

STRIKING TOGETHER BRITISH AND FRENCH DRIVE FORWARD 300 TO 500 YARDS ALONG SOMME FRONT

ALLIES STORM 3 MILES OF GERMAN TRENCHES

Striking from Three Directions Make Gains of 300 to 500 Yards at Some Points, Bringing Allies in Front of Railway Town of Combles.

Maurepas and Clery, Two of Germans' Most Important Positions, Flanked on Both Sides While Entente Forces Have Also Pushed Forward to Road Between Maurepas and Guillemont.

The French and British, striking with terrific force in three directions on the Somme front, have stormed nearly three miles of German trenches, driving forward at points to a depth of 300 to 500 yards.

The most important gains were made by the British and French troops striking north from the point where the Allies meet. Maurepas and Clery, two of the most important points held by the Germans in this sector, have been flanked on both sides, according to the official statement issued by Paris.

South of the Somme the French stormed German trenches over a length of about three-fourths of a mile, driving forward in a southeasterly direction from Belloy-En-Santerre. Paris reports that a considerable number of prisoners were taken in these operations.

Quiet Day on Russian Front.

For the first time in many days no important action is reported from the Russian front and the same dearth of news prevails in regard to the Italian operations. The most interesting item of news regarding the Italian advance against Trieste is contained in a news despatch from Milan which says that German troops are to be employed in the defense of the big Austrian port. If corroborated this means that Italy and Germany will at last enter an active state of war.

The allied forces on August 10 captured the railroad station at Doiran, according to a French war office statement dealing with the Balkan front. In the fighting covering the period from August 1 to August 15, dealt with in the French official statement, the allied forces also took four other points on this front.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The Entente Allies, after a brisk combat today, captured a line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 metres to the north of Maurepas in the Somme region, according to the official communication issued today.

The statement adds that the French troops occupied all the German positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road, and that in addition German trenches, 1,200 metres long, to the south of Belloy-En-Santerre, were captured.

PASSED "SUB" IN ATLANTIC

Captain of Norwegian Steamer Sighted "U" Boat in Lane from Norfolk, Va., to Mouth of English Channel.

Norfolk, Va., August 16.—Captain Olsen, of the Norwegian steamer Aft, reported to the hydrographic office here today passing a submarine in mid-Atlantic in the lane from Norfolk to the mouth of the English channel on August 5.

The German underwater boat Deutschland passed out of the Virginia Capes on the night of August 2, but hardly could have gotten so far as the position Captain Olsen reports on August 5.

FIGHTING ON THE BALKAN FRONT.

Berlin, August 16, via London (5:00 p. m.)—The forces of the Entente on the Balkan front continue to test the strength of the opposing lines, making attacks in small forces. Another engagement in the region of Lake Doiran, northwest of Saloniki, is reported today by the war office.

"South of Lake Doiran," the statement says, "an attempt by a few French battalions to advance was repulsed by our fire."
"On the eastern front, from the sea to the region north of the Danube, there were no incidents of importance. Detachments of the Polish Legion made a short and successful advance in the region of Huterich, German detachments broke up Russian advanced posts east of Kisein and brought back as prisoners one officer and 65 men."

"North of the Danube the Russians, after their sanguinary defeat on August 14, merely delivered local attacks with weak forces, without result."
"In the Carpathians our troops took possession of Staravoyanna height, to the north of Capul."

GERMANY MUST ATONE FOR THE FRYATT MURDER

Diplomatic Relations will not be Resumed After War Until Reparation Made, Premier Aquith Says.

London, Aug. 16.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Premier Aquith said the government was determined "that this country will not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation is made for the murder of Captain Fryatt."

A member asked if the government was "prepared to make a statement that Emperor William is wanted for wilful murder in this case." No answer was returned to this.

SAW NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS

Report from Holland Says — Two More Submersible Freighters About to Cross the Atlantic.

Amsterdam, Aug. 16, via London.—Two encounters between British and German warships were observed from Flushing, Holland, last night, according to a despatch from Flushing today to the Telegram.

Two More Submersible Freighters. London, Aug. 16, 6:15 p. m.—Two new German submarines of very large size will depart shortly for America, according to a Central News despatch from The Hague. It is said these submarines have made trial trips off Belgium.

A Berlin Yarn. Berlin, August 16, via London.—An official statement, issued here today, says that during July seventy-four merchantmen belonging to the Entente Allies were sunk by German and Austrian submarines and mines. The ships had a total tonnage of 165,000 tons.

CASUALTIES

OWA, AUG. 16.—INFANTRY. Previously Reported Missing, Now Believed Killed, Frank Foster, Dartmouth, N. B. Seriously Ill, Alex. Callender, 29 Albion street, Amherst, N. B.

Wounded, John Bonker, returned to duty, Sydney Mines, C. B. Joe. S. Leckie, Uplam, N. B. Frank Merryweather, Fredericton, N. B. Lance Corporal John C. Petrie, New Aberdeen, Glace Bay, N. B. Mont Peley, 10 Brunswick street, St. John, N. B. Pioneer Gilbert J. Robinson, Norton, N. B.

ENGINEERS. Wounded, Sapper Patrick D. Debatle, Sprucehill, N. B.

Success Crowning Allied Efforts On The Balkan Frontier

Capture Railroad Station at Dorian and Win Four Villages — Hammering at Bulgarians Along 100 Miles of the Greek-Serbian Frontier.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The Allied forces on the Balkan front have captured the railroad station at Dorian and four villages at other points on the front, according to an official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The statement covers continuous fighting, extending from August 1 to the present time, and shows that the Bulgarians are being engaged along practically 100 miles of the Serbian-Greek frontier. The text of the statement follows:

"Operations of the army of the Orient, Aug. 1 to Aug. 15: Frequent engagements of advance posts and patrols on the whole front have marked this period notably on August 4, when the Serbians took the village of Remp, near Lake Proba. On August 7 detachments of the Allies drove the Bulgarians from the cemetery at Ljumanica. On August 10 French units

took by assault the railroad station at Dorian and the neighboring Hill 227, which the enemy evacuated, leaving several dead behind him."
"On August 15-15 French detachments took the villages of Potka, Palma, Bukovo and Matnica, at the foot of the chain of the Beles. Artillery actions, often very vigorous, have taken place almost daily, principally in the region of Dorian."
"Our aviators bombarded concentrations of the enemy at Nicolie and Voioveo and military works at Stramitsa station. Enemy airplanes bombarded an ambulance at Vertekop."
"A German official statement on August 4 said that the Bulgarians had had successful engagements south of Biloti, in reality they occupied this locality without fighting following the departure of a Greek detachment which was in garrison there and had no conflict with the Serbs."

Two 26th Officers Reach Halifax On Way From Front

LIEUTS. C. D. KNOWLTON AND J. A. MOWATT ARE AMONG PARTY OF RETURNING SOLDIERS HOME FROM FIRING LINE ON FURLOUGH.

Halifax, August 16.—One of the largest parties of returned wounded soldiers and officers on leave to arrive at Halifax from the front disembarked here today. The party consisted of 225 men, 47 officers and one nurse in charge, in all 271 persons.

The party was in charge of Captain L. H. Grover, with Captain R. B. Starie, assistant in charge. Captain W. J. Enwright was the medical officer in charge.

Among the maritime province men returning were Lieut. C. D. Knowlton and Lieut. J. A. Mowatt, both of the 26th N. B. Battalion. There was a large number of officers returning, the great majority of whom were on leave, and among the non-commissioned officers were a number who will receive commissions while in Canada.

ANOTHER HARVARD UNIT SAILS TODAY FOR THE WAR ZONE

Eleven Surgeons and Eleven Nurses Leave for France to Replace Those whose Term of Service is Over.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 16.—Eleven surgeons and eleven nurses, comprising another detachment of the Harvard surgical unit, left today for New York to sail at noon tomorrow on the S. S. Lapland for England. The party is in charge of Dr. Daniel Pike Jones of Boston, their chief surgeon, and it will replace at a British base hospital in France other members of the unit whose term of service ends September 9th.

FAVOR SALE OF DANISH WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, Aug. 16.—Apparently the inhabitants of the island of St. Croix are in favor of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. Unofficial polling was held here yesterday, and of the votes cast 5,000 were in favor

LET KAISER SEE ONLY BEST OF HIS ARMY.

Men Showing Effects of British Drive Ordered to Rear When Emperor Came.

Paris, Aug. 16.—President Poincaré had a long conference with King George during the British monarch's recent visit to the Somme front. The visit of the king and president to the fighting line was coincident with the arrival of the German emperor on the German front.

An order found on a captured German officer gives details of the military review which was held before the emperor. The order directs that exhausted soldiers be sent to the rear, so that the emperor should see only the best element of the troops. It also directs that those who fought at Verdun should occupy the first ranks.

The wearing of such badges or imitations is strictly prohibited. Any one guilty of the offense shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days. In no case will a badge be issued

MODIFIED FORM OF REGISTRATION IN CANADA

Outlined in Government's New System of Recruiting for which Order-in-Council Was Passed Yesterday.

Recruiting Directors Will Find Out Men Needed in Essential Industries as well as Those Physically Unfit—Slackers will thus be Designated by Inference.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, August 16.—A specie of registration is outlined in the government's new system of recruiting for which an order in council was passed today.

Briefly the new scheme contemplated the appointment of directors of recruiting who will have supervision of the enlistments in the various military districts, one director to be appointed for each district. These directors shall be empowered to make a canvass of their districts with a view of distinguishing between the various classes. Those whose services are required in the essential industries of the country shall have their names tabulated, while those who are physically unfit shall be provided by buttons or badges. Thus by inference all slackers shall be designated. As outlined by the order in council it shall be the duty of the director to visit localities and acquaint himself with the returns of the various industries, to take into consideration the employment in which any person proposed to be recruited may be engaged and to notify the commanding officer that whether the services of such persons would be of more value to the state in the employment in which they are engaged than if such persons enlisted for active service in the military forces of Canada.

In case the director of recruiting should determine that the services of any person are of more value to the state than engaged such person shall not be enlisted without the written authority of the adjutant general, though the commanding officer shall have the right to appeal to the adjutant general against the decision of director of recruiting.

In order to secure his information the director of recruiting shall have power to confer with various labor and other organizations.

A Director General of Recruiting. Power is given by the order-in-council for the appointment of a director general of recruiting to have supervision over the other directors. The latter will be appointed to the expeditionary forces and their salaries and allowances shall be fixed by the governor-in-council and such salaries and expenses shall be charged to war appropriation.

The regulations governing badges are somewhat extensive. Badges of such form as the governor-in-council may recommend shall be issued to the following classes:

"A"—Men honorably discharged from the expeditionary forces.
"B"—Men who have offered themselves for active service in the present war and have been rejected.
"C"—Men who desire or who have offered to enlist and who have been refused upon the ground that their services are of more value to the state in the employment in which they are engaged, than if they should enlist for active service.

The badges so approved may be issued by any military officer duly authorized thereto by the governor-in-council. Every badge shall be numbered and accompanied by a card bearing the same number as signed by the military officer issuing it. This card shall contain particulars as to the person to whom it is issued and the reason for its issue. These cards must be kept at all times on the person of the man who wears the badge so they may be shown on request to any military officer or constable. Otherwise the omission will be reported to headquarters. Loss of the card must be reported at once to the officer by whom it was issued.

The wearing of such badges or imitations thereof or the selling of such imitations is strictly prohibited. Any one guilty of the offense shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days. In no case will a badge be issued

GIVES GERMAN TRADE ANOTHER HARD BLOW

Great Britain and Australia Reach Agreement which will Ensure Transfer of Smelting Industry to British Hands.

London, Aug. 17.—An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Australia under which Great Britain contracts to purchase 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates 45,000 tons of spelter annually from Australia during the period of the war and for ten years afterward.

The effect of the agreement will be to insure the transfer of the smelting industry from Germany to British hands. The amount exceeds \$25,000,000, covering more than half of Australia's annual output. The remainder of the output is expected to be taken over by France and Belgium.

RUZSKY TO COMMAND ARMIES OF THE NORTH

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 17.—Gen. Nicholas V. Ruzsky has been appointed commander-in-chief of the northern armies of Russia.

General Ruzsky was in command of the northern Russian army at the outbreak of the war. He was credited with the series of brilliant operations which culminated in the capture of Lemberg, and was hailed as the hero of the hour in Russia.

Shortly afterwards it was announced that he was in ill-health and in May, 1915, he retired from the army and was succeeded by General Alexiev, the present chief of staff.

In July, 1915, Gen. Ruzsky resumed command of the northern armies, but six months later was relieved from his post by the Emperor. An imperial rescript said that the difficult task of defending Petrograd had seriously injured the general's health. Gen. Ruzsky is 62 years old. He was wounded in the Turkish war of 1877-1878 and was quartermaster-general during the Russian-Japanese war.

British Report. London, Aug. 16.—The British official communication, issued this evening, concerning the operations in France, says:

"There is nothing special to report." Another communication, dealing with the situation in Asiatic Turkey, says: "In Mesopotamia the situation is unchanged on both the Tigris and Euphrates lines."

to persons who have been rejected on account of temporary disability or who are obviously unfit for service in, and have not served with the expeditionary forces, for example, to men who are totally blind, crippled, paralytic, etc.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR THE DEFENCE OF FRANCE

GERMANY HUMBLER BY BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY

Great Drive on the Somme Gives Huns First Real Proof of What Britain Can Do When Put to the Test — French Critics Lavish in Their Praise of Preparation of British Plans for Big Offensive — An Interesting Letter From Colin McKay, a Standard Man.

France, July 31.—The great offensive launched by British troops in the valley of the Somme has roused France to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the fortunes of the terrific conflict were followed with eager interest. Military critics of the Paris press praise the perfection of the British plans for the big push, and express profound admiration of the fighting qualities of British troops. General Berthelot in Le Petit Journal says: "For the old and formidable military organization of Germany, it must be a cruel humiliation to have to submit to the growing ascendancy of the organization so hastily improvised by England. The valiant English soldiers move steadily upon their objective; there is little reason why they should not continue to surmount the obstacles that still confront them."

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GERMANY AND ITALY AT LAST TO ENTER ACTIVE STATE OF WAR

Paris, August 16.—It is reported that Germany is taking over the defenses of Trieste, sending troops especially organized for that purpose, says a despatch to the Temps. The text of the statement follows: "On the Somme front this afternoon after an intense artillery preparation, we launched an offensive which brought us important gains, north of Maurepas, assisted by the British who captured our entire line of German trenches on a front of 1,500 metres, reaching at certain points the Guillemont-Maurepas road. "South of Maurepas, on a front of two kilometers, and to a depth of 300 to 500 metres, our infantry occupied all enemy positions east of the Maurepas-Cleary road after a sharp attack which cost the enemy heavily. "These two operations, brilliantly and rapidly conducted, resulted in the capture of a considerable number of prisoners whose numbers are not yet obtainable. "At the same time south of the Somme our troops, attacking with a rush, captured a powerfully organized system of German trenches on a length of 1,200 metres south of Bellefleur-Santerre, capturing sixty prisoners. There was an insignificant cannonade on the remainder of the front."

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Pozières Battle Has Died Down, Enemy Claims

Berlin, Aug. 16, via London, 5 p. m.—The battle of Pozières has died down after a long series of British attacks which the war office says, gained them nothing. The British infantry remained in their trenches all day yesterday. A night attack near Ovillers failed. "There was lively fighting again yesterday southeast of Arrmentieres and in the Artois, says today's official statement. "In the region of Pozières the British continued their fruitless attacks until yesterday morning. Throughout the day their infantry did nothing. A nocturnal attack north of Ovillers failed. "At Moulin-Sous-Touvent, in the Aisne district, artillery fighting was again revived temporarily by both sides, in conjunction with a fruitless French gas attack. East of Rheims strong reconnoitering detachments of the enemy were repulsed."

SMITH-FLEWELLING WEDDING AT HAMPTON

A wedding of much interest to many friends in St. John and in other parts of the province was solemnized yesterday afternoon at Endicott, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, Blisville, N. B., when their youngest daughter, Ethel Bernice, was united in marriage to Charles Gordon Flewelling, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Flewelling, this city, and a member of the Flewelling Press. The ceremony was performed on the lawn beneath a leafy bower. Rev. D. Patterson, pastor of the Blisville Baptist church, officiating. The bride looked very sweet and stately in white crepe de chine over satin with veil and wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Doreen Morley, of Montserrat, sister of Major T. S. Morley, D. S. O., general staff officer on the western front, and whose mother, Mrs. T. L. Morley, performed the same service for the bride's mother on the occasion of her marriage 24 years ago. Miss Morley wore blue silk with blue veil and slippers. Harold L. Dibble, cousin of the bride, was the best man. Preceding the ceremony Miss Belle Stacey, of St. John, played with exquisite touch McDowell's To a Wild Rose. As the bride came out on the lawn leaning on the arm of her father, to the strains

BOY SCOUTS AND FORESTRY.

To meet Canadian conditions, the Dominion Council of the Boy Scouts Association has authorized a Forestry Law in its own force. A committee political action; a resolution endorsing Grand Chief Templar E. N. Stockford as chief inspector under the new law was passed. The object of the provincial committee was to place on record its appreciation of the passing by the legislature of New Brunswick a measure introduced by the government, in response to the request of the provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance, of a prohibitory law which in our judgment is one of the most effective provincial acts passed on the statute books in the Dominion. It is a law which makes it easy to locate the responsibility in case of laxity of enforcement. Penalties for violation are more severe than under the Scott Act. Convictions are easier to secure and search for contraband is brought under proper control. "We, therefore, as a Grand Lodge, pledge our support and influence to the government because of its endeavor to give to the province a good and honest piece of legislation and their fair and frank dealing with the leading representatives of temperance through the provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance, and do hereby express our conviction that it is the duty of temperance advocates who exercise the franchise, to do the same."

GRAND LODGE OF G. T. ENDS ITS SESSION

Committee on Political Action Strongly Endorses New Prohibitory Law.

OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR ENSUING YEAR.

Resolution Adopted Recommending E. N. Stockford as Inspector when Prohibition Goes into Effect.

Hampton, August 16.—Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. closed its annual session here today. The meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the lodge. At this afternoon's session new officers were elected as follows: Grand Chief Templar—E. N. Stockford (re-elected), St. John. Grand Vice Chief Templar—Miss Laura G. Loge, Hampton. Grand Chief Counselor—Rev. Thos. Marshall, Fredericton. Grand Supt. Juvenile Work—Miss Beatrice Campbell, St. John. Grand Secretary—J. V. Jackson, Moncton. Grand Treasurer—A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton. Grand Grand Chief Templar—L. R. Hetherington, Cady's. Electoral Supt.—D. C. Fisher, St. John. Grand Supt. of Temperance Education—Mr. M. J. Murray, Fredericton. Grand Chaplain—Rev. J. G. A. Belys, Fredericton Junction. Grand Marshal—J. E. VanBuskirk, Moncton. Grand Assistant Secretary—Arnold Fowle, Hampton. Grand Deputy Marshal—Miss Violet Johnston, Claremont. Grand Guard—H. W. Johnson, Claremont. Grand Sentinel—Arthur Morrell, Moncton. Grand Messenger—Harry Coleman, St. John.

Big Public Meeting.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Orange Hall, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and was well attended. Grand Chief Templar E. N. Stockford presided. Other speakers were Rev. W. D. Wilson, provincial field secretary of the Dominion Temperance Alliance; Rev. Thos. Marshall, provincial vice-president of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, and Grand Counselor of the I. O. G. T., and Grand Secretary, J. V. Jackson. Vocal solos were given by John and Henry McEachern, of St. John. The object of the meeting was to explain the features of the new prohibitory law, and to urge the desirability of repealing the Canada Temperance Act in order that the new prohibitory law might be in force. A committee political action; a resolution endorsing Grand Chief Templar E. N. Stockford as chief inspector under the new law was passed.

Depends on Public Opinion to Force Settlement.

The president completed his plan during a conference today with Judge William L. Chambers, of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, who took to the White House statistics of the cost to the railroads of the granting of a basic eight-hour day. Immediately afterwards Judge Chambers talked briefly with the managers' committee. He did not confer with the employees' representatives. The conference between the president and Judge Chambers was the only meeting of the day in regard to the situation. There were no White House conferences with the managers and employees' representatives. The president, pending the arrival of the Brotherhood's general committee from New York and the drawing up of a definite plan by Mr. Wilson. The managers spent the day in informal meetings and conferences at their hotel. The employees' representatives rested at their hotel, saying they had nothing to confer about among themselves. The president is depending largely upon public opinion to force a settlement. The present method of procedure seems about to fail, it was thought probable today he would take the public into his confidence.

For Repeal of Scott Act.

The committee also recommended that it is advisable that counties now under the Scott Act should organize for its repeal, believing it makes for greater efficiency to have one law for the whole province, and also because the early action taken, the said counties will be spared from voting on the referendum, when such may be ordered. This committee desires to express

WILSON TO SUBMIT HIS PLAN TODAY

President will Appeal to Patriotism of Railway Companies and the Employees.

Washington, August 16.—President Wilson today completed a definite plan for settlement of the threatened nation-wide strike, and will submit it to representatives of the managers and employees tomorrow. Although administration officials said negotiations would be continued until a peaceful solution was found, the outcome of the President's mediation is expected to depend largely on the attitude of the two parties toward the plan he has drawn up. The proposition framed by the President, following conferences with the managers and employees since Monday morning, proposes that the railways should concede the eight-hour work day, with an agreement that it will be observed. Later it probably will be proposed that a federal commission be appointed by the President and Congress to investigate all problems which have arisen during the present discussion. Obstacles to Success of Plan. The chief obstacles in the way of acceptance of the plan lie in the insistence of the railroad managers on arbitration, and their opposition to an eight-hour day, and in the demand of the employees for extra pay of time and a half for overtime. Whether the two sides will give in on these points constituted the chief danger in the situation tonight. The general committee of the employees, including 640 representatives of the trainmen and engineers on the 225 railroad systems of the country, arrived here tonight in response to a summons by their sub-committee, which has been meeting with the President. The general committee has plenary powers to accept or reject any suggestion. The men, although refraining from discussing the plan of the President, said they thought the outlook encouraging for a settlement. At three o'clock tomorrow the president will meet the entire general committee of 640 at the White House and lay before them his plans. He will accompany it with a statement, appealing to their patriotism and urging a compromise in the interests of the people of the nation. While no time has been set for a conference between the managers' committee and the president, it is thought probable it will take place tomorrow morning. When Mr. Wilson meets the managers he will make practically the same statement he will deliver to the employees, paying particular attention, however, to the points he feels the managers should concede.

Associated Press Man Writes of Expulsion of Civilians from Leith, Turcoiny and Roubaix.

A town in Eastern France, Aug. 15, via Berlin and London, Aug. 16.—On account of the protests of France against the forcible removal by the German authorities of inhabitants of French cities in the occupied area and the repetitions that hardships have resulted from this procedure, a correspondent of the Associated Press, on the occasion of a visit to the Somme front, investigated the conditions under which civilians from Lille, Turcoiny and Roubaix, quartered at various points in Eastern France, are living. The proclamation posted by the Germans in Lille, Roubaix and Turcoiny said that since the English blockade rendered the problem of feeding the population of Belgium and the occupied part of France daily more difficult, and since a call to agricultural workers by the German authorities had not been answered, the Germans were obliged to move to the country certain parts of the population. The proclamation was posted on April 10, and at midnight of April 24 the German troops aroused the inhabitants in certain quarters of the three towns, telling them to assemble in front of their houses. Officers then picked the following persons for transportation: Males of military age, or able-bodied males who were not engaged in fixed trades or other occupations; male families unemployed and without financial support, and unemployed females. In all cases the instructions were to select persons either familiar with agriculture or suited for it. The women were to be the cooking for the men, or to work for French country families who need assistance around the house, in minding babies or doing other tasks. German officers in charge of the transportation admit that mistakes were made in a good many instances, but these have since been rectified. More than 2,000 men and women are said to have returned to their home towns since the transportation movement began. 21,000 Made Homeless. Nearly 21,000 persons were removed from their homes, those taken were told they would have ninety minutes in which to pack sixty-five pounds of household utensils and clothing. At the expiration of that time they were taken to the railroad station, at about two o'clock in the morning, and were examined as to their fitness for farm work. They were then permitted to return to their homes with orders to return to the stations at three o'clock in the afternoon to take trains for their destinations. The correspondent of the Associated Press visited four places from which parts of the population had been taken. These were villages in east France, and one was a camp for males of military age. In the first village the leader of those who had been removed had many complaints. He said the people he represented were not suited for farm labor, and that French farmers did not like to employ them for that reason. He asserted that the food was insufficient, and that the men were not given any money. A French civilian pointed out that, while the German soldiers have bomb proofs in which to seek refuge, the civilians have only cellars. "He begged that this be brought to the attention of the British military authorities."

SHARKS.

The presence of sharks in Northern waters of late and the numerous attacks they have made upon bathers caused quite a furore in the press. The fatalities caused by them have evoked wide spread calls for their extermination, etc., and people seem to be under the impression that sharks in the North Atlantic are unusual. Any fisherman who has fished for a time on the grounds of the North American coast will relate plenty of shark stories. To a fisherman, they are almost as common as dog-fish, especially in the summer months. When at sea aboard fishing schooners it is common to see a shark or two in the water. The writer has seen dozens of them, from the small and active blue shark to the great "log" or mud shark. The blue shark is more to be feared and I have known nervous fishermen when in the dog reach out and smash Mr. Blue Dog in the eye with an oar or a pitch fork to chase him away from the boat. It is quite a common thing for these fish to rush at the trawl as it is being hauled in and snap and cut, halibut or other fish off the hook. The mud-sharks often devour the fish off the hooks as the trawl lays along the bottom and one often sees halibut heads coming up on the hooks—the whole body devoured by these sea tigers. Both species of shark have a trick of rolling themselves up in the trawl gear and in their efforts to get clear,

21,000 MADE HOMELESS BY BRITISH TROOPS

Associated Press Man Writes of Expulsion of Civilians from Leith, Turcoiny and Roubaix.

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Unceasing Rain of Shells.

"At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their Pozieres salient, where their gunfire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive said no such artillery fire ever had been developed previously. "The German fire, too, is terrible. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain British troops German guns threw 1,000 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter. "The correspondent visited the entire front of the present offensive, and everywhere found, from talks with German soldiers, that the Germans were determined never to stand their ground. The men are in capital shape physically, and of easy mind, although they are looking upon death at each instant. An officer pointed out that towards each man is his own leader, as it is often impossible, under present battle conditions, to transmit commands. While the generals might still plan the actions, the officer-soldier in the attack is the infantryman, acting upon his own initiative in the presence of death, must save the day. "Back of the German lines, within British artillery range, hardly a single house was standing. The correspondent still hunting in the ruins of two villages as the correspondent went through. "There is no safety anywhere in the zone behind the lines to the bombs of aviators. Whole villages were killed as a result of the action. Eighteen others were wounded, of whom four died in the German hospital the same day. At Cambrai four persons were killed and two were wounded. The correspondent pointed out that, while the German soldiers have bomb proofs in which to seek refuge, the civilians have only cellars. "He begged that this be brought to the attention of the British military authorities."

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TRENCHES USELESS AGAINST BRITISH GUNS WHICH POUR UNCEASING TORRENT OF SHELLS.

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New York, Aug. 16.—A staff correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following despatch from the German trenches opposite the British position at Gommecourt, on the Somme front, dated Monday, August 14 via Berlin and Bayville wireless, Aug. 16: "Half a million British have been engaged in the effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. They have gained ground to a depth of 3 to 5 miles over a front of about 18 miles, but nowhere have been able to break through. "More than ever, death has become a commonplace in the most murderous battle of all times. The Germans in the first line know that they probably will be killed if their positions are attacked. Trenches are virtually useless, for the heavy British shells widen them into broad channels, affording no cover of any sort. The first line usually perishes. "The advancing British foot troops are no better off, because the Germans reverse the process when part of their positions have been captured. After the British artillery has leveled the German trenches the infantry rushes in, often to be thrown out again as soon as the British artillery ceases fire, which it has to do owing to the proximity of the opposing lines. Thus the battle has been going on for weeks.

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ITALIANS WIN MORE GROUND IN THE CARPATIANS

Enemy Trenches Along Slopes of Monte Pecius Captured and 350 Prisoners Taken.

Rome, Aug. 16, via London.—Official statement tonight says: "On the Carso and in the hills east of Gorizia, heavy artillery trench mortars are active. Our infantry succeeded in capturing enemy trenches along the slopes of Monte Pecius, on the northern edge of Carso, and in the neighborhood of Cesteria and San Marco, east of Gorizia. We took 353 prisoners, including eleven officers. "On the remainder of the front usual attacks were repulsed. On Montolope, of Monte Morsicog, our heavy artillery and rifle fire were effective, and the enemy's trenches, and withdrew unimpeded their positions with some prisoners. "A squadron of fourteen Caproni aeroplanes, escorted by Nieuport scout machines, yesterday bombed railway and military establishments near the important stations of Tschina and Doborners. Ninety high explosives, weighing about two and half tons, were dropped and good suits were obtained. In spite of heavy fire of numerous anti-aircraft batteries, our machines returned safely."

NEW REGULATION FOR MISSIONARIES WHO ARE GOING TO INDIA

Cannot Enter Country Without Consent of Indian Authorities, Unless are British Subjects.

London, Aug. 16.—Persons who are not British subjects and who do not go to India to undertake missionary or educational work must in the future obtain permission from the Indian authorities, according to an official notification. In order to avoid misunderstanding the authorities explain that the arrangements are not intended to discourage the important and effective work done in India by many alien and other neutral missions, as a safeguard against missionaries whose sympathy with foreigners is lacking in good will toward the government of India.

POSTPONED UNTIL AUTUMN

London, August 16 (8.35).—Of strong opposition and difference of opinion revealed in debates in House of Commons the government has been obliged to postpone, the autumn session, a decision on the bill in regard to registration of firms. Winston Churchill, forming the measure, though he hoped it would not be necessary to hold a general election in the circumstances, in a sense which would force this on the country. In such a case it would be difficult to exclude so many of the sailors from voting.

AWAITING FRANZ JOSEPH'S REPLY

Paris, Aug. 16.—The matter about Count Julius Andriess success Baron von Burian, an Austrian foreign minister, says a wireless despatch from Rome, now appears to be dependent upon whether Emperor Franz Joseph will accept to Count Andriess request that Hungary be allowed to have a larger part in the direction of the foreign policy of the Dual monarchy. The Emperor's decision on matter, it is said, is still being delayed.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H.M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

GREAT WORK BY RUSSIA.

Amazing is the word that best describes the Russian advance through Southeastern Galicia. Daily the progress of the Czar's troops is reckoned by miles, not by yards, as on the western front. Just now the Muscovites are closing a gigantic curve around Lemberg, in much the same manner that one would bring together the jaws of a pair of old-fashioned pliers. One jaw of the pliers threatening to squeeze Lemberg away from German possession is beyond Brody in the north, and the other at Stanislaw in the south. Between these two points are the two gates of Lemberg, Halicz and Brestany, now the subject of attack from Russian artillery. In this region the principal obstacle has been that presented by the rivers flowing southward into the Dniester—the Sereth, the Strypa and the Zlota Lipa—but these appear now to have been successfully crossed. The Teutons are retreating, the taking of Stanislaw having rendered their positions untenable. It cannot be long before Brusiloff's hosts are thundering at the gates of Lemberg, and it would not be surprising if there, as at Stanislaw, the stronghold should be yielded without a fight. It is not dishonorable in war to yield ground before a superior force. But the moral effect of the taking by the Russians of Lemberg, the capital of all Galicia, would be immense. It would be regarded as portending a similar fate for Przemyśl, and a renewal of the former incursion through the Carpathians into Hungary. Unable to meet the overwhelming flood by means military, the Germans are now thinking of trying to meet it by means political. They are about to proclaim the independence of Poland, with a view to raising a Polish army for the "defense" of that country. But the manoeuvre comes too late. At the beginning of the war Czar Nicholas promised Poland autonomy under the Russian crown, which, if it were anything like that of Canada under the British crown, would have given the Poles practically everything they want. Kaiser Wilhelm did not match this by promising autonomy to the Poles of Posen, where the oppressed race has long been groaning under a worse than Russian tyranny. Between the two they have more to hope from Russian than German honor.

And so we are led to think there is about as much chance of Poland siding with the central empires against Russia as of Rumania taking a like fateful course. "What shall we do for the Poles?" Napoleon the First used to say to his dog. Too long have German rulers regarded them with like indifference.

THE WESTERN CROPS.

Information published in this morning's issue of The Standard is to the effect that, despite the adverse reports, the western grain crops, taken as a whole, will be up to the average, though not as large as last year. In Manitoba the crop will be lower but it is expected that Alberta and Saskatchewan will do almost as well as formerly. Last year's wheat crop of 376,000,000 bushels was a phenomenally large one and this year with a greater acreage will not reach that record. Still it will hardly be below the average and even if it should fall 100,000,000 bushels behind last year, which is the figure set in one of the most pessimistic reports, the farmers of the Canadian west are not likely to be hurt by adverse weather as the United States wheat-growers have been. Last year over the border the wheat yield was the phenomenal one of 1,000,000,000 bushels, the greatest on record. The Government crop report the other day estimated only 654,000,000 bushels for this year for winter and spring wheat combined. That is only 65 per cent. of the 1915 production. The violent advances in the wheat pit have begun the discounting of the new conditions, and in London the price of wheat, flour and bread begins to go up. As Canada would have out of 275,000,000 bushels about 175,000,000 for export, we would be in a position of great advantage, for the export surplus from a United States yield of 654,000,000 bushels would be practically nothing. The American farmer was a heavy

competitor in the European market last year, having 300,000,000 bushels for export. The Canadian farmer will get the cream of that trade this year. British crop reports have indicated a considerably increased yield of wheat at home, but this was at the sacrifice of other grains. Britain will have to buy more heavily than usual, for her own account and for France and Italy, whose women and children are tilling the land. It may be that the Canadian farmers' income from a lesser crop this year will be no smaller than it was from the larger yield of 1915.

GERMANY'S IRON INDUSTRIES.

Industrial development in these modern days depends upon the possession of iron, or at any rate upon the ability to acquire it easily in large quantities. This fact suggests a means by which Germany may be kept in order and compelled to respect the rights of the rest of mankind for the future, says an exchange, which goes on to point out that in 1913, the last year for which figures are available, the Germans extracted from their own soil 28,000,000 tons of iron ore, of which approximately 21,000,000 tons were obtained from the annexed province of Lorraine. She also got 7,000,000 tons from Luxembourg and imported from other countries 14,000,000 tons. It is evident, therefore, that if Lorraine is taken away from her, as it will be, her home production will be reduced to 7,000,000 tons. It may be assumed also that after the war the affairs of Luxembourg will be so arranged as to remove her from the orbit of German influence. The French may be relied upon to see that the Lorraine ore does not go to the enemies, to be manufactured into guns and ammunition. With this and the Luxembourg supply cut off, the Germans would find themselves seriously restricted. On top of this, there is nothing to prevent the victorious Allies from so amending international law as to strictly regulate the amount of raw iron which Germany would be allowed to import. Neutrals might grumble at first but they would soon find their advantage in keeping their raw material at home and developing their own industries. Germany would thus be put in the position that she would have to cease the fabrication of munitions of war, or else largely abandon the other industries of which iron is the basis. She would have enough for one of these purposes but not for both. It would be for her to choose and under such circumstances there can be little doubt that she would come to the conclusion to employ her labor in the arts of peace.

THE RYAN VERDICT.

The most interesting portion of the verdict of the jury which investigated the death in the General Public Hospital, of James Ryan, is that which deals with the necessity of providing for the establishment of a thoroughly up-to-date institution for the care of the sick, not alone of St. John City and County but of the entire Province of New Brunswick, for that is the function which the St. John hospital has practically performed for many years. Some years ago complaints were made concerning conditions in the hospital and, as the result of the evidence then adduced before a commission of inquiry appointed by the Provincial Government, and the finding of that commission, a vast improvement was made. That the hospital at the present time is not up to the standard required for a municipality of the size of St. John is not due to lack of care or interest on the part of those in charge, but is rather because the demands upon the hospital have grown more rapidly than its ability to meet them and, as a consequence, there is occasionally a serious condition of overcrowding and at all times a lack of items of equipment regarded by physicians and surgeons as most important. By resolution, recently adopted by the municipal council, it was decided to build a modern power house for the hospital. This structure will also provide additional accommodation for patients and it should be the first of several additions until the institution

is brought to the standard of efficiency which its importance demands. In the consideration of hospital affairs there should be every disposition to pay due attention to the desirability of economy of the public funds but at the same time there will be many to ask in what direction public money can be spent more wisely than in the provision of the very best facilities for the care of the sick. The verdict in the Ryan case opens the way for the Municipal Council and the Provincial Government to carefully consider the whole hospital question.

While Hon. P. G. Mahoney was Minister of Public Works in the New Brunswick Government, he was, to judge from the statements of the rabid and unprincipled opposition press, a criminal of the worst sort. Now that he has resigned, the same newspapers find that, after all, he is a pretty decent sort of citizen. That is fairly illustrative of the high ideal of consistency marking the opposition newspapers of today.

It is noticeable that in all his recent addresses to his troops the Kaiser has laid stress upon the allegation that "England started the war." The German Emperor knows his statement is not true, but that does not phase him. What does worry him is that no matter how the war was started, England is going to end it and on her own terms.

A LADY OF THE LAMP

The Gay Heroism of the French Poilu.

(London Chronicle)
No Englishman can have seen so much of the French soldier, right at the front, as Miss Grace Ellison, whose name is familiar in authorship and travel. She has, ever since the war began, been the guiding spirit of a little corps of English nurses that has done beautiful service behind the French lines. This has enabled Miss Ellison to see the French soldier intimately, alike in his hour of battle and in his hour of suffering, and she scarcely knows in which he is on the greatest. She is in London just now, seeking "sneaks of war" for her French Flag Nursing Corps, as it is called, for it works under the authority of the French War Office. "All our nurses who have come into contact with the French soldier," she says, "just love him. He is a dear, uncomplaining, unselfish and most courageous pet. When he is on the battlefield he fights like a lion, and when he is in the hospital he is mother's little boy, and will be to the end of his days. How his affection goes out to his mother in his moment of stress! Who is it who calls for her, and he is happy if only he can die in her arms. Perhaps it is this love for the French mother on the part of the son, which explains his gratefulness to her. He is in a field hospital, takes the place of that mother. He brings her flowers or does any pretty service that will please her. One of our nurses happened casually to say that she liked cats. What was her surprise when her patients, those of them who were active enough to get about, proceeded to collect cats and bring them to her. She said it was so sweet to see them opening the door of her ward and quietly putting in a cat, preferably a black cat, as that meant luck. So full is the French soldier of gratitude to his nurse that she can hardly express it, and this is the most touching sight of all. An Arab who could not write, wished to let a nurse who was unwell know how he sympathised with her, and what he thought she did? He got friends to send her a sheet of paper with his tears on it."

Contented With Little.

The gaiety of the French soldier in hospital, as on the march or in the trench, is a thing which has always struck Miss Ellison. "A muttie," she said, "will sit a whole afternoon listening to the gramophone and appearing to enjoy it. A very little makes him happy. Our English sisters have taught him a game that he lives dearly—'Chenkinship,' which is nothing more serious than 'Jenkins Says Hands Up.' Alas! the muttie often has only one hand to hold up; nevertheless, he keeps merry and bright." A sad part of the war to Miss Ellison has been that many French soldiers are cut off from their families in the invaded districts. These men she and her nurses "adopt," as far as they can; in other words, they supplement them useful little things and by writing to them. Even there the unselfishness of the French poilu shines out, because he will write and ask that a comrade be adopted instead of himself—a comrade who "is so much more worthy of interest." "Maybe," said Miss Ellison, "the most beneficent thing in the war, humanly speaking, is the working side by side, of the men and women of the two nations, France and England. All those years I have known France, as it were, at a party; now I see her at once greatly heroic and greatly martyred, and I am moved to love her more than ever. The French people are proud, and perhaps they are insular if our work conveys any meaning, in that they greatly love their own land. To give a thing is good; to give it tactfully, as well as with the heart, is still better. We used, possibly, as a nation, to be a little awkward, to seem to have an air of superiority, although it was only a clumsy bashfulness. Now the French and ourselves are getting to know that each has qualities which supple-

Little Benny's Note Book

My cousin Sue came around today, being a nuisance, coming up and kissing me as she came and me having to stand there and leave her do it on account of me being there, and then I kept on making a bridge out of my Yung Engineers Outfit Number 2, Sue standing there watching me a while, and then she said, 'I'll help you, tell me what to do and I'll help you.'
You jest watch, a gert can't build a bridge, I said.
That's all you know, said Sue, are you going to let me help you?
No, I said.
Then I'll rock it down, said Sue.
Dont you touch this, I bin working all morning doing this, I said.
No, I said, and Sue said, 'All rite, Ann she pulled one of the gillies away and one corner of the bridge fell down, and I yelled, 'Gert darn you. And I stamped on her foot ferease and she grabbed a hold of my hair and pulled it all her mite and jest then ma came in with her hat on all reddy to go out, saying, Benny, Sue, arent you ashamed.
It's his fault, said Sue.
It's her fault, I said. Which it was, and Sue said, 'I'll forgive him, Ant Pavieen, lets kiss and make up, Benny.
Now fren't that sweet, sed ma.
No it aint, I'll make up but I wont kiss her agen, I said, and ma sed, 'WY, Benny, a persin mite think it was a punishment to kiss your little cuzin.
I is, I said.
Are you going to kiss and make up, sed Sue.
O, all rite, I sed. And I let her kiss me agen and ma went out and I started to build the bridge agen and was did Sue do but pull another pillar away and another corner of the bridge fell down, and Sue started to run around the table with me after her, Sue saying, 'Kiss and make up agen, kiss and make up agen.
Kick and make up agen, you mean, I sed. And I kept on chasing her around the table and we nocked the hole bridge down bumping into it, and Sue ran downstares and out in the street and home, and I went back and built a fort, a bridge being to hard enway.

ment and strengthen those of the other, that we can learn from each other, and so learning, make a very remarkable combination. This is manifest when Englishwomen and Frenchwomen come to work together in the hospitals, for the Frenchwoman has a quick intelligence, while the Englishwoman has solid tenacity. Might I say, as a Scottish-born myself, that a Scotchwoman with a little French spice is a very fine woman indeed in a field hospital, or anywhere else!"

Knowledge is Strength.
Perhaps the same influences of human union are showing themselves as between the Grand Armies of France and England, certainly Miss Ellison thinks so. She says there is now a much better comprehension of each other by French and English fighting men than there was at the beginning. Then, perhaps, a young English officer, keen to be at the Germans, could scarcely be expected to strike the right note with the gentlemen who often make the French die as well as at the front. Miss Ellison saw a famous French novelist in a four barrel. He had lost the sight of one eye and half the sight of another, and it had been made baker to the regiment.

Miss Ellison dwells on the religious wave which is noticeable in France as a result of the war, and perhaps in some measure as the result of the fine, direct part which the priest-soldier has played in it. She pictures him, or scrubbing the floors of a hospital, and then attending to the souls of those who are going to God, by celebrating Mass. For the brotherhood which exists between the French officer and his men, she is instanced by an expert. Another German officer who was to be exchanged, had to stay at one

When Director Charles Brabin handed Marc McDermott a copy of the Franklin Coates story on which this pair are now busily engaged, and told him he was to play a dual role, McDermott commenced to laugh very heartily. This was very puzzling to Brabin as the Coates story is a strong, intense and serious drama, so he questioned the Vitagraph star.
"What?" said McDermott. "The last time I appeared in a dual role, an old lady wrote and told me she liked the man who played my brother much better than myself."

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INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT MEN IN KHAKI.

4th Pioneers Soon to Leave St. Andrews?—Rolfes Nev-ers Prisoner in Germany—Movements of Officers.

Lieut. Frank E. Groves, A. A. G. of the New Brunswick command, returned from St. Andrews yesterday, having gone over the accounts of the 4th Pioneers. It is said that the Pioneers will leave St. Andrews very soon. Major Leo McWilliams, who has been attached to the 4th Pioneers as instructor in bayonet fighting, trench digging, and advanced warfare in general, has returned from St. Andrews and as soon as the 4th leave for overseas will be attached to the 236th Klitties.

Major Outhbert B. Morgan and Major Laurie, company commanders in the 236th Klitties, went to Fredericton yesterday on business in connection with their appointments. Two car loads of clothing were shipped to Fredericton yesterday by Lieut. Col. A. H. Henderson of the ordnance office for the 236th Klitties.

A party of non-coms and men of the 14th Battalion, who have been on leave will be in St. John today en route to Valcartier in charge of Sergeant Hayward of Waas. There will also be in the party eight recruits, Privates Mason, Miller, McMullan, Frost, McMullin and three Indians, Poaches, Paul and Scoble. A deserter from the 14th who was arrested in Woodstock will also pass through the city under guard today en route to Valcartier.

Word has been received from England that Corporal Robert Hagens, who has been brought from the front as medical sergeant of the 236th, sailed from England for Canada on August 5th.

Major G. G. Geggie and Mrs. Geggie, with Col. Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie and their children, Margaret, Ronald and Douglas, arrived in the city yesterday from Fredericton in Col. Guthrie's new automobile and are guests at the Royal.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Grey and deputy recruiting officer for Queen county, Sergeant James J. Jones, are at Onabog securing recruits for the No. 2 Construction Company. The officers are doing well and a large number of men have been secured. Col. J. L. McAvity of the 26th Battalion called at the Parks Convalescent Home yesterday with his automobile and took the boys of the depot out for a pleasure trip. The party went to Col. McAvity's summer home at Red Head, and also to Mispeo and were royally entertained by the commander of the "Fighting 26th."

Six recruits for the No. 2 Construction Corps left for Picton on the Halifax express last night and a large assemblage of colored residents and other citizens were at the depot to give the boys a send off. The John brass band was on hand and rendered a number of selections before the train left.

G. B. Nevors of Lower Jemseg has received from Major McLean of the 4th C. M. R., his son Rolfes' address, which is given below: Prisoner of war, No. 111390, Sergeant R. K. Nevors, D. Company, 4th C. M. R. Battalion, Res Lay V Kriesschule, Hanover, Germany. Sergeant Nevors was captured during the battle on June 2nd.

MARRIED.

PICKARD-CAMPBELL.—At Centenary church, on Wednesday, August 16, by Rev. Richard W. Weddall, B. A., assisted by Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., minister of the church, Kenneth Stockton Pickard, eldest son of the late Charles Pickard, Esq., of Sackville, to Jean Sangster, daughter of Hon. Captain Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, of the Canadian Forces.

DIED.

DAUGHNEY.—At the Home for Incurables, Wednesday, 16th inst. Mrs. Thomas Daughney. Funeral today at three p.m. from the home.

TAYLOR.—At Sheffield, August 15, Thomas P. Taylor, aged 82. Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence.

COBHAM.—July 30, 1916. Somewhere in France, Arthur Glendon, third son of George and Ada (Blizard) Cobham, aged 31, leaving father, mother, three brothers and four sisters.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, August 15, Isabelle, wife of John W. Walker, leaving husband, one son and two sisters to mourn. Funeral Thursday, August 17th, at 2.30 p. m. from her late residence, 14 Harding street.

COWAN.—Suddenly at Jemseg, August 15th, George Ebbahert, eldest son of Edwin G. and Dora L. Cowan, aged fourteen years and ten months. Funeral today, Thursday, at 2.30 p. m. from his parents' residence, 212 Main street.

SWEENEY.—On the 16th inst. Wm. J. Sweeney, eldest son of Hugh and Catherine Sweeney, in the 31st year of his age, leaving besides his parents, one brother and one sister to mourn.

Funeral on Friday morning at 8.30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Crown street to the Cathedral for Requiem High Mass. (St. Andrews papers please copy.)

The Charge of the Northumberlander Fusiliers—"Screaming Death."

The following story of the charge of the Northumberland Fusiliers as written by a former member of the Daily Express staff, who is now serving in France.

British guns, like the running brook, seem to go on for ever these days. There is no respite, no rest for the enemy, and at times it makes one feel almost sorry for him.

No adjectives, however lurid, could convey to the average lay mind the full horror of a modern artillery concentration. But if I tell you that some of our men were walking about our trenches with a fixed stare in their eyes, with their lips drawn across their teeth in a motionless grin and that others were sitting on the fire-step holding their throbbing temples in both hands, you will be able to form some idea of the effect of the sound alone on the nerves.

The Northumberland Fusiliers were to attack at 8.30 on Saturday morning. The troops took up their positions late on Friday night. Minute instructions were given out by platoon commanders to their subordinates, and two days' rations were issued to each man; smoke helmets were examined for the fifth time in four days, and bayonets were roughly re-pointed on stones. Nothing was to be left to chance. The village was to be wreathed from the Huns, and north countrymen had been chosen for the task. North countrymen, too, were willing, in a nation that prides in blood if need be. It did one's heart good to see these big-boned, stern-visaged Northumbrians smirking like children going to a school treat at the prospect of facing death on the morrow.

At dawn bread and cheese and jam were served out. The two days' rations were to be kept intact in the event of emergencies. Everybody ate well, for fighting is hungry work, and a man feels braver with his stomach full. Although we had but a few hours' grace before we sprang into an inevitable hail of lead, there was no sign of nerves on the faces or in the actions of any of the men. These young men of Northumberland were certainly made of tough stuff.

The shelling gradually became more and more intense, and by seven o'clock the British guns were speaking their loudest. The tortured earth seemed to be aflame. The ground literally swayed from side to side like a boat on a tempestuous sea. The air was thick with screaming death, and the red, glittering face of the sun was blotted out by a black and crimson-tinted pall of smoke. Thus they sat in hell for an hour and a quarter, holding their sprang stulls and test their brains should burst their bonds. Two boxes of ammunition fell on somebody's rifle, but it made no sound.

Mass of Flame.
The German trenches on the crest of the hill in front were a mass of flame and smoking earth. Shells were exploding almost on top of each other along every yard of the front. And as the eye swept along to the left it could be noticed that a lot of little drab figures were walking towards the enemy's lines. Some stumbled and fell and some fell; others fell to rise no more. Then a strange thing happened. The section of German trench that was evidently being attacked suddenly seemed to lie still. This torn and shattered stretch of ground looked strangely restful in that inferno. As if by magic the work of destruction was stayed in one place only. The remainder of the German line was still being shelled with the same terrible intensity, and just this one sector, some 400 or 500 yards in length, was left open to attack. We knew then that the little figures advancing were one of our battalions, German shrapnel was bursting all around them as they advanced, but it could not stop them. Nothing could stop the British on that day. They were over the German first line in a few minutes and attacking the next.

A moment later a platoon officer was standing with one foot on the fire-step ready to spring. Two brothers were reading a soiled, well-thumbed, little Bible, and one or two were praying. Then the platoon commander made his spring and gave the signal to advance. In a moment they rushed the parapet, all anxious to be first. One man in his eagerness made a sort of stepping-stone of another man's shoulders, but there are worse things than kicks in a battle.

The Village Taken.
Charging over ground lacerated by high-explosive shells is no joke, even when the "charge" is only at a walking pace, or at the fastest a trot, and the men stumbled many times before they reached the enemy's lines. The German artillery concentrated as the Fusiliers debouched from their trenches, and the machine guns began to whirl. Many fell, but the others never flinched. Bullets were throwing up the dust all around in little grey puffs. Shrapnel burst overhead in blinding flashes, flinging down death. But the Fusiliers had to take the village because they had been chosen to do so. Their gallant officer fell within twenty yards of the enemy's trenches. His left arm was blown away and a bullet was through his chest. He stumbled a few yards, mortally wounded though he was, but fell at last. Then he raised himself somehow on his knees and pointed the little cane he carried in his right hand to the village, high up on the crest of the hill. There was no need for him to speak. The gesture so full of meaning and the glorious spirit shining from his dying eyes told their own tale.

His men took the first trench quite easily. The barbed wire defenses had completely disappeared. A few screaming Boches were bayoneted, and then our men were over and beyond. It would have been better if they had spent a little more time exploring the enemy's dugouts, for as soon as they had gone the rat-a-tat-tat of a machine gun behind told them that some of the Boches had been left alive. The remainder of the advance was up a fairly steep hill, down the slopes of which bullets poured like rain, and men began to wonder how any one could possibly hope to live in such a death trap.

When the second line defenses were reached the Germans put up a stiffer fight. Some of them, with much heart than the rest, came out with bomb and bayonet, but they met their inevitable fate. No German is much use in hand-to-hand fighting, however good his heart may be. The second line trenches were cleared. The Boches had been driven like rats from their holes at the bayonet point. The majority of them, to avoid the cold steel, had thrown up their trembling hands and begged for quarter, and the Fusiliers left one sulking section behind to guard them.

The top of the hill was reached at last, and the village lay before them. Germans with machine guns seemed to be in every broken cottage, and a sniper in every shell-hole. Bullets were humming round their ears, and a raging thirst parched their mouths. For many in that onslaught the shell-scattered streets and broken cottages began to go round and round. The earth came up to meet me and a black mist swam before my eyes. The strident cries of "Street-bearer" sounded duly in my ears and I awoke no pity within me. I could vaguely see red-eyed men in khaki rushing past me . . . and the tide of battle rolled on.

But who was that shouting in the distance? North-countrymen? It was broad enough and strong enough, and surely it was a shout of victory!

THE WOODS OF DEATH

It would seem, that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meats of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some readjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of live stock in Europe, and the tremendous drains that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

Horses Bolt.
The horses attached to a wagon belonging to the Dominion Express Company ran away in Pond street yesterday morning being frightened by a shunting engine. The wagon came in collision with one of Wm. Donahue's coaches and the latter was badly damaged.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S MEAT IMPORTS
The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1915-16 imported meats having a total value of \$311,000,000. Only \$81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than \$1,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent more than \$70,000,000 worth of chilled, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Extensive supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book, 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

Eggs.—The shutting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Bacon.—Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchases in Denmark, Canada has been enabled greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

Beef.—We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef, possibly also Italy. This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points in Mr. Arkell's sur-

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LATE NEWS AND VIEWS FROM SPORTING WORLD

FIVE HEATS TO DECIDE YESTERDAY'S WINNERS

Pearl Bourbon Finally Wins Out in the 2.30 Event—Cochato Lady Takes 2.19 Trot in Close Finish.

Special to The Standard. Frederickton, N. B., Aug. 16.—Five heats were required in each of the events on opening day's programme of the N. B. circuit race meeting here today before the winners were decided.

2.20 Class, Pacing; Purse \$300. Pearl Bourbon, br m, by Bourbon Jay, (Doherty) 3 4 1 1 1 Harry L, b g, by Good Lucks, favorite, (Carroll) 1 3 2 2 2 Slippery Bill, b g, by Duff-erin, (Stewart) 8 1 3 5 3 Tryfast, b g, (Gerow) 2 2 4 3 5 Northern Jack, b g, (Shirley) 5 6 4 4 4 Bobby D, b g, (Gallagher) 7 7 6 6 6 Prince Baron, b g, (Monahan) 6 5 5 7 7 Roy Volo, ch g, (Litt) 4 dr. Time—2.06 1/4, 2.09, 2.07 3/4.

2.19 Class, Trotting, Purse \$300. Cochato Lady, b m, by Cochato, (Carroll), 1 1 2 2 1 Norroway, ch m, by Lookaway, (Sharon), 2 2 1 1 2 Alverston Boy, b s, (Doherty), 3 3 3 3 3 Orwell Belle, blk m, (Ellis), 4 4 4 4 4 Ready Money, blk s, (McManeman), 5 4 5 5 5 John T, b g, (Stewart), 6 5 6 6 6 Time—2.20 1/2, 2.19 1/4, 2.19 3/4.

Today's racing was equal to any seen at the local track in years and an unusually large attendance is expected tomorrow when the meeting will close with the \$500 free-for-all and the 2.28 trot. Most of the interest centers in the free-for-all in which Loppa, (2.09 1/4), and a Game of Chance, (2.13), are the most heavily backed. Conditions were ideal for racing today and everybody was well pleased.

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NAPOLEON DIRECT'S TIME FOR MILE 1.59 3-4

Free-for-all Pacing at Columbus Meet Yesterday Produced Fastest Racing of the Season.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Free-for-all pacing of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon produced the fastest racing time of the year. In the first heat Napoleon Direct won in 1.59 3/4 with Peter Stevens, the second horse, doing his mile in two minutes flat. It was the first time in a driving career of forty-five years, that Edward Geers ever drove a mile in better than two minutes.

Early Don, s s, by Don Cole, (Valentine) 1 1 1 1 1 Brissac, br s, (Murphy) 2 2 2 2 2 La Princeton, b h, (Coop) 3 3 3 3 3 Regardless, b s, (Hedrick) 4 3 4 3 4 Time—2.06 1/4, 2.09, 2.07 3/4.

2.09 Class, Pacing, Three in Five; Purse \$1,000. Baby Bertha, b m, by Silk Cord, (Garrison) 8 2 1 1 1 Beth Clark, blk m, (Hedrick) 1 1 4 2 2 Bingen Pointer, b g, (Snow) 5 4 5 2 3 Blackball, blk h, (Valentine) 7 3 2 6 4 Areta V, ch m, (Gosnell) 2 8 7 5 0 Jean, b m, (Murphy) 3 5 6 3 0 Van Burn, ch g, (Van Atta) 4 3 4 3 0 Hal Boy, b g, (McMahon) 8 7 dr. Time—2.05 1/4, 2.04 1/4, 2.04 1/2, 2.07 1/4, 2.09 1/4.

2.11 Trotting, Three in Five; Purse \$1,000. The Eno, ch h, by The Native, (Valentine) 1 1 1 1 1 Humfast, b m, (Murphy) 3 2 2 2 2 McCloskey, br g, (McDonald) 2 3 3 3 3 San Felipe, b g, (Daniels) 4 4 4 4 4 Harry Hamilton, b h, (Whitehead) 5 5 5 5 5 Time—2.09 1/4, 2.06 1/4, 2.08 1/2.

GRADY URGES READING OF INSTRUCTION BOOKS. "One reason why Studebaker owners have so little trouble with their cars is that the Studebaker instruction book is prepared in such an interesting and attractive fashion that it is easy to understand and invites reading," says J. E. Grady, sales manager of the Studebaker Corporation, Walkerville.

Through our dealers we advise all Studebaker owners to read their instruction books; digest the suggestions contained in them on the operation and care of Studebaker cars, with the idea of getting the greatest possible economy and efficiency. Instruction books are written to be read and followed, not merely to be left lying in the car.

BASEBALL IN THE BIG LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago 5; Cincinnati 0. Cincinnati, August 16.—Cincinnati played a ragged game today and Chicago won, 5 to 0. The score: Cincinnati, 0; Chicago, 5.

Others not scheduled. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Buffalo 5; Newark 3. Newark, August 16.—Buffalo overcame Newark's early lead and won today's game 5 to 3. The score: Buffalo, 5; Newark, 3.

2.09 Class, Pacing, Three in Five; Purse \$1,000. Baby Bertha, b m, by Silk Cord, (Garrison) 8 2 1 1 1 Beth Clark, blk m, (Hedrick) 1 1 4 2 2 Bingen Pointer, b g, (Snow) 5 4 5 2 3 Blackball, blk h, (Valentine) 7 3 2 6 4 Areta V, ch m, (Gosnell) 2 8 7 5 0 Jean, b m, (Murphy) 3 5 6 3 0 Van Burn, ch g, (Van Atta) 4 3 4 3 0 Hal Boy, b g, (McMahon) 8 7 dr. Time—2.05 1/4, 2.04 1/4, 2.04 1/2, 2.07 1/4, 2.09 1/4.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE. New York 5; Cleveland 3. New York, Aug. 16.—New York won an easy victory from Cleveland in the first game of a series here today, the score being 5 to 3. The score: New York, 5; Cleveland, 3.

Others not scheduled. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Buffalo 5; Newark 3. Newark, August 16.—Buffalo overcame Newark's early lead and won today's game 5 to 3. The score: Buffalo, 5; Newark, 3.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE Standing. Won. Lost. P.C. Brooklyn 43 38 .524 Boston 40 39 .506 Philadelphia 41 42 .492 New York 52 50 .510 Pittsburgh 46 55 .455 Chicago 47 60 .439 St. Louis 47 64 .423 Cincinnati 43 69 .384

AMERICAN LEAGUE Standing. Won. Lost. P.C. Boston 65 45 .591 Cleveland 62 49 .559 Chicago 62 51 .549 St. Louis 60 52 .538 Detroit 60 53 .531 New York 58 52 .527 Washington 52 56 .481 Philadelphia 22 83 .210

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE Standing. Won. Lost. P.C. Buffalo 60 46 .566 Providence 59 46 .562 Baltimore 55 50 .524 Montreal 52 50 .510 Richmond 51 52 .495 Toronto 51 52 .495 Rochester 42 57 .424 Newark 45 60 .417

POWER BOATS IN THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Thirty-three Craft Already Enrolled for Instruction in Warfare at Sandy Hook September 5-12.

The United States wants to know how much dependence can be placed in the volunteer navy which has been called to assemble off Sandy Hook on September 5 and which will continue its manoeuvres until September 12. This little navy consists of power boats of every description, and it is with the idea of learning just what can be accomplished by these boats in time of need by the government, and at the same time to instruct the officers and crews in naval warfare, such as patrolling, signalling and defending ships from attack.

Some idea of the information to be gathered can be had from the recent manoeuvres of the Volunteer Patrol Squadron off Block Island. Motor boats of high speed were put through various exercises and particularly in the capture of submarines. One of the problems which they had to solve was to capture a submarine after it had been given a start under water. Three of the "D" type were assigned to the manoeuvres, the Tonopah, the Woden and the Macdonough.

One of these "D" boats submerged in eight of five patrol motor boats. She was given a start of about fifteen minutes and then the patrol started the search. They were successful in locating and theoretically destroying the submarine.

It is such problems as this which confront the motor boats in the coming manoeuvres, the difference being that in the events to come the submarines will be given a more liberal start toward the port of New York, with instructions to use every trick or subterfuge possible to reach the harbor and the motor boats will be taxed to their limit to locate and destroy these under sea vessels.

The entries closed August 15th, and all boats enrolled on or before that date will be eligible. Up to date, 32 boats have entered and they range from the boat of 38 foot length, to that of 165, while the speed of the boats is from six miles to 23 miles an hour.

LAST NIGHT'S BALL GAME WAS FAIR EXHIBITION

Thistles Played Five Innings Against Scratch Team and Won by 5 to 4 Score.

The game last night in the St. Peter's League was supposed to be between the Thistles and the Maples. The Thistles were on hand all right but when the time came to play there were but three of the Maples regular players available. However, they borrowed from some of the other teams in the league and five innings of fairly good ball was played. The Thistles were the winners by a score of five to four. E. White was in the box for the winners and the losers managed to gather seven hits off his delivery. O'Connor tossed them over for the losers and six hits were made off his delivery. The score by innings was: Thistles 5, Scratch 4.

YANKEE CARE FOR HARTZELL. In appreciation of the long and faithful work of Roy Hartzell with the Yankees the owners of the club told the veteran player that his transfer to Baltimore, of the International League, is not a permanent move, but rather one of necessity right now. They assured Hartzell that he would be reclaimed at the end of the season and be used either in the capacity of a scout or else a minor league managerial berth would be found for him. If he desires his unconditional release at the end of this season he can have this, he was informed.

DEAN OF BALL PLAYERS. Bobby Wallace is the dean of all active ballplayers. He started with the Cleveland National League team in 1895, the year before Lajoie broke in with the Phillies.

Just look over the list of players who were with Frank de Haas Robinson in 1895: Patsy Tebeau, Young Caffer, Sullivan, Griffith, Zimmer, O'Connor, Childs, McGarr, McKean, McAleer, Burkett, George Tebeau, Blake, Greeninger and Knell. It has been years since any of these men played major league baseball. Yet Bobby is about Honus Wagner's age, "only" 42.

STOCKHOLM SCENE OF ATHLETIC CARNIVAL

Old Olympic Stars Recently Participated in One of Greatest Track and Field Meets Ever Held.

There was a great Scandinavian athletic carnival at Stockholm, Sweden, July 8 to 12, the contestants representing Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and some excellent performances were made. A number of the Olympic stars of 1912 figured, although Ernest Wide, Sweden's great middle-distance man, did not figure in the programme. Probably he did not compete. Sweden won the greatest number of points. J. Zander won the 1500 meter race in 4m 2.5s, the 5000 meters in 15m 16.30s and also the 3000 meter steeplechase. Zander is the English mile champion in 1913 in 4m 25.45s.

T. Norling of Sweden made a new record of 57.9-10s for the 100-meter hurdles. G. Aberg, who was third in the running broad jump in the Olympics of 1912, won this event with performance 23ft 3.1-2 in. He cleared 23ft 6.1-2 in in the Olympics. Aberg also won the 16-pound hammer with 149 ft. 6 1/2 in. The pole vault was a remarkable contest. G. Gilje, who won the English championship in 1913, cleared 12ft. 7 5/8 in. and C. Harleman was second with 12 ft. 6 3/8 in. Eric Lemming, the Olympic javelin champion in London in 1908 and in Stockholm in 1912, won the 16-pound shot, total for both hands, with 77ft 1-2 in. J. Westberg of Sweden won the full Marathon in 2h 41m 4-10s. A Boim of Sweden won the 800-meter race (87 yards, 22 inches) in 1m 56.4-5s. B. E. Keland, Sweden, cleared 6ft 7.8 in. in the high jump. The 100-meter (109 yards 13 inches) race was won by A. Holstrom of Sweden in 1:18 and the 200-meter race of 618 yards 25 inches) was taken by O. Figner of Norway in 2:21.5s. S. Runstrom, Sweden, did 43 ft. 6 in in the hop, step and jump. The other performances were good. The Scandinavians have not gone back since 1912.

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WILL EXCHANGE HIS CUE FOR ARMY RIFLE

Melbourne Inman, Famous Billiard Champion, Must Drill Even if He Doesn't Fight.

London, August 15.—Melbourne Inman, English billiard champion, who toured the United States and Canada last year, was called to the colors under the new Conscription act, but obtained exemption from service. Inman's representative put up a strong plea, calling attention to the fact that the champion had done and was doing valuable service to the country, both at home and abroad, in aid of the Red Cross and other societies, in addition to increasing the Government's revenue by means of the income and amusement taxes. The famous cueist has also a serious ear trouble and upon several occasions has had to give up playing billiards, consequent upon an attack of vertigo. Although exempted from service, Inman was directed to join the Volunteer Training Corps.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY, formerly third baseman of the Cleveland Americans, and later manager of the Brooklyn Federals, filed suit a few days ago in the Supreme Court for \$7500, which he alleges, is due as his salary for 1916. The complaint recites that Bradley signed a three-year contract with the "Brookfeds" in February, 1914, and that in March, 1916, the management told him that they would no longer continue his employment under the contract. Claude Cooper, formerly of the Giants, who jumped to the Federal League at the same time as Bradley, and received, he says, a three-year contract at \$7000 a year, also filed suit for his 1916 salary.

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BALLPLAYER TELLS WHY GOLF IS FAVORITE SPORT

Famous Third Sacker Says a Golf Player Gets More Action than in Baseball Game

"Dutch" Shafer was recently asked as to his favorite sport and answered "Golf, because it has more action." "Golf has more action than baseball," he asked. "Undoubtedly," the ex-ball player replied. "And I'll tell you why. Take my own case. I played third base. In average games I would get about four chances. I would come to bat about four times. So in the course of two hours I was making a play or trying to make a hit about every 15 minutes. The rest of the time I was standing around third or sitting on the bench. For over an hour and a half of the two hours there was nothing to do. Golf is quite different. You are making one play or another every minute or so, and you get about four chances. I would come to bat about eight plays such as he has in baseball. So in a golf game you figure in 10 plays to one over baseball. Then there is the wider range. Golf is played over a five mile stretch of turf, water, hills, valleys and sand. A ball game is played in a five-acre lot. So far as I am concerned there isn't any comparison. I can get more fun out of one golf game than I could get out of 10 ball games. Mainly because in golf I am busy every minute of the two hours, while in baseball one is busy about 30 minutes out of the afternoon."

WALSH RESCUES TWO GIRLS. "Ed" Walsh, pitcher for the White Sox, is being congratulated on his ability as a life saver. While bathing in Lake Michigan at the foot of Fifth street recently, he rescued two girls who had fallen into deep water, from a raft which was overturned. Walsh first went to shallow water with one girl, then returned and rescued the other as she was sinking a second time.

TRY "THE OVERLAND" PAYNE'S The New Ten Cent Cigar For FIVE CENTS

Jones' Red Ball Ale and Porter Are the finest made. In the manufacture of these brands only the choicest ingredients are used. Extract of malt in the form of Red Ball Ale and Porter forms one of Nature's most valuable gifts to man. SIMEON JONES, LTD. BREWERS St. John, N.B.

Bringing Up Father



NEWS

WALL ST. MARKET WAS ACTIVE ON UPWARD

Business Yesterday was Good and Large Number of Issues were Included in the Trading.

New York, Aug. 16.—Disregarding the deadlock in the railway law controversy and the increasing pessimism reported from western and northwestern agricultural centres, day's market added variety, but the most part substantially, to the accretions of the early week.

Trading was the largest on the morning of any session thus far. The terms of the new British loan, which is expected to ease down pressure upon this market, seemed sufficiently attractive to stimulate speculative sentiment in some issues to the point of buoyancy.

United States Steel, Mercantile, the common and preferred; Republic and the more prominent bond and equipment issues constituted the active features. Steel, on an average of about 150,000 shares, rose to 91 1/2, its highest quotation since 1909, when it made the record price of 94 1/2. Marine common attained a new record on its rise of 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 with new maximum for the day. New bonds, and another shipping issue, Atlantic, Gulf and West India established a new maximum at 6 1/2. Incidentally, Republic iron and steel preferred achieved a like distinction mounting to 11 1/2.

Other striking features included Cuban American Sugar, which came points on the declaration of stock dividends. Independence, Steel and Iron shares, multiple Motors, United States Industrial Alcohol and Mexican. Gross advances in these various issues, which were retained in large part by the market, ranged from two to four points. Total sales amounted to \$85,000,000. Heavy dealings in Anglo-French and the new French five, as well as Marines, featured the steady market. Total sales, per value, \$60,000.

N. Y. STOCK LETTER (McDUGALL & COWANS) New York, Aug. 16.—After a period of profit-taking in the afternoon, the market continued to advance with Steel back at 91 1/2, 3/4 of a point of its high, the day which was the highest it has sold at since 1909. Marine common was a particularly strong feature, advancing to 24 1/2, up 5 1/2 points. Tuesday's closing level. Reading advanced to 106 and railroad stocks generally firm while industrial issues showed advances running up to several points.

Declaration of an extra cash dividend of ten per cent, and a dividend of 40 per cent, by Cuban Sugar was a surprise to the market and resulted in a large advance in stock. The government weather report was fairly favorable and the weekly iron and steel report was decidedly so. More is being expressed by labor officials to the prospects of a settlement of the railway wage question than President Wilson.

Despite the strength and activity of the market which is traceable to the new British loan, the trading continued very largely professional with participation by the general public. Sales—Stocks, \$4,196. Bonds, \$2,500. E. & C. RANDOLPH

MONTREAL COMMENT Montreal, Aug. 16.—We had a market today and activity was throughout both sessions. The day was general throughout the market and the market closed at the Dom. Bridge advanced to 218. It is expected that the middle span of Quebec Bridge will be installed in September. Civic investment at 80. Investment buying in security has been very noticeable some time. The paper stocks again active. Rioridan sold up to end Waysmack to 86 1/4. Lure opened at 190 but reacted a point close. Steel of Canada strong and sold up to 7 1/4. Off of this stock were light and it is up on small sales. Sentiment cheerful. McDUGALL & COWANS

MONTREAL PRODUCE (McDUGALL & COWANS) Montreal, August 16.—CORN—American No. 2 yellow, 96 to 97. OATS—Canadian Western No. 1, 67. No. 4, 56 1/2; extra No. 1, 65 1/2. FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat, firsts, 8.20; seconds, 7.70; 3rd, 7.50; winter patents, 7.50; straight rollers, 6.40; bags to 2.00. ROLLED OATS—Barrels, 6.40; 6.75; bags, 90 lbs., 2.70 to 2.75. MILLFEED—Bran, 4 1/4; shorts, middlings, 4 1/2; molasses, 4 1/2; 2 1/2. HAY—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 12.00.

NEWS AND COMMENT FROM THE FINANCIAL WORLD

WALL ST. MARKET WAS ACTIVE ON UPSWING

Business Yesterday was Good and Large Number of Issues were Included in the Trading.

New York, Aug. 16.—Disregarding the deadlock in the railway labor controversy and the increasing pessimism reported from western and northwestern agricultural centres, today's market added variability, but for the most part substantially, to price reactions of the early week.

Trading was the largest on the upswing of any season thus far this month and comprehended a far greater number of issues. There were indications of extensive short covering and more than a moderate inquiry from investment sources.

Prices were merely firm at the outset, but gathered force before midday. The terms of the new British loan, which is expected to ease foreign pressure upon this market, seemed sufficiently attractive to stimulate speculative sentiment in some issues to the point of buoyancy.

United States Steel, Mercantile Marine, common and preferred; Reading and the more prominent motor and equipment constituted the most active features.

Steel, on an over-advance of about 150,000 shares, rose 2 1/2 to 3 1/4, its highest quotation since 1909, when it made the record price of 94 1/2.

Marine common attained a new record on its rise of 1/4 to 3 3/4, with new maximums for the old and new bonds, and another shipping issue, Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies, established a new maximum at 68 1/2.

Incidentally, Republic Iron and Steel preferred achieved a like distinction, mounting to 112.

Other striking features included Cuban American Sugar, which rose nine points on the declaration of stock dividends, the Independent Steel and Iron shares, munitions, Motors, United States Industrial Alcohol and Mexicos. Gross advances in these various issues, which were retained in large part at the close, ranged from two to four points. Total sales amounted to \$25,000,000.

Heavy dealings in Anglo-French 5's and the new French five, as well as Marines, featured the steady bond market. Total sales, par value, \$6,960,000.

N. Y. STOCK LETTER (McDOUGALL & COWANS) New York, Aug. 16.—After a short period of profit-taking in the early afternoon, the market continued its advance with steel back at 91 or within 1/4 of a point of its high level of the day which was the highest price it has sold at since 1909.

Marine common was a particularly strong feature advancing to 3 3/4 up 1/4 from Tuesday's closing level. Reading advanced to 106 and railroad stocks were generally firm while industrial issues showed advances running up to several points.

Declaration of an extra cash dividend of ten per cent. and a stock dividend of 40 per cent. by Cuban Amn. Sugar was a surprise, and resulted in a surge advance in the stock. The government weekly weather report was fairly favorable and the weekly iron and steel trade report was decidedly so.

More doubt is being expressed by labor officials as to the prospect of settlement of the railway wage question through President Wilson.

Despite the strength and activity in the market which is traceable to the new British loan, the trading continues very largely professional with little participation by the general public.

Steel—Stocks, 34,198. Bonds, \$6,960,000. E. & C. RANDOLPH.

MONTREAL COMMENT Montreal, Aug. 16.—We had a strong market today and activity was shown throughout both sessions. The buying was general throughout the list and the market closed at the high.

Dom. Bridge advanced to 218. It is expected that the middle span of the Quebec Bridge will be installed early in September. Civic investment sold at 80. Investment buying in this security has been very noticeable for some time. The paper stocks were again active. Rioridan sold up to 64 1/2 and Wayagamack to 64 1/2.

WESTERN GRAIN CROP WILL BE UP TO AVERAGE

Men who have Inspected Situation Say Reports of Damage and Ruin have been Greatly Exaggerated.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Aug. 16.—Much indignation is expressed in Winnipeg over reports telegraphed to American and English papers to the effect that the wheat crop of Manitoba is ruined. Honorable Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, says: "Reports are quite untrue. I have personally examined the crops in several districts and have absolutely unqualified information obtained through most reliable channels that the damage to the wheat crop in Manitoba is pretty well confined to the southern part of the province, and with a good crop in many other districts we do not look for the yield to be much below the average and from reports received would expect the deficiency in Manitoba to be more than made up in Saskatchewan and Alberta."

David Horn, president of the Fort William Elevator Company, and for many years chief grain inspector for the Dominion government, stated that reliable reports he had would indicate that the crop would run from twelve to eighteen bushels per acre and that the numerical result would be much more satisfactory than the pessimists would lead us to believe. He also expects the deficiency in Manitoba will be made up in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Edward James, of the Imperial Elevator and Lumber Company, expressed the opinion that the damage reports were quite unjustified. He stated that his company, which had extensive lines of credit out on farmers, had not reduced its credits by a single dollar as they were of the opinion that the crop, in volume and financial return, would be a most satisfactory one.

Their confidence is based on reports from their correspondents all over the western provinces.

S. J. Smith, of the Smith, Murphy Company, formerly president of the Grain Exchange, stated that his company, which was largely interested in the export business, were laying their plans to handle at least an average crop and that as far as the province of Manitoba was concerned they expected it to go little, if any, below the average, and any shrinkage undoubtedly would be made up in the other provinces.

William Moffatt, secretary-treasurer of the Grain Growers Grain Co., which handled a very large proportion of the grain crop of Western Canada last year, has just returned from a personal inspection of the crop in southern Manitoba, and states that the damage reports are very greatly exaggerated and that any statements to the effect that the crop is a failure in this province are unworthy of consideration. "The Manitoba crop will be a surprise to pessimists," he says, "and Western Canada, as a whole, will do exceedingly well."

CHICAGO PRODUCE (McDOUGALL & COWANS.) Chicago, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.45 1/2; No. 3 red, 1.34 to 1.45 1/4; No. 2 hard, 1.43 to 1.45 1/4; No. 3 red, 1.37 to 1.44 1/4.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 86 1/2 to 87; No. 4 yellow, 84; No. 4 white, nominal. Oats—No. 3 white, 43 to 44 1/4. Rye—No. 2, 1.55. Barley—72 to 1.05.

Timothy—Nominal. Clover—7.00 to 14.50. Pork—27.00. Lard—13.45. Ribs—13.95 to 14.55.

Wheat High Low Close May 152 1/2 147 3/4 148 1/4 Sept. 144 1/4 140 1/4 141 1/4 Dec. 148 143 1/4 144 1/4

Corn May 74 74 74 Sept. 83 83 83 Dec. 72 71 71

Oats May 59 49 49 Sept. 44 43 43 Dec. 47 46 46

MONTREAL MARKETS (McDOUGALL & COWANS.) Bid. Ask. Brazilian L. H. and P. 55 1/2 56 1/2 Canada Cement Pfd. 90 92 1/2

Detroit United 116 117 1/2 Dom. Iron Pfd. 94 100 Dom. Iron Com. 55 1/2 55 1/2

Dom. Tex. Com. 80 80 1/2 Laurentide Paper Co. 189 189 1/2 MacDonald Com. 12 13 N. Scotia Steel and C. 126 127

Ottawa L. and P. 95 95 Ogilvie 136 137 Quebec Railway 33 3/4 34 Shaw W. and P. Co. 132 Spanish River Com. 134 134 1/2

Steel Co. Can. Com. 87 1/2 87 1/2 Toronto Ralls 92 93 NEW YORK COTTON (McDOUGALL & COWANS.) High Low Close Jan. 14.55 14.41 14.45 Feb. 14.70 14.55 14.60

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

J. M. Robinson Draws Attention to Chance of Making Large Profits by the Purchase of Russian Gov't Bonds.

J. M. Robinson is today sending to his customers a letter outlining what is described as a very attractive speculative investment. This is in connection with a Russian War Loan of 2,000,000,000 roubles. The announcement sets forth that this opportunity is due to war conditions, that at the close of the present war international business will readjust itself and operate once more on a normal end steady basis.

Through this readjustment international exchange will return to its former levels and such opportunities as now offer in this line will have passed. It is recalled that during the American Civil War numbers of Canadians earned very large profits. Those who took advantage of the depreciated condition of the currency and bonds of the Northern States reaped the reward.

A somewhat similar condition now obtains in Russian exchange which in normal times is quoted at fifty-one cents per rouble, while today owing to the decrease in Russian export trade the rouble is quoted in New York at from thirty-one cents to thirty-two cents, a very marked decrease.

The same conditions which have produced the reduction in value of the rouble have operated to reduce the value of Russian Government securities. Consequently Russian ten year bonds dated February 15th, 1915, can now be purchased at \$28.00 per thousand roubles, with all coupons attached. This means \$28.00 per par value its normal times of \$50.00 with interest for the past six months.

The return to normal conditions will undoubtedly enhance the value of these bonds, possibly bringing them to par. But apart from this the purchase is described by Mr. Robinson as a good investment because of its interest earning power alone.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS (McDOUGALL & COWANS.) Open High Low Close Am Coal Pds 145 1/4 146 145 1/4 145 1/4

Am Beet Sug 88 1/2 90 88 1/2 88 1/2 Am Car Ry 81 82 1/2 80 82 1/2 Am Loco 78 1/2 79 78 1/2 78 1/2

Am Sug 110 110 110 110 Am Smet 98 1/2 99 97 1/2 98 1/2 Am Steel Py 54 54 1/2 54 54 1/2

Am Woolen 44 1/2 45 44 1/2 44 1/2 Am Zinc 33 34 33 33 1/2 Am Talc 130 130 129 130 1/2

Anacanda 83 1/2 84 83 1/2 83 1/2 A H and L Pfd 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 Am Can 58 58 1/2 58 58 1/2

Atchison 103 104 103 104 103 1/2 Balt and Ohio 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2

Bald Loco 76 1/2 77 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2 Butte and Sup 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

C F I 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 Ches and Ohio 62 1/2 63 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

Chino 50 1/2 51 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2 Cen Leather 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2

Can Pac 178 1/2 179 178 1/2 178 1/2 Cons Gas 140 1/4 141 140 1/4 140 1/4

Cruc Steel 73 1/4 74 73 1/4 73 1/4 Erie Com 36 3/4 37 36 3/4 36 3/4

Erle Ist Pfd 53 1/2 54 53 1/2 53 1/2 Gr Nor Pfd 118 118 118 118 118 1/2

Good Rub 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 Gr Elect 171 171 170 170 1/2

Gr Nor Ore 36 3/4 37 36 3/4 36 3/4 Inspira Cop 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2

Kenne Cop 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 Lehigh Val 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2

Louis and Nb 121 121 121 121 Merc Mar Pfd 95 96 94 94 1/2

ENGLISH DEALERS ARE BOOSTING WHEAT PRICES

London Times Says British Wheat Men are as Guilty as those in the Chicago Wheat Pit.

Special to The Standard. London, August 16.—The stock on the Chicago wheat pit, which the London papers have accused of conspiring to force up the price of wheat was diverted against English dealers today when the Times asked if there was not a corner in wheat in London as well as in America. According to the Times certain wheat arrivals are being taken off the market as soon as they reach it and are being held back indefinitely so as to compel millers to purchase and use the most expensive grades.

"According to the latest reports from the English wheat market," says the Times, "only one grade, and that of the finest quality, was offered for sale. Ordinarily our wheat market summary quotes twelve types of imported wheat, but the current issues quote only one of these types, and that the most expensive."

MONTREAL SALES (McDOUGALL & COWANS) Montreal, Wednesday, Aug. 16th.—Can. Locomotive—25 @ 55. Steel of Canada Pfd.—50 @ 88 1/2, 10 @ 88.

Steamships Pfd.—1 @ 84, 5 @ 84 1/2. Cement Pfd.—25 @ 92. Steel of Canada Com.—25 @ 56 1/2, 10 @ 56 1/2, 225 @ 56 1/2, 95 @ 57.

Dom. Iron Com.—25 @ 55 1/2, 45 @ 55, 130 @ 55 1/2. N. S. Steel—50 @ 79 1/2. Dogp. Loan—500 @ 98. Canada Car Com.—50 @ 45 1/2, 10 @ 46, 60 @ 46 1/2.

Toronto Ry.—50 @ 91 1/2, 30 @ 92. Montreal United X. D.—100 @ 117. Lake of Woods—70 @ 129. Laur Pulp—75 @ 190, 100 @ 189 1/2, 125 @ 189 1/2, 15 @ 189 1/2.

Cond. Smelters—10 @ 28 1/2, 25 @ 28 1/2, 135 @ 28 1/2, 10 @ 28. McDonalds—25 @ 13. N. S. Steel—25 @ 126, 25 @ 126 1/2, Quebec Ry.—3 @ 25, 50 @ 23 1/2, 115 @ 24.

Bonds—3,000 @ 90. Illinois Pfd.—40 @ 90. Hollinger—156 @ 38 1/2. Dom. Bridge—50 @ 128. Spanish River Pfd.—45 @ 14 1/2, 10 @ 14 1/2, 25 @ 14, 15 @ 13 1/2, 110 @ 13 1/2.

Spanish River Pfd.—30 @ 43, 5 @ 42. Ames Pfd.—27 @ 60. Ames Com.—25 @ 24. Bank of Montreal—2 @ 226.

Attorneys. Can. Locomotive—25 @ 55, 25 @ 58 1/2. Steamships Pfd.—5 @ 26 1/2, 25 @ 26 1/2. Steamships Pfd.—25 @ 84 1/2. Brazilian—5 @ 54 1/2. Cement—25 @ 59 1/2, 25 @ 80. Steel of Canada—125 @ 57 1/2, 160 @ 57 1/2.

Dom. Iron Com.—110 @ 55 1/2, 125 @ 55 1/2, 30 @ 55 1/2, 135 @ 55 1/2. Shawinigan—13 @ 121, 27 @ 122. Civic Power—50 @ 79 1/2, 25 @ 79 1/2, 105 @ 80. Tram Power—50 @ 39 1/2. Toronto United—22 @ 92, 1 @ 92 1/2. Detroit United—25 @ 117. Rioridan—25 @ 64 1/2. General Electric—10 @ 117. McDonalds—50 @ 12. Wayagamack—100 @ 66 1/2.

N. S. Steel—50 @ 126 1/2, 45 @ 126 1/2, 135 @ 127. Spanish River—35 @ 134, 85 @ 13 1/2. Spanish River Pfd.—5 @ 42. Dom. Bridge—50 @ 216 1/2, 25 @ 217. Ames Com.—45 @ 24, 25 @ 23 1/2, 25 @ 24, 25 @ 24 1/2. Penmans—50 @ 62.

Canadian Vickers Ltd. To Issue £1,000,000 Bonds Special to The Standard. Montreal, Aug. 16.—A cable has been received from London by Smith, Markey & Skinner, the Canadian legal representatives of the Canadian Vickers Limited, confirming the recent announcement in The Standard of an issue by the corporation of £1,000,000 of six per cent. debentures. The cable stated that the issue had been successfully made, but no information has yet been received as to the purpose to which the funds will be devoted.

DETAILS OF BRITAIN'S NEW COLLATERAL LOAN

J. P. Morgan & Co. to Offer \$250,000,000 which is Secured by Collateral to Ex- tent of \$300,000,000—First British Loan of Kind.

Special to The Standard. New York, Aug. 16.—Details of the new British loan were announced by J. P. Morgan & Company today. The issue will be for \$250,000,000 in two half-year 5 per cent. secured loan gold notes to be dated September 1, 1916, with interest payable semi-annually. At the option of the British government the notes may be redeemed in whole or part on thirty days' notice on any day until and including August 31, 1917, at 101 and accrued interest and on any day thereafter until their expiration at 100% with accrued interest. One purpose of the loan is to stabilize exchange between the two countries.

Associated with Morgan & Company are several of the leading banks, trust companies and banking houses of this city, Boston, Pittsburgh and Chicago. The loan is the first ever negotiated here by Great Britain in which it was required that she deposit collateral as security. The \$250,000,000 collateral must include \$100,000,000 worth of American securities, \$100,000,000 of securities of the Canadian government or the Canadian Pacific Railway and \$100,000,000 in securities either issued or guaranteed by the following governments: Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland. If the value of these securities depreciate so as to impair the twenty per cent. margin, more securities must be deposited as collateral.

The loan will be underwritten at 98 and issued to the public at 99.

LAURENTIDE EARNED SATISFACTORY PROFIT Big Demand for Sulphite Pulp has Greatly Added to Company's Profits for Present Year.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, August 16.—In 1915 the operating profits of Laurentide were \$34,606. That included profits from sulphite pulp, wood, sulphite, pulp, paper and card board, and included \$91,334 from lumber, etc. "If we could sell 100 tons of sulphite every business day for a year, as has been done frequently lately," said an official of the company, in discussing the changed conditions in the pulp and paper business, "we could make around \$1,800,000 profits alone out of that product."

"We have been selling lately sulphite at \$82 per ton in 100 ton lots. In normal times the price of sulphite was around \$40 a ton, so that at present prices we are making a profit of around \$60 a ton. It is easy to figure out what an enormous profit this would bring to the company if this amount could be sold and the same profit made every business day for the year."

"Of course we are not selling that amount, but I merely mention the fact as an illustration of the opportunities of the pulp and paper companies to make large profits from some of these products under present conditions."

It was stated that a great many of Laurentide's paper contracts run out in October, and already the company is receiving anxious inquiries as to what the new contract will be booked at. As has already been pointed out in The Standard, Laurentide was not able to derive the supreme benefits from present conditions in the trade in its past fiscal year, so that while the approaching annual statement will be a satisfactory one it will not approach the spectacular.

Francis S. Walker Sanitary and Heating Engineer No. 16 Germain Street

Agents Wanted For each village or district where there is no one selling Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal and Country Gentleman. LAWLOR & CO., 64 Princess St., P. O. Box 656.

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G. ERNEST FAIRWEATHER Architect 84 Germain Street - St. John, N. B. Office 1741 Residence 1330

EDWARD BATES Carpenter, Contractor, Appraiser, Etc. Special attention given to alterations and repairs to houses and stores. 80 Duke St. Phone M 788. St. John, N. B.

Contractors' Supplies Drill Steel in rock and octagons. All sizes in stock. Steam drills, best kinds. Concrete Mixers, Ditching Machines, Steam and Air Drill Hose, Wheelbarrows, Scrapers, Crane Dredging and Loading Chain, Steel Beams and Re-inforcing Steel. ESTEY & CO., 49 Dock Street.

ELEVATORS We manufacture Electric Freight, Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc. E. S. STEPHENSON & CO. St. John, N. B.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS, Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work. INDIANTOWN, ST. JOHN, N. B. Phones, M-229; Residence M-1724-11.

BRIDGES Buildings and All Structures of Steel and Concrete Designs, Estimates and Investigations T. CUSHING, M. Sc. (M. I. T. Boston) Civil Engineer Creighton Ave., Grafton, Pa. U.S.A. Work in Maritime Provinces Specially Qualified

DOMINION COAL COMPANY Limited DOMINION COAL COMPANY BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS GENERAL SALES OFFICE 112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD. Agents at St. John.

COAL LYKENS VALLEY EGG FOR FURNACES. An Excellent Substitute For Scotch Anthracite. All sizes of AMERICAN HARD COAL and best grades of SOFT COAL always in stock. R. P. & W. F. STARR, LTD. 49 Smythe St. - 159 Union St.

SOFT COALS Now Landing SYDNEY AND MINUDIE—Fresh Mined, Screened— James S. McGivern, 5 Mill Street Tel.—42

Best Quality Acadia Pictou Lump and Broad Cove Soft Coals now in stock. Geo Dick, Phone M. 1116, 46 Brittain St.

STEAM BOILERS On Hand at Our Works and Offered for Sale NEW. 1 Inclined Type, on skids .50 H. P. 1 Locomotive Type, on skids, 20 " 1 Vertical Type 20 " 1 Return Tubular Type 45 " USED. 1 Return Tubular Type 40 " Complete details together with prices can be had upon request. I. MATHESON & CO. Ltd. Boiler Makers New Glasgow, Nova Scotia

NEW DOMINION WAR LOAN

If you would like early advice of the New Issue of Dominion War Loan Bonds, advise us and we will give you full information as soon as same is available.

EASTERN SECURITIES COMPANY, LIMITED INVESTMENT BANKERS. JAS. MACMURRAY, General Manager, St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

"A Trustee that never dies" The Eastern Trust Company Acts as Administrator, Trustee, Guardian 120 Prince William St., Saint John Clarence H. Ferguson, Manager for N. B.

McDOUGALL & COWANS Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange 58 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD IN ALL MARKETS. LISTED STOCKS CARRIED ON MARGIN. Offices:—Montreal, Quebec, Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax. Connected by Private Wire.

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LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO. Ltd. Assets \$6,897,690 Employers' Liability. Automobile Insurance CHAS. A. MACDONALD & SON, Gen. Agents, 49 Canterbury Street, St. John, N. B.

THOMAS BELL & CO., St. John, N. B. PUGBLEY BUILDING, 48 PRINCESS STREET. Lumber and General Brokers SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS, SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING.

FIRE INSURANCE We represent first-class British, Canadian and American tariff offices with combined assets of over One Hundred and Sixty Million Dollars. C. E. L. JARVIS & SON, 74 Prince Wm. St.

Western Assurance Co. INCORPORATED 1851. Assets, \$3,213,438.28 R. W. W. FRINK - BRANCH MANAGER ST. JOHN, N. B.

Our special letter on Russian War Loan 5 1/2 % Bonds Mailed on request J. M. Robinson & Sons

WILSON HAS PLAN TO END THE STRIKE

Involves Acceptance of Basic 8-Hour Day, Pay for Overtime and Investigation of Other Issues by Committee

Washington, Aug. 16.—President Wilson late today completed a definite plan for settlement of the threatened railroad strike which he will submit tomorrow to the general committee of 940 representatives of the employees and to the managers' committee.

MARRIAGES.

Pickard-Campbell. The wedding of Miss Jean Sangster Campbell, daughter of Honorary Captain Rev. G. M. and Mrs. Campbell, and niece of Premier Clarke and Mr. Justice McKeown, to Kenneth Stockton Pickard, son of the late Charles P. Pickard, of Sackville, was solemnized at Centenary Church at noon yesterday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal. J. S. Clarke, L. E. King; Mrs. I. Schillate and Jr., Miss E. D. Gordon Pluta, Horatio Alden, E. G. Davis, Boston; N. A. Moore, Turo, M. Spare, J. A. Sage, Montreal; O. S. Crockett, Fredericton; V. B. Coates, Fredericton; M. H. McCarthy and wife, Misses Pauline May and Cecelia, Haverhill; Miss S. E. Gilpin, Philadelphia; H. C. Read, Sackville; W. J. Truck, Boston; W. G. Duffy, Fredericton; P. A. Kerr, Brantford; H. E. Fryke, Halifax; V. A. Baroulli, Fredericton; D. M. Togart, New York; G. H. Lergay, Halifax; S. E. Anglin and wife, Toronto; Miss Meyers, Ridgeview; Miss A. C. Brooks, do; J. D. Harris and wife, Wolfville; George Finn New York; Maurice Durning Kassar Howe, do; J. D. Matthews and wife, Charleston; Mrs. H. R. Finn, New York; Dr. George F. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Connor, New Orleans; J. H. Burke, New York; H. Dickson, Fredericton; R. T. Hemmer, Montreal; Mrs. W. E. Farrell and daughter, Fredericton; J. E. Briggs, Calgary; P. H. Piaget, New York; J. Stern, Montreal; A. S. White, Sussex; A. M. McKay, Chatham; P. A. Guthrie, wife and children, G. O. Higgins and wife, Fredericton; T. Sutherland, Winnipeg; Wm. Cooke, North Sydney; Mrs. J. H. Kimball, Philadelphia; W. H. Johnson, Amherst; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, Boston; W. O. Safford, Salem, Oregon; Mrs. J. E. Leonard, Boston; George W. Gano, Chicago; Mrs. Kate S. Martin, Miss Priscilla Cannon, Lowell; A. E. Orrill, Holyoke; James Rodgers, W. H. Ross, Montreal; J. L. Elliott, Columbus; Emily Larose, Montreal; J. O. Richman, wife and child, Chicago; R. H. Wilkin, Springfield, Ill.; Miss Kittredge, E. Y. Kittredge, Cincinnati; W. O. and A. A. Kittredge, Summit, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Keop, Brookline; Mr. and Mrs. B. Snowball, Chatham; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Forgan, Z. H. McCurdy, Chicago; J. W. McDonald, Campbellton; C. C. Campbell, Sackville.

DUFFERIN.

H. G. Perry and daughter, Wolfville, N. S.; H. L. Ketchum, do; W. L. Ross, do; J. L. Everett, Hampton; E. J. Long, Digby; C. W. Baysley, Halifax; J. E. Forest, do; E. Crandlemire, Vancouver; Miss Mary Anderson, Newark, N. J.; H. H. Nicholson, Digby; G. S. Adams, Montreal; H. G. Gano, St. Stephen; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Hustis, do; Miss D. Hustis, Miss F. Hustis, Master Stanley Hustis, do; A. W. Graham, Oxford; Fred S. McLean, St. George; Besie McLean, do; Ella McLean, do; Aid J. F. Kingston, Newcastle; Wm. L. Durick, do; C. P. McCabe, do; F. V. Dalton, do; Chas. J. Morrise, do; L. S. Hetherington and wife, Riverside; H. A. Morgan, New York City; Rev. T. V. Wells, Boston; G. I. Vincent, do; E. P. Corcoran, Montreal.

Park.

Edward Harding, Montreal; Prob. B. Rouse, Aldershot; W. L. Ross, do; Berwick; Geo. Peters, Ashland; Geo. Cullon, Ashland; James Baldwin, Halifax; Robert Jewkes, Thos. Thibodeau, James Buchanan, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. MacDonald, New York; O. G. Carleton, Sussex; E. C. Corbett, F. W. Hope, C. H. Lovett, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, Montclair, N. B.; Wm. Devine, Sussex; Horace Carrigan, Springfield, N. S.; J. B. Fairley, Newton, Mass.; W. E. Benn, McAdam; G. M. Riley, Bangor.

Victoria.

F. C. Wentworth, Boston, Mass.; Dr.

WESTERN WELCOME.

A tremendous welcome awaits the arrival in Winnipeg of the Farm Laborers from the Maritime Provinces. Today, throughout Canada, the voice of the Western farmer-responds in its call for assistance, and C. P. R. excursion trains leaving St. John on August 26th will carry crowds of helpers, eager and willing to assist in the great work at hand.

KING VICTOR SHAKES HANDS WITH WOUNDED

Italian Monarch Visits Gorizia and Braves Danger from Enemy Shells—Sees Tunnel by Which His Men Entered Town.

Gorizia, Aug. 16, via Rome and Paris.—Although this city is still under bombardment by long-range Austrian guns, King Victor Emmanuel stopped here on one of his tours of inspection along the Italian lines, watched the effect of the hostile artillery fire, and visited the tunnel by which the Italians penetrated and surprised the place.

While he was entering an automobile to leave Gorizia the king saw a soldier wounded in the hand and foot, standing at attention.

"Don't bother to salute me, comrade," said the king, who shook hands with and then saluted the soldier.

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Correspondents' Corner

PORT ELGIN

Port Elgin, Aug. 15.—H. F. Alward, of Moncton, spent the week end here with Mrs. Alward and family who are spending the summer here.

Miss Mary Fitzpatrick is spending some time at her home here.

Mrs. Davis of Boston and Miss Welton, of St. John, are guests of Mrs. Thomas Magee.

Mrs. Hanford Read is visiting friends in Sackville.

Miss Estella Amireux, of Boston, who has been visiting relatives here returned to her home on Saturday.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, August 16.—Mrs. Laakey and daughter, Bertha, of St. John, are visiting relatives here.

Miss Estella Amireux, of Boston, who has been visiting relatives here returned to her home on Saturday.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 16.—It is understood that Newcastle's chief of police and S. O. Act Inspector, W. H. Finley, who is now on his holidays, has been offered the same position in Fredericton but at a salary \$1,000 higher.

E. Abrams, Mrs. A. E. Abrams, Alira Russel, Mrs. B. H. Hartigan, H. R. E. Sharr, Pictou, N. S.; B. F. Smith, East Florence, Pictou, N. S.; C. D. Chisholm, Antigonish, N. S.; Geo. W. Upham, Woodstock; H. C. Tupper and wife, Ottawa; Mrs. B. M. Hetherington, H. Cormier, Boston; Miss Bess Warner, Miss Helen Thurlow, Mr. and Mrs. James Francis, Philadelphia; J. Bennett, Pictou, N. S.; Lieut. E. Miles, 27th Battalion; H. W. Wood, Windsor; Miss Kittredge, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Y. Kittredge, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. C. Chapman, McAdam; Geo. S. Ecoroy, G. S. Gould, Montreal; G. D. Robertson, Toronto.

Prince William Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Oulmet and family, Montreal; Mrs. A. Lapin Cohen, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. V. Brown, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Draper, Aldershot, N. S.; Oscar Duncan, Alton, N. H.; Dr. and Mrs. J. McNally and child, Berwick, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dowling and family, F. J. Dowling, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Berton and son, Cranbrook, B. C.; Miss M. E. Spencer, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Eva Cousins, Sackville, N. B.; J. N. Gantreau, Lynn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lafonde, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Howard, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. E. S. McElhinney, Lynn, Mass.; Miss F. N. Crosby, Arlington, Mass.; F. H. Glasby, Shediac, N. B.

R. W. Weddell, St. Andrews; Thos. Murray, C. C. Campbell, Geo. F. Estabrook and wife, Sackville; Robert G. Hopkins, Cincinnati; A. W. Fredericks, Claren; A. E. Mason, S. D. Crombie, Toronto; H. Tompkinson, Pictou, N. S.; Wm. and Mrs. J. H. Bridges, New York; W. Rockwell and wife, Montclair, N. J.; J. F. Laughlin, Portland, Me.; Bery Thompson, Portland, Me.; Mrs. P. H. Horan Boston, Mass.; Alphonsus O'Connor, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Perry, Wolfville, N. S.; J. E. Mason and T. Thompson, Chance Harbor, N. B.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., Aug. 16.—The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Donald McBeth and family on account of the death of their youngest son, Private Lee McBeth, who was killed in action in France recently. Lee was a young man of sterling qualities and will be greatly missed.

Miss Myrta Gilvan of St. John is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. W. A. Robertson has returned from a visit to friends in Bathurst.

Miss Marion Irving of Buctouche visited friends in town last week returning home Sunday.

Mrs. E. J. Murray of Buctouche is spending some time with friends in Newcastle.

Miss Elizabeth O'Connor returned Sunday from a visit to friends in Northumberland county. Her cousin, The Misses Bryce, came with her and will be her guests for some time.

Mrs. Capt. John Orr and children, of Jardineville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, Bathurst.

Mr. Fred Fitzpatrick, who has spent the past year in Amherst, has returned to his home here where he expects to remain for some time.

Among the young men who left for Western Canada Saturday were: Patrick O'Leary, Len Gilvan, James Stymist, Freeman Atkinson, Hazen Martin, Leonard Roach, James Clark, E. J. Hutchinson, John Heskett, Earl Gencross, Thomas Glenon, John Carleton and George Thompson.

George Palmer, who has been spending a vacation at his home here, returned to Burnsville yesterday.

Richard Wood came home yesterday from New Mills where he has spent some months.

Mrs. Chamberlain of Chatham is visiting friends here.

Miss Amanda Mathie is enjoying a visit with friends in Kouchibouguac.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. March, of St. John, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Eben Steves. School meetings of the rate-payers of Memel and Chemical Road were held yesterday. It was decided no teachers would be engaged for the ensuing term at either place as the number of pupils was limited.

Miss Dorothy Manning, who has been visiting friends here, left on Monday for Acadia where she will remain at her home until the reopening of the schools in Vancouver where she has a lucrative position.

SURPRISE SOAP



HIGHEST IN QUALITY—That snowy whiteness of linen comes from the use of SURPRISE Soap.

Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge 25 cents.

TO LET.

TO LET—Offices of the late Judge Knowles, 61 Princess street, St. John, N. B. Apply to Stephen B. Bustin, Barrister, 62 Princess street.

WANTED.

TO LET—Nice Flat, Apply Geo. Godfrey, Havelock street, West End.

GIRLS WANTED

Splendid opportunity for several bright girls to learn brush making. Steady employment at good wages in bright, cheerful surroundings.

FIELD AMBULANCE RECRUITS WANTED

Apply at Armory

OVERLAND CAR

Perfect Running Car By Auction

NOTICE

THE SAINT JOHN & QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Navigable Water Protection Act, Section 7, Chapter 115, R.S.C.

SAINT JOHN & QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.

EDWARD GROUARD, Secretary.

Dated at Fredericton, N. B., this 6th day of August, 1916.

Weak, Sickly Folks

Regain Health Quickly By New Remedy

A BLOOD-FOOD NOW MANUFACTURED THAT ACCOMPLISHES MARVELS

HOTELS.

PARK HOTEL. American and European. Rates \$2.00, \$2.50. Electric Cars Pass Door. KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

CLIFTON HOUSE. Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day. Corner Cornhill and Princess Sts. REYNOLDS & FRITCH.

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM". One of St. John's first class hotels for transient and permanent guests.

ROYAL HOTEL. King Street. St. John's Leading Hotel. RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.

VICTORIA HOTEL. Better Now Than Ever. 87 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. SAINT JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD. Proprietors.

HOTEL DUFFERIN. Foster & Company, Proprietors. KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. J. T. DUNLOP, Manager.

GRAND UNION HOTEL. Opposite Union Depot, St. John, N. B. Refurnished and renovated, heated by hot water, lighted by electricity.

WINE AND LIQUORS. RICHARD SULLIVAN & COMPANY. Established 1878. Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, 110 and 112 Prince William St. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

M. & T. MCGUIRE. Direct Importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors.

ERNEST LAW. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, 3 COBURG STREET.

DRINK HABIT CURE. Phone Main 1685, Gatlin Institute, 46 Crown Street—Will stop your drinking in 24 hours.

MISCELLANEOUS. FREE DEVELOPING—When 1 dozen prints are made from one roll of film.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS and all string instruments and bows repaired. SYDNEY GIBBS, 81 Sydney Street.

HORSES OF ALL CLASSES FOR SALE, guaranteed as represented. Terms to suit purchasers. Edw. Hogan, Inglewood, N. B.

F. C. WESLEY & CO. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 69 Water Street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 982.

"PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS" secured. Featherstonhaugh and Co., Farmer Building, St. John.

ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrical Specialist and Masseuse. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neuasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Facial treatments of all kinds removed, 46 King Square.

W. Bailey, the English, American and Swiss watch repairer, 138 Mill Street. Work guaranteed.

THE HO THE WO

Here are Re Activities Home,

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES. A meeting of the representative various patriotic societies was held at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Sydney street, yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was to consider for the Fete to be held on Labor Day which is being arranged by the Labor Council. The ladies assist in whatever way they can it was decided that the booths be taken charge of as follows:

Brunkwick Chapter, I. O. O. "Lucky Star". Soldiers' Wives League—Ice St. Monica's Society and Car Clubs—Tea rooms. Royal Standard—Candy and telling. Loyalist—Soft drinks. DeMonts and Valcartier—A High School Alumnae and Women's Patriotic Society—Cakes.

Another meeting will be held to further consider the plans at 6 o'clock in the Post Office building.

Welfare Work. I had the interesting experience of having a long talk with woman who does welfare work large department store. She is enthusiastic type, and got into work by accident.

"But what I'm wondering," said, "is that young woman look into the possibilities of this of started employment and for herself for seriously. It isn't agreeable and well paid—though for a moment imagine that it's but it makes you feel happy, you really are doing something counts a lot in making other better off and more contented.

"Welfare work is a spiritual is particularly a matter of trust insight too, which is why it is really women's work, and got into work by accident.

There is an increasing demand the sort of woman who can do work well," she told me. "It is not easy to find. She ought to have a calling for it, as well as trained. She ought to be a good or—she'll need it—and she needs something of the law, some of hygiene, something of social my and a whole lot of human nature."

It sounds like a large order.

BRAYLE FLAVORING

Carefully purest THE BRAYLE ST.

INTERESTING For the

This week you are asked following jumbled letters, added to the middle who sends entry by August 23rd, 1916. Here are the jumbled letters: A A A A A C C D D D N N N N O R R R R R

Whose decision must be STANDARDS For Full Name Address Age

THE WEATHER.

Forecasts:
 Maritime—Moderate south-west winds, fair and warm.
 Washington, Aug. 16—North-east New England—Fair Thursday and Friday, light variable winds.
 Toronto, Aug. 16—A few scattered showers have occurred in the southwestern counties in Ontario; otherwise the weather over the Dominion has been fine, and, for the most part, quite warm.

Temperatures:

Station	Min.	Max.
Dawson	40	62
Victoria	50	64
Vancouver	52	66
Kamloops	56	66
Calgary	52	64
Edmonton	48	68
Battleford	54	74
Prince Albert	54	72
Saskatoon	58	72
Moose Jaw	55	85
Winnipeg	60	86
Port Arthur	53	74
Perry Sound	50	82
London	58	88
Toronto	60	85
Kingston	56	80
Montreal	59	84
Quebec	58	82
St. John	50	64
Halifax	50	62

Around the City

Pay your taxes on or before August 17th and save 5 per cent. discount. Immediately after the 17th day of August executions will be issued for all unpaid taxes.

Last Night's Arrests.

Three men were arrested by the police last night; one was drunk, the other two are William Allison and Edward Thompson, who are charged with fighting together on the Rodney Wharf, West St. John.

Generous Jurors.

All the fees of the jurors received during the prolonged investigation into the cause of the death of James Ryan have been donated to the Douglas Avenue Soldiers' Comfort Association. The amount is \$21.

Sword Fish and Sardines.

Fish is a little more plentiful than has been the case of late. Sword fish is now on the market in limited quantity and retails at 15c. per pound. About twenty-five hogheads of sardines were taken from local vessels yesterday morning.

Engineering Camp.

The engineering camp of the University of New Brunswick will be held this year on the Experimental Farm near Oak Station. Camp will begin August 28th. Professor John A. Stiles will be in charge. The course of instruction will include: Railway construction, traverse surveys, topographical surveying, hydrographical surveying and field astronomy.

Body Brought to City.

The body of George E. Cowan, who was drowned on Tuesday at Jemseg, was brought to the city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Majestic. A funeral service was held Tuesday night at twelve o'clock at Jemseg and the house was crowded by the friends and relatives of the deceased. When the steamer arrived yesterday afternoon she was met by several of the boys chums of the dead who followed the body to the home of his parents on Main street. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2.30 from 212 Main street.

Harbor Dredging.

The commissioner of harbors, city engineer and Dominion public works engineer had a conference yesterday morning and outlined plans for the dredging of the West Side berths. The dredge Flaming will start work on Monday morning and the work will be pushed as the time is short in which to get bottom cleaned up. The start will be made at No. 7 and all the berths will be dredged. Satisfactory progress is being made with the work of repairing the wharves and sheds and they will be ready for the winter traffic.

Liquor Dealers Fined.

Harry Crossman, a youth who is not eighteen years of age, was before the police magistrate yesterday on the charge of assaulting four persons on the corner of King and Prince William streets, while he was drunk on Tuesday afternoon. After some evidence was taken the prisoner was remanded and the case will be resumed this morning. As a result of Crossman's arrest Harry O'Brien, bar tender for J. Phillip McGuire, Richard Caples and Charles O'Neill, saloon keepers, were brought before the court in the afternoon and charged with selling liquor to Crossman, who is a minor. The three dealers were adjudged guilty and were each fined ten dollars.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

The biscuit manufacturers have advanced the price of all kinds of biscuits 1/2 cent per pound. Prices to go in effect today, August 15, 1916.

Gundry's are showing a large range of small Diamond Rings at very low prices. One lot at \$12.00 is a woman's. These are nice clean white diamonds of good size set in 14kt. gold. They are bigger and better than you will get elsewhere for \$12.00.

RYAN JURY IS STRONG FOR BETTER HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Mr. Ryan's Death Not Due to Neglect or Inattention—Jury Finds That Hospital is Deficient in Important Respects and Should be Enlarged and Improved.

"We, the jury empaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of the late James Ryan, from evidence submitted, find as follows: "That the said James Ryan, a patient of the General Public Hospital died at 10.05 p. m., July 20, 1916, at the hospital at St. John, N. B., from shock and hemorrhage as the result of injuries received by dropping from a window in the third story of the General Public Hospital to the pavement between the hours of 6.30 and 7 p. m., on July 20, being possessed of a desire to leave the building while temporarily deranged. "We are of the opinion that the deceased received all possible care and attention from the hospital authorities, but recommend that the windows of the rooms in which patients liable to become mentally deranged are placed be more securely guarded. "We are heartily in accord with the views expressed by the hospital commissioners in regard to a new power house, and would emphasize the necessity that its location be such as will meet the requirements of any additions that may be made. From the evidence submitted we are convinced of its necessity and would recommend that immediate steps be taken to gradually provide a modern and thoroughly equipped hospital. "This was the verdict given at a few minutes before one o'clock this morning by the jury, consisting of James Daley, foreman; Richard F. Walsh, Frederick C. Beattie, John Thornton, J. A. Kennedy, Percy J. Steele and J. K. Scammell.

The closing session of the inquest into the death of James Ryan, last night, was devoted to the coroner's address to the jury and the finding of the above verdict. In his address the coroner gave a comprehensive review of the evidence submitted by the various witnesses. He also gave his reasons for taking evidence in regard to the need of a new hospital building and more up to date equipment. He referred to the fact that this had come in for some criticism on the part of one of the newspapers of the city and some of the citizens but he felt that the interests involved warranted the course which had been pursued. He claimed that under existing legislation the coroner's jury had the same right as a grand jury to take evidence and submit recommendations on any subject touching the public welfare. He then went over the evidence submitted by the various witnesses and restated the minds of the jury in regard to the statements made by each under oath having a direct bearing on the matter of the death of the deceased. After having done this he considered the evidence submitted bearing on the need of a new hospital and better equipment. He first dealt with the evidence of Dr. White who said he did not believe that there was anything wrong with the management of the hospital but the management and the staff were handicapped in their work. He did not believe that there was a city of the size and importance of St. John anywhere that had as poor a hospital as we have. The building was fifty years old and practically all the improvements added since that time had been made by persons interested in the work being done there. The present building was too small for a modern hospital and he suggested the building of a new hospital around the old, gradually incorporating it in the new. He also strongly recommended the employment of a pathologist who would be a paid servant of the hospital and give all his time to the work. The number using the hospital was increasing each year until today the building was full all the time. Dr. Walker in his evidence agreed with all that Dr. White had said and went a step further and pointed out the danger from fire in the present building where the laundry and heating apparatus was in the basement of the building. There was at the present time a proposal to build a separate power house and laundry which would also serve in the same capacity for the new hospital when it was erected. Dr. Walker also dealt with the conditions in the epidemic hospital and claimed that it was entirely out of date and he would not care to send one of his family there. He advocated the using of the present site as he considered it the best in the city for hospital purposes. It was central, was on a hill where plenty of good fresh air and sunlight was available. Dr. Rowley had claimed the present hospital as obsolete and said it was impossible to give modern treatment in many cases to those who came there to be treated. Miss Retallick, superintendent of nurses, stated in her evidence that there was too few beds to arrange patients as they should be in classes and she considered St. John to be desperately in need of more hospital accommodation. She also claimed that she had not sufficient nurses to properly care for those in the institution. Dr. Walker, the house surgeon, was equally emphatic in regard to the need of increased accommodation and said he did not consider that for a city of 60,000 the present hospital was sufficiently large or well equipped. He also spoke of the need for a new and modern epidemic hospital and the crying need for a pathologist and a laboratory for him to do his work in. It was impossible to do the best work where they had to wait a week or more for the result of a blood test to come from Montreal. M. E. Agar, one of the commissioners of the hospital, did not consider that the present hospital was one of which the citizens of the largest city in the Maritime Provinces could feel proud. He also referred to the boilers in the basement and to the danger from fire which existed there and said that it was imperative that something be done to do away with this condition of things and he was in favor of the building of a new power house which would serve both the present

building and the new one when it was built. He strongly favored the present site as being the best in the city. The coroner suggested that the proper persons to go to for information in this respect were those who knew about hospitals and what their equipment should consist of, and they had had the testimony of such men as Dr. Thomas Walker, who had practiced his profession in this city for fifty-three years; they had that of Dr. White in regard to the need and surely their words should bear weight. In every other line of business men had discarded the methods and equipment of fifty years ago, then why cling to them in this the most important department of all the care of human life. He felt that there had been sufficient evidence submitted for the jury to base a recommendation on and hoped that they would bring in one in accordance with that evidence. He closed by thanking the jury for the way in which they had attended to their duties and said that the citizens of St. John would owe a debt of gratitude for years to come if any act of theirs aided in bringing about the filling of the hospital needs of the community.

A.M.E. CONFERENCE OPENED LAST EVENING

Reception in St. Philip's Church in Honor of Visiting Clergyman—Addresses by Mayor and Others.

The opening session of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick conference of the A. M. E. church, which was held last night in St. Philip's church, took the form of a reception for the Bishop and visiting ministers. His Worship the Mayor was present and welcomed the conference to the city on behalf of the citizens of St. John. Rev. Mr. Franklin, pastor of St. Philip's church, presided, and called on the mayor, who extended a welcome on behalf of the citizens. He was followed by Bishop C. F. Smith, who thanked the mayor for his kind words of welcome and said he hoped their stay in the city would not be without profit to the city. The greetings of the Methodist conference of N. B. and P. E. I. were conveyed by the president, Rev. Thomas Hicks, and responded to by Rev. G. B. Stevens, of Halifax. Miss Hazel Bushan read an address of welcome on behalf of the young people of the church, and this was responded to by Rev. Mr. King, of Woodstock. Mr. Brooks extended a welcome to the conference on behalf of the Christian workers of the city, which was responded to by Rev. W. B. Hill, of Shelburne, N. S. The welcome on behalf of the members of the church was extended by Mrs. Cole, and she was followed by Mr. Jackson, who gave a resume of the history of the church. At the close of the programme refreshments were served by the ladies of the church. The business sessions will begin today and will continue until Sunday.

PERSONAL

Rev. Robert M. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, Bible Superintendent of the American Christian Missionary Society, arrived in the city yesterday from Boston.

Rev. Walter A. Taylor, wife and son, of Jonestown, N. Y., are visiting Mr. Taylor's mother, Mrs. John K. Taylor, Carleton.

Mrs. Geophegan, who has been visiting her father, Charles E. Scammell, left last evening for New York to take the S. S. St. Louis. She goes to England to join her husband, Major Geophegan, who has been serving with his Indian regiment in Egypt, France, the Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, and is now coming home on Curlough.

Stanley G. Ekin left last evening for New York on route to England on a business trip.

Rev. Mr. Edmond Doyle, D.P., Milltown, is a visitor at the Bishop's Palace. This is his first visit to St. John since he celebrated his golden jubilee on July 15, and the venerable

B. F. SMITH TO TAKE THE OATH TODAY

Popular Carleton County M. L. A. to be Sworn in at Sackville as Minister of Public Works.

Mr. B. Frank Smith will be sworn in as Minister of Public Works in the New Brunswick government, in succession to Hon. P. G. Mahoney, at Sackville today. The reason for the ceremony taking place at Sackville is that Lieut.-Gov. Wood was not well enough to leave home. It was expected that he would be able to come to St. John yesterday and it was intended to have sworn in Mr. Smith here at that time. As he was unable to come, Premier Clarke, Mr. Smith and J. Howe Dickson left last night for Moncton and will proceed to Sackville this morning where the ceremony will take place. The date of the by-election will be announced later. It is understood that in the near future the government may be enlarged by taking in two or more members without portfolio.

AN UNIDENTIFIED BODY FOUND IN MARKET SLIP

Gruesome Discovery Yesterday Morning—Few Clues to Lead to Identification of Corpse.

About 10.15 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unidentified man was found floating near the mouth of the Market Slip and was made fast to the wharf. The body presented a gruesome sight as it was badly decomposed and swollen, and had evidently been in the water for a very long time. The flesh is nearly all off the face, the hands are gone, and curious persons did not care to take a second look at it. The man has on a pair of heavy square boots with thick soles and a heavy pair of grey woolen socks, such as are worn by woodmen, a pair of grey trousers with black stripes, a shirt with black and white stripes, and fine underwear. There was no coat on the body. Coroner Roberts was summoned and gave permission for the body to be removed to N. W. Brennan's undertaking warehouse where an examination was made. The body is that of a man about six feet in height and of heavy build.

BIG FETE AT SOUTH BAY ON SATURDAY

In the beautiful hardwood grove on the grounds of E. Parker Baker at South Bay, the people of St. John and surrounding districts will have a chance of enjoying something new in picnic life Saturday. A rare pleasure is in store for those who attend. All the attractions of a modern picnic. In addition there will be fortune telling, domestic science and home-made candy tables, and a booth with fresh vegetables from the garden for Saturday marketing. Get a dollar's worth of groceries for ten cents and take your chance on the assortment of beautiful prizes, valued at over \$500. Come and enjoy yourself and help the soldiers enjoy their Christmas boxes. Watch Friday night's papers for full particulars.

SHIRTWAISTS.

F. A. Dykeman & Co. have on display a lot of very dainty shirtwaists with tinted trimmings, such as pink, light blue, maize, mauve collars and cuffs, and also black and white trimmings. These waists were made by a manufacturer who found after he had made the samples that he could not get the materials to make stock from, consequently sold the samples at a great reduction.

Kill the Kaiser at South Bay Fair.

Monsieur is receiving many congratulations.

Mrs. James J. Walsh, of Dorchester, Boston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Grady, North End.

Mrs. McTowan, who arrived from Boston on Monday, is the guest of Mrs. Miles Carroll, Garden street.

Miss Amy French, of 38 Winter street, is visiting friends at Apohaqui.

Some Paint Facts that You Should Know

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT

The Paint for Wear and Weather

When you paint your home or other buildings you do it for two reasons—First BEAUTY, Second PROTECTION, and the paint that best serves and fills those two purposes for the longest time, is, unquestionably, the best paint. Bear in mind, too, that "cheap" paint is most costly in the end.

Martin-Senour 100% Pure Paint

by its absolute Purity, and correct proportions of all ingredients, its uniform composition and thorough incorporation of all materials, works easiest, spreads farthest, hides best, producing an even film of finest texture and highest gloss, retaining its newness longest and outwearing all other prepared, or hand-mixed lead and oil paint.

Paint Department—Front Floor—Market Square Store.

Market Square—W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.—King Street.

Untrimmed Felt and Velvet Hats

The latest styles for present wear

Come in and see what New York is now showing

Marr Millinery Co., Ltd.

EVER-READY ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHTS

One of the handiest applications you have ever seen.

Vest Pocket Flashlights	85c. to \$1.55
Pistol Flashlights	\$1.00 to \$2.55
Tubular Flashlights	\$1.00 to \$2.55
Conductor Lanterns	\$3.25
Portable Flashlights	\$3.50 to \$4.50
Electric Candle Lamps	\$1.15
Extra Batteries	35c. to 85c.

There is no greater convenience or protection than an Ever-Ready Light.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited

Stores Open 8.30 a.m., Close 6 O'clock; Fridays 10 p. m., Saturdays 1 p. m.

August Clearance Sale of Wash Goods

12½c, 15c and 20c Per Yard

Krinkles, Crepes, Gingham, Voiles, Foulards, Printed Muslins, Printed Batiste

These wash goods are taking up space which will be required for the Fall and Winter materials, including Robe Blankets, some of which are now in and others coming along weekly.

Per yard 12½c, 15c, 20c

Commencing This Morning in Wash Goods Dept.

NO SAMPLES GIVEN. NO SAMPLES GIVEN.

New Summer Blouses

JAPANESE WHITE SILK BLOUSE WAISTS—We are showing a full range of these serviceable blouses in a variety of styles, in hemstitched and plain effects. These blouses are all made of good quality of Nippon Silk, guaranteed to wash, and will be very cool and comfortable for summer wear, or, in fact, will serve for any season. Sizes 34 to 44. Each \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.25.

JAPANESE WHITE SILK MIDDY BLOUSES—In sizes from 34 to 40. Each \$3.00.

NATURAL PONGEE BLOUSES—These are very serviceable for any occasion; will wash like cotton, and are guaranteed to wear. Sizes 34 to 42. Each \$1.75 and \$2.10.

PONGEE MIDDY BLOUSES—Sizes 34 to 40. Each \$2.10, \$2.25, \$3.00.

CHILDREN'S JAPANESE WHITE MIDDY BLOUSES—Ages 6 to 12 years. Each \$2.10.

CHILDREN'S PONGEE MIDDY BLOUSES—Ages 6 to 12 years. Each \$1.95.

BLOUSE SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

"GOOD DRESSING"

Get Your Free Copy at the Pattern Counter—Annex.

SEPTEMBER HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

Are Now On Sale

Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited