a Maritime Province brigade at Valcartier Camp. The brigade will consist of the 140th Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Beer, the 105th P. E. I. Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Ings, the 106th Nova Scotia Rifles under Lieutenant Colonel R. Innis and

the 112th N. S. Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel H. Tremaine, M. P. Brigadier General Hugh H. McLean will have the New Brunswick brigade, consisting of the 118th under Lieutenant Colonel Wedderburn, the 122nd North Shore Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Mersereau, the 149th Westmorland and Kent Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Forbes and the 165th French Canadian Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel D'Aigle.

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OUR SOLDIERS

HOME AND ABROAD. Returned Men Here. Two of Canada's fighting men returned home Friday, Private Fred Nicot, of West St. John and Private Henry Warden, of St. Stephen. As the maritime train was pulling into the station the band from the 140th Battalion struck up "O Canada," followed by "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Immediately upon their arrival they were taken in C. B. Lockhart's automobile. Private Nicot is home in Prince Street, West Side, and Private Warden to Mr. Lockhart's own home for dinner.

Private Nicot is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nicot of West St. John, and went overseas under Major Magee. While with him he went through some of the famous battles, including Xpres and La Chapelle. He was gassed on November 15 and was sent to England. He has returned to Quebec in ten days for three months treatment.

Private Warden crossed with the 83rd Battalion and was transferred by the 14th, and was injured in the back last May. Before enlisting he was in the employ of the St. Croix Pulp and Paper Company, Woodland (Me.). He left on night for St. Stephen, where his wife and one child reside.

Y. M. C. A. Man Promoted. "Billy" Godfrey, who has been for some months past the Y. M. C. A. military secretary for the 149th Battalion at Moncton, has been transferred to Aldershot (N. S.), where he will take charge of the Y. M. C. A. of that camp. During his period of work with the 149th Battalion he has secured excellent results and that unit will regret losing his services.

Deserters Escaped. A report from Campbellton says that two weeks ago two deserters of the 152nd Battalion were sentenced by Judge Matheson to fifteen months hard labor in the county jail. They were placed behind the bars but had only been in confinement a few days when they dug themselves out and are still at liberty. They dug themselves out, according to the report, through a place in the foundation of the 140th Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Beer, the 105th P. E. I. Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Ings, the 106th Nova Scotia Rifles under Lieutenant Colonel R. Innis and

A Campbellton despatch says that Captain J. A. Roy, of the veterinary services, who went overseas with the 8th C. M. R., has returned to his home after being wounded. Captain Roy is rapidly recovering from his wounds and expects to be able to return to the firing line in a short time. He was given royal welcome by the citizens of Campbellton.

Military Demonstration at Moncton. The soldiers of Moncton had a big military demonstration on Saturday last, which was participated in by the citizens. The chief authorities also turned out and gave the soldiers a great ovation. Sports formed the chief feature of the day and the soldiers quartered in Moncton made a splendid showing in the various field events that were held.

Sergeant Fowles Promoted. Sergeant James D. Fowles, son of Mrs. J. D. Fowles, of Fredericton, was promoted to company sergeant-major, with the 109th Battalion, stationed at Camp Hughes, Manitoba. He enlisted as a private only a short time ago.

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ST. JOHN PRESBYTERIAN MEETING AT ANDOVER

Andover, N. B., June 14 - The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the St. John Presbytery opened last evening in St. James church, Andover, with devotional exercises led by Mr. William Bates, president of Andover Auxiliary. Mrs. Miller of McKensie Corner, Presbytery president, then took the chair. After roll call which was responded to by twenty-four delegates, Mrs. Wiley read the address of welcome which was replied to by Mrs. J. H. Thomson of St. John. Reports were read by the secretary, field secretary and county vice-presidents, then followed the president's address. Her theme was loyalty, loyalty to God, loyalty to our church and loyalty to our mission. The meeting closed with singing and prayer. Immediately after the meeting the ladies of the Andover Auxiliary held an informal reception for the visitors at which the young ladies of the Mission Band served light refreshments.

The second session opened this morning at 9.30 with devotional exercises led by Miss Cora Sinclair. In the absence of Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Sutherland, Home Mission Secretary, Miss Barbara Walker read her report. Miss Cora Sinclair read her splendid report on her work as Presbytery secretary, which was listened to with deep interest by all present. After discussion on home missions a paper on home mission work, prepared by Mrs. R. D. Ross of St. Stephen was read. The meeting closed with singing and prayer.

It is reported that Lieutenant Edward J. Mooney, of the Mounted Rifles, who was recently wounded on the firing line has been transferred to Miss Theriault's Hospital, London, and is now convalescing. He was wounded in the thigh. Lieutenant Mooney was also operated on for eye trouble, and will, in all probability, be fit again in a few weeks.

Leutenant Mooney in London Hospital. It is reported that Lieutenant Edward J. Mooney, of the Mounted Rifles, who was recently wounded on the firing line has been transferred to Miss Theriault's Hospital, London, and is now convalescing. He was wounded in the thigh. Lieutenant Mooney was also operated on for eye trouble, and will, in all probability, be fit again in a few weeks.

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SALISBURY MAN BADLY INJURED

Salisbury, N. B., June 16 - Alfred Lewis a farmer living near this village at North River met with a serious accident this week. He was working with his neighbor Eben Lewis in the latter's saw mill, when in some way one of his arms got caught in the machinery and before it could be released the muscles of the arm between the shoulder and elbow were badly torn. Dr. Fleming of Petticoat rendered the necessary surgical aid. It is not known yet whether the man will lose the use of his arm or not. Mr. Lewis is a married man, one or two of his sons are wearing the khaki. Austin Taylor, Mount Allison student of Salisbury, who was rushed to the Moncton hospital yesterday afternoon with a bad case of appendicitis was operated upon on his arrival at the hospital and passed through the operation very successfully. He was accompanied to Moncton by his mother and the attending physician Doctor Fleming of Petticoat.

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