

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

Rothesay, July 8.—On Tuesday afternoon the Red Cross tea was in charge of Miss Taylor and Mrs. Hibbard and the attendance large as usual. Miss Brock supervised the home cooking table. Receipts for the afternoon were about \$20.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, July 8.—(Special)—The municipal council of York Junction this afternoon after being in session for three days. A presentation to Warden Harry Smith was a pleasing feature of the session.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, N. B., July 8.—(Special)—The Normal school entrance examinations will finish tomorrow morning with 100 applicants writing the papers.

SACKVILLE

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guest of Mr. A. W. Chapman. Mrs. Jeffrey's many friends warmly welcome her back again.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Rainnie and party, of Amherst, motored to town on Saturday and spent the day at the home of Mrs. M. B. McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crichton have gone to Halifax, where Mr. Crichton will take a military course.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wells, of Bath, N. B., motored to the city Friday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hoar.

Miss Lily Nixon is spending a few days in Campbellton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Swift.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young to spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Young are expected at an early date.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huestis have built a handsome and commodious cottage at Champlain, on the popular resort on the St. Croix, and are occupying it at an early date.

A large number of St. Stephen and Calais people took advantage of the beauty of Sunday afternoon and motored to St. Andrews.

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NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, July 8.—Miss Adelle Harriman, graduate nurse of New York, is spending her vacation with her mother, Mrs. John Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sturdee and Mrs. Page, of St. John, are the guests of friends in the city.

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BATHURST

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PETITCODIAC

Petitcodiac, July 10.—Mrs. G. Fred Fowler was called to Boston on Monday owing to the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Nelson Price.

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WESTFIELD

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion. Important Notices—All communications must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Telegraph Publishing Company should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 14, 1915.

GERMAN WOMEN AND THE WAR

"A neutral observer" who has been writing articles about German conditions for the London Times says that forty per cent of the workers engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, of shells, and in the packing of cartridges, are women; that women make up fifteen per cent of those occupied in making harness, saddles, bridles and other leather goods used for military purposes; fifty per cent of the makers of tents, shelters, haversacks and other such equipment; thirty-three per cent of those engaged in pharmaceutical industries; and twenty per cent of the workers in the field-glass industry.

Seventy-five per cent of all those employed in the tinnead metal industry are women, and a similar proportion are engaged in the textile mills, in which clothing is made for the soldiers. Seventy per cent of the tobacco workers are women.

This observer says that in Germany compulsory service has carried away nearly all of the men fit to bear arms, and that the military authorities have commandeered horses, cows, motor vehicles, and a great number of other articles needed for the army, and that these conditions have placed on the women of the country a stupendous burden. All over the land women are working in the fields, in many cases with insufficient help. Near Berlin, on the outskirts of a small town this observer saw twenty young women digging a draining ditch, "and not peasant women, but girls dressed in clean, white blouses who had volunteered to do the work."

In many German cities the conductors of tram cars are women, and it is so in many other occupations.

Thus far, this observer says, the women have taken up all of this work without complaint. Yet he says that "when the time comes and the women of Germany demand peace, they will compel attention." When the Imperial Chancellor was to make a speech in the Reichstag on the Italian policy of Germany a crowd of 800 women assembled near the building, and as each deputy or cabinet minister arrived he was greeted with cries: "We want peace." "We want our men again." "We are tired of cold food."

When Prince Baulow came back unsuccessful from Rome a great crowd surged around the station to greet him with hisses, but were pushed back by the police. Many were women. Every month more and more women are forced into occupations connected with the war. In this way the people are learning that many stories of German successes in the field are fiction. They see the older men going to the front, many of them never to return. They know that the flower of the nation's youth has been fed to the guns already. They are beginning to ask darkly about the future, and to guess, if they do not yet know, what the future holds.

THOSE INVESTIGATIONS

The Standard, in discussing Commissioner Chandler's investigation into the Gloucester charges preferred by Mr. P. J. Veniot, says that "every witness material to the charge will be brought, and it will be found that whatever irregularities that existed are but of minor character."

There may be, naturally, much difference of opinion as to what witnesses are material, and it would be exceedingly difficult for anyone, however judicial his temperament or his attitude, to pass upon such a matter in advance.

If by any unfortunate decision about witnesses some of those who really are material should not be brought forward, the purpose of the inquiry might be defeated.

rather than in Gloucester county, and suggesting that the government may with all propriety itself select the witnesses who are to be heard. All of the witnesses named by Mr. Veniot must appear if the government is to show its willingness to permit the whole story to be brought out. Once it has been brought out the public will be able to judge from the evidence itself as to Mr. Veniot's success or failure. Conservative partisans should find the testimony in the Kent county cases sufficient to deter them from any rash predictions now.

NAVAL POWER

The fighting strength of the German fleet after eleven months of war is the subject of considerable speculation. While at the present time it can only be a matter of conjecture, there is no reason to fear that its power of expansion has been greater than naval experts supposed. It is to be expected that some large and powerful warships have been added to the fleet since the outbreak of hostilities, but it is not likely that their guns are heavier or more effective than those that have been placed on the newest ships of the British navy.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce points out that her battle squadron Germany undoubtedly has added the Kropnick, which was laid down at Kiel in the summer of 1912, while the battle cruisers Lutzow, launched at Danzig in 1913, and the Ersatz Hertha, laid down in the same year, have joined the battle cruiser squadron by this time. In addition to these, the Ersatz Zurich and the "T", both commenced early in 1914, probably are being rushed to completion. The two latter ships are large and powerful, each being of 28,500 tons displacement and mounting eight 15-inch guns, but they are not so fast as the British ships of the Queen Elizabeth type, and their guns, although more efficiently protected, have no longer range.

No matter what additions have been made to the German fleet, it is highly improbable that it will leave its fortified haven at Kiel to offer battle to a fleet of greatly superior strength and efficiency—unless, later on, when the land campaigns are hopelessly lost such a stroke is decided upon in a last desperate effort to retrieve the situation. And even then the result scarcely could be in doubt, for the naval odds against Germany would be overwhelming. It is no secret that Great Britain has been rushing to completion several super-battlecruisers which will carry 15-inch guns and attain a speed of thirty-two knots. The striking power of such ships has been proved on more than one occasion since the war began.

BOTHA WINS FOR THE EMPIRE

Time brings strange twists of fortune indeed. It seems but yesterday that Louis Botha was merely a Boer who was a resourceful and therefore troublesome fighter, and who many good Britons were hoping would soon stop a British bullet. Yesterday the most popular name in London was that of General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, who had just accepted the surrender of all the German military forces in German South West Africa. So fresh are the facts in public memory that it is unnecessary now to recall the dire prophecies made in so many quarters when Great Britain conferred self-government upon the defeated Boer republics. Then came the organization of the Union and the emergence of Botha as the man of power. The dire prophecies were repeated again when DeWet and other Boer leaders, fired by hate and ambition, started a rebellion shortly after the beginning of the confederation in Europe. Not only did Botha and the great mass of the population stand true to our flag, but the same military ability which Botha displayed in the war against Britain flashed out again in his campaign against the Germans. Military men knew that the operations against German Southwest Africa were of the most difficult character, as the troops of the Union must cross a waterless desert and with their transport would encounter extraordinary obstacles.

The area of German Southwest Africa is 323,848 square miles. The area of Texas is 265,992 square miles. The area of Ontario is 260,862 square miles, and of Quebec 851,973 square miles. In other words German Southwest Africa, which will be German no longer, is much larger than Ontario and only a little smaller than Quebec. The population of this German colony in 1912 was 120,000, of which about 18,000 were Germans, but the number of Germans has increased largely since that year, and many of the natives had been armed.

The fighting in German East Africa, on the other side of the continent, is still going on. The area of German East Africa is 884,079 square miles, and the population 10,000,000. This colony is flanked on the north by British East Africa and Uganda, on the west by the Congo Free State, and on the south by Rhodesia, the British Central African Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa. In this quest is only a matter of time. Meanwhile, although General Botha will still have some fighting to do in the outlying districts of German Southwest Africa, the future of that country is today practically settled. No doubt it will be added to the Union of South Africa. With the conclusion of General Botha's operation in this quarter troops will be released for service elsewhere, and it is expected that an expeditionary force will be sent to the Dardanelles or to German East Africa.

This news is of the kind that tends to restore one's sense of proportion in looking at the war. While our eyes are fastened upon the western front, or up-close on the changing line which marks the struggle between Russia and their foe,

we are reminded by General Botha's victory that the German dream of imperialism is being thoroughly shattered. Germany set out with the idea of occupying a more extensive place "in the sun." German statesmen and military men boldly announced that the earth had been divided up altogether too extensively without Germany's consent, and that she must begin to acquire, in one way or another (and the intimation was that the sword was the best instrument) an outlet for her trade in territory of her own or in lands under her control over the sea.

Lord Kitchener placed the issue squarely before the young men of the country. "It is not for me to tell you your duty," he said, "that is a matter for your conscience. But make up your minds and do so quickly, and be certain your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse." He urged all who are fit for military duty to delay no longer—to grasp the opportunity before it is too late. His closing words will ring through the Empire—a clarion call that must not be ignored:

WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA?

Herbert Corey, a correspondent who has seen much of the present war on several fronts, says that he once asked a German general the question: "Can Russia be seriously crippled by Germany?" The German general replied: "When one digs a hole in one sand about the only thing that one notices is that more sand runs in." This is a most useful illustration in considering Russia's influence upon the future course of the war. Unless Germany should weaken its line dangerously in the west it cannot dig any hole in the sand on the eastern front into which more sand will not run in sufficient volume to fill it up and, in time, to overflow it.

The war news of the day indicates a stiff Russian stand on the present line, together with considerable successes in some quarters, but military observers do not accept this news as indicating the re-summation of the general offensive by the Grand Duke, for the reason that they believe he will require some time in order to accumulate a sufficient amount of artillery and a sufficient reserve of shells and other equipment to fit his vast army for another offensive campaign of an ambitious character. But the main thing is that the Russians will advance again, that they never have been beaten decisively and that any weakening of Germany's eastern lines such as would permit the removal of great numbers of troops to France or Belgium would be followed by a Russian advance too strong to be stayed.

A rumor that had considerable vogue early in the war, and which is being revived now to the effect that Germany would undoubtedly hope to make a separate peace with Russia after the Russians had been expelled from German and Austrian territory. Undoubtedly Germany has done much to spread such a report in many places, and there may be even Russians who have regarded it seriously. But aside altogether from the agreement of the Allies that none will make a separate peace, the Russians by no means regard themselves as having been beaten and are to-day confident that they will achieve the aims they set before them when hostilities began. Russia is playing for tremendous stakes in this war, and while the Czar's country was obviously at considerable disadvantage through lack of equipment, a long and exhausting war gives greater promise of victory for Russia than a short and quick campaign, for the Russians are not only dogged fighters, but they have an immense reserve of men and, as the German general said, beating one part of a Russian army, or one of several Russian armies, is after all only like digging a hole in dry sand.

Corey, by the way, says that while many French and English leaders have believed that the war would be over this year, "back of the line—in those quarters in London, Paris and Berlin where one gets in touch with the masters—those who were asked how long the war would last, replied: 'Two years, at least; may be three.'" Corey says that none of the countries engaged is likely to stop fighting for lack of money, but he points out that the Allies, while they are slowly gaining, are gaining in striking power daily, while Germany and Austria "are feeding on their own strength." So the time must come when the Teutonic nations will exhaust their supplies of men and material whereas the Allies have the world to draw from in the matter of supplies, and the money to buy them, and have under their own flags an inexhaustible supply of men, and men who, as this war has proved, make magnificent fighters.

KITCHENER'S CALL

Soon after the beginning of the war Lord Kitchener told the people of the Empire, that he should need men and more men until the enemy was crushed. Yesterday he made it clear that in no other way could Britain emerge from the struggle a victorious nation. Modestly, yet with striking earnestness, he reviewed the situation with frankness and without reserve. He expressed confidence in the ability of the Allies to win the war decisively, and he was able to say that the allied nations are in a vastly better position than they were ten months ago; but he warned the men of the Empire that the danger was still as great as ever, the task as heavy and the need of volunteers and munitions as pressing as in the earliest days of the struggle.

"All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914," Lord Kitchener said, "that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good at the present time." From the very first the War Secretary has held to the view that the war is to be long and tedious, and that only a constant and increasing flow of recruits will bring victory to British arms. At first he encountered difficulties in the way of equipping the men as fast as they enlisted, but that problem, he now explains, is no longer to be faced. Hereafter recruits will be clothed and otherwise equipped as they come in. The call for men is no longer restricted by any limitation. The War Secretary wanted it understood that his appeal was meant for men who are said to be indispensable at home as well as for those who are known by "the ugly name of shirkers." Those of the first class, he said, might well ask themselves if their work could not be carried on by

men unfit for active military service, or by women. The second class he believed to be relatively small. He refused to think that many men would deliberately hang back while the country is in danger.

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ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT

One of the Kaiser's mouthpieces has been good enough to make it known that the British Empire is not to be destroyed in this war, but that others will be necessary for that purpose. The author of this statement is Herr Professor Edward Meyer, of the University of Berlin, who "has frankly advised his countrymen that he does not hope at present to be able to bring the British Empire crashing to the earth. That task Germany has only begun. Its completion will have to be reserved for the future. The present war is only the first of a series of modern 'Punic Wars.' The others, to round out the job of destroying Carthage—that is, England—will have to be waged later."

Here, then, we have another postponement. The German excursion to Paris in 1914 resulted in a broken engagement, as did the Kaiser's proposed visit to Warsaw. It is to be inferred that Professor Meyer has heard on what he considers very high authority that while the original plan was to bring all of Germany's foes to their knees this year, or next, extensive changes in the schedule have been imposed by Germany's eleven months' test of the quality of the Allies. As for the "Punic Wars" that are to come after this one, it may be well to consider them in the light available when the present one shall have been finished. The British world will know then how great Germany's appetite for fighting still is, and will have a much clearer idea of her ability to draw the sword again. If the menace seem great precautionary measures will be taken; but it may be that the German sword will then be much less formidable than the somewhat diminished forces of Professor Meyer make it appear at present.

The British have not been greatly given to prophecy or boasting in this war; but they have never feared defeat. They have been slow to realize the size of the struggle, and tardy in organizing. First came months of recruiting, during which there were many pessimistic utterances concerning the decay of spirit indicated by the leisurely formation of the new army. But the men were raised—volunteers all. The call for shells was next. That need will be filled too, after some delay. As one military observer said the other day:

"If no British advance in force has been attempted, the reason may not be altogether one of munitions, important though that may be. There are indications that British policy is against any attempt by a portion of her full available strength. If the Germans are to be pushed out of Belgium, the attempt must be made by vast numbers, and the attack must be sustained. A thoughtful article in the London Nation some weeks ago called for the creation of a phalanx, a heavy mass of men, a huge human battering ram, such as the Germans drove against the Russians in Galicia. Such a phalanx is unquestionably now in the course of formation in northern France, and it will be made up of men as well as guns."

The British, evidently, will soon be ready—that is, fully ready. In the meantime it is worth while remembering that the Allies' western line has long been so strong that Germany found pressure against the Russians more inviting than a similar movement in France and Belgium. As the same authority has said:

"Against the Allies in the west, guns of great calibre, Germany could not hope for anything like a decisive advance; and for the simple reason that in the west she had to reckon with superior men—both in numbers and in fighting ability. Russia in Galicia was not only outnumbered, but outnumbered. She had against her, from southern Poland to Bukovina, no less than eight or nine German and Austrian armies, at least a million and a quarter men, and probably a million and a half, and to oppose them she had less than a million."

The British will strike their blow in due season. There will be plenty of weight behind it. The Empire is now taking up seriously the business of turning out soldiers and equipping them. It has vast resources for the task. It will be enormously strong before the end of the war, and after the end. Professor Meyer—or the source of his inspiration—does well to postpone the destruction of the British Empire until after the war is present war. And after the present war it is unlikely that Germany will be greatly ennobled of further military adventure for a generation or two.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE

If diplomatic relations between Washington and Berlin are subjected to further strain or to interruption, as a result of the new German note, one of the most interesting situations that will result will be in connection with the German-American population of the United States. The leading German-American newspaper, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, at the time the Lusitania was sunk, published an editorial saying that in case of war between the United States and Germany, German-Americans would stand by the country of their adoption. Judging by the activities of large groups of German-Americans the Staats-Zeitung was scarcely qualified to speak for them. Doubt as to the position of the German

element in the United States has been increased by the conduct of the Staats-Zeitung in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July. The following editorial remarks by the New York Evening Post rather clearly and cleverly indicate the difficulties of the situation:

"For a truly patriotic view of the Fourth of July, commend us to the Staats-Zeitung. If a nation is degenerate and contemptible, the best service that can be done to it is to tell it so, and that is what is done to the American people in an article prominently printed in the issue of Sunday. 'For the Fourth of July,' a sermon for the times, by Dr. G. C. Beckenmeier—such is the heading. And its chief point is that the American people are held in subjection to their 'hereditary enemy,' their 'arch-enemy,' England, through the influence of a servile and venal press. 'The greater part of our press is subsidized, inspired, edited, from London,' exclaims this German-American patriot. It requires a little thought to appreciate fully the courage and contemptibility of this assertion. Most Americans will be inclined simply to smile at it as an absurdity; but it is something more than that. For it is an assertion the like of which could not conceivably be made concerning the press of any other great nation by its bitterest enemy or its most shameless calumniator. If the greater part of the American press—and the man might well have gone farther, while he was about it, for substance of the whole American press is anti-German—if practically the whole American press is 'subsidized, inspired, edited, from London,' this country is not merely in a condition of degradation, but in a condition of unparalleled degradation. The man Holt was doubtless crazy; but what is the word to apply to the condition of mind of this writer, or of the editor who sees fit to publish his rubbish as one of the conspicuous contributions to the celebration of the Fourth of July?"

The Post's pronouncement is mild enough. Some other newspapers are less politic, and have warned those of pro-German tendencies that in the event of war between the United States and Germany, German and German-American folk living in the United States would be expected to refrain from acts or words bearing any color of impropriety, and that failure to do so would be followed by popular violence. It is a situation worth watching. Practically all the reputable American newspapers favor the cause of the Allies.

DESTROYING TELEGRAMS

In his Halifax platform of 1908 Mr. R. L. Borden made several promises which have not been fulfilled. One of these was a promise that should his party be returned to power he, as Premier, would do all he could to bring about the nationalization of the telegraph service of Canada. This promise has been recalled in a striking manner by the questionable procedure of the Great North West Telegraph Company in destroying highly important telegrams bearing upon the actions of certain grafting politicians and contractors in the province of Manitoba. Acting upon its own initiative, the company, knowing full well that the Royal Commission investigating the charges in connection with the Parliament buildings scandal would be likely to ask for these telegrams, burned them, the instructions of the general manager having been carried out in the basement of the Winnipeg office at the hour of midnight. It is known, of course, that these telltale copies out of the way, at least one member of the Federal government breathed easier, but that does not alter the fact that in flagrant disregard of the people's rights certain evidence of great value to Manitoba and to Canada was given to the flames at the very moment that caution should have been taken to have it ready to be produced in court whenever the order might come.

As it has turned out these telegrams have not been necessary to prove the guilt of certain contractors in Manitoba and of the politicians who aided them, but nevertheless they had a direct bearing upon the inquiry. Whether they were needed or not has nothing to do with the company's action in destroying them. If the company was within its rights, as the general manager maintains, then it is time for the government to remove such right.

It is now a matter of record that important telegrams passed between members of the discredited Manitoba government and a Federal minister having to do with the investigation and the means by which it could be stopped. It was the copies of these telegrams that were burned, for the purpose, it is assumed, of saving certain politicians from exposure. When it was found that they could not be produced in court the people of Manitoba became indignant and their indignation has spread over Canada. Nothing has occurred in recent years which has brought home to the people of the dominion so clearly as the necessity for government control over the telegraph service. The government controls the postal service; it should lose no time in assuming the same authority over the telegraph service. The protection of the people demands it. Sir Robert Borden will find that the need for prompt action is as great now as it was in 1908. His friends in Manitoba have proved that very clearly.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Some of the messages received by and sent out from the Sayville wireless station have been decidedly unneutral in character, and it is not surprising that the United States government has found it necessary to place naval operators in charge. This action should put a stop to the ridiculous messages "via Sayville."

A correspondent of the Fredericton Mail, whose St. John letters on political developments have been a highly interesting feature of that newspaper, dwells upon the fact that Justice McKeown, Mr. W. S. Fisher and Judge Wells, who were the Royal Commissioners in the Dugal case, have not been paid, although their work was finished last autumn. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? The fact that the finding of the commission was a terrific blow to the administration of the day surely cannot be thought to have proved any obstacle to payment.

and material for repairs. Military writers say that England is turning out 100 aeroplanes a week, but to meet the War Office requirements two-thirds of the American supply is taken by the British army, while Russia and Italy divide the rest. The strength of the allied air fleet has been increased tremendously during the last three months.

In connection with the safe arrival in Liverpool of the Adriatic, with Premier Borden on board, it is interesting to recall that from the beginning of the German "blockade" up to June 16 seventy-five vessels were sunk by submarines. In the same period the safe arrivals at and sailings from ports of the United Kingdom were 24,442.

The 900-mile cruise of a British submarine to the Baltic Sea, when it sank a German warship, will give the enemy something to think about. Such an exploit requires courage and skill, but these qualities are not lacking in the men of the navy. It further demonstrates the fact that the submarine game is one that two can play.

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the care and condition of the country's crops, the largest amount of wheat ever harvested is expected this year. The yield of corn, too, will approach a record figure. Canadian crop prospects also are exceptionally bright and with good weather for harvesting the farmers should reap a handsome profit.

The New York Tribune sounds this note of warning to the pro-Germans of America: "The spirit of outrage manifested by pro-German partisans should not be allowed to stalk any longer behind a pseudo-political propaganda. The spirit of indignation which swept the country after the destruction of the Lusitania will be a sephy compared to the storm which must overwhelm the introducers to our soil of the German methods of crime and savagery which have just manifested themselves in the Morgan assault and the bomb operations in the Senate wing of the Capitol."

Principal Scott, of the Ontario Normal School, points out that there must be important changes in the curriculum before the country schools of Canada can be brought to the standard demanded by the conditions of today. He declares that the great difficulty of the rural school is that it makes bookkeepers and clerks instead of farmers, and he strongly advocates the general institution of a course which would uphold the dignity of agriculture and keep the boys on the farm. The study of agriculture in rural schools ought not to be neglected. It should have been adopted long ago.

The heroic commander of the steamer Anglo-Californian, discussing the submarine danger just before he sailed on his last voyage, said: "Merchant ships are a necessary link in the chain by which the British government maintains her part in the war. Captains and seamen stay by their jobs, just as men on shore do by theirs, where their work is necessary." Captain Parslow did not know then that he would not live to see England. He probably did not fear for his own safety. But his words show that he had a stern sense of duty and was prepared to sell his life dear. He stayed by his job, and when he fell his son took his place and saved the ship. Such bravery is worthy of the highest reward.

In several of his speeches recently Lloyd George has declared with emphasis that the British government had no thought of war until Germany struck at a minute's notice. This, from his Manchester speech, shows how little Britain dreamed that hostilities were possible:

"When we appear at the great judgment seat of history as a nation and as a people, and this war with its terrors, with its tortures, with its suffering, is brought up against us, we can say the proof that we are innocent of this crime is that we did not prepare. We, at any rate, did not organize for that war. We had not organized great forces for the purpose of conquering Germany or Austria or trampling upon the liberties of any other nation, but the undoubtedly exculpatory fact left us the worst organized nation for war in the world."

"One feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part."—Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener paid a fine tribute to the women who have placed their services at the disposal of the Empire in its fight for life. There is work for them to do—lots of it, and the War Secretary has found them willing to make the sacrifices which the war demands. They have set a splendid example to the young men of the country who have not yet responded to the call of duty.

A correspondent of the Fredericton Mail, whose St. John letters on political developments have been a highly interesting feature of that newspaper, dwells upon the fact that Justice McKeown, Mr. W. S. Fisher and Judge Wells, who were the Royal Commissioners in the Dugal case, have not been paid, although their work was finished last autumn. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? The fact that the finding of the commission was a terrific blow to the administration of the day surely cannot be thought to have proved any obstacle to payment.

fact. For instance here is what Sir John French has to say about an engagement which Berlin declared resulted in complete success for the Germans:

"On the evening of July 4, north of Ypres, a German sap was blown in by our trench fire, and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete the destruction. The few Germans who were driven out with the bayonet. The machine gun located in the sap was found destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant. The platoon returned practically intact to its trenches, having completely succeeded in its mission. The German wireless reports of July 5 claiming that they repulsed an attack with sanguinary losses on the Ploken road is presumably intended to convey the enemy's version of the affair."

Austrian and Turkish reports have been padded from the beginning, so much so, in fact, that the exaggeration has been easily detected. Germany appears to be adopting their style.

Government Should Lead

(Toronto Star.) A recruiting league has been formed in Hamilton, with Sir John Gibson as honorary president and Mayor Walter as honorary vice-president. There is evidence that the work will be vigorously carried out. Similar leagues could do good work in other cities and towns.

But the work ought not to be left to local organizations. The government of Canada should take the lead. The government controls the military forces of the country and the taxing power, subject to parliament. The government contains some of the leading public opinion makers of the country, whose official position adds weight to their oral power. It is for the government to give the signal for active recruiting.

It is said that leading members of the Opposition ought to be equally active. True, we hope they will be. But it might be unwise for them to take the lead. If they did so the cry would be raised that they were trying to steal a march on the government, and make the signal out of patriotic sentiment. No such purpose should be in their mind. The right to lead should be carefully accorded to the ministers, and with the right goes the duty.

The government should announce not only that it does not intend to divide the nation in a general election, but that it is eager to unite the nation. It should treat its political opponents, not as enemies under a truce, but as allies for the right. It should invite their co-operation, and the invitation should be gladly accepted. In a general election the force of one party is subtracted from the force of the other. We want to see all the forces of both parties united on one side. We want to see the ministers, the party leaders, the politicians, fighting as hard as they fight for power. The issue is far greater than any raised in a general election, and it should be fought on one side under Grit rule or under Tory rule. The difference between German tyranny and British freedom is the difference between darkness and light.

War has its political side as well as its military side. It has to do with the higher politics, the science of marshaling men for our cause by showing them that our cause is right. It is a grand opportunity for men who understand politics in the broad sense, whose policy is statesmanship. When we ask the ministers to take the lead in this work, we are not trying to injure them by carping criticism. We are showing them where their opportunities lie, such opportunities as rarely occur again for a hundred years be laid before the children of men.

The Thing to Try

(From the Detroit Free Press.) The things that haven't been done before. Those are the things to try. Columbus dreamed of an unknown shore. At the rim of the far-flung sky. And his heart was bold and his faith was strong.

As he ventured with dangers new, And he paid no heed to the jarring thrum of his feet on the sea. Or the fears of a doubting crew. The many who follow the beaten track With guideposts on the way; They live, and have lives for ages back With a chart for every day. Someone has told them it's safe to go. On the road he has traveled o'er. And all that they ever strive to know. Are the things that were known before.

The few strike out without map or chart. Where never a man has been seen apart. From the beaten path they draw apart. To see what no man has seen. There are deeds they hunger alone to do— Though battered and bruised and sore They blaze the path for the many who. Do nothing not done before.

The Right Spirit

(Toronto Globe.) Down in Moncton (N. B.) the Record Foundry has started making 45-inch shells for the British War Office. The manager has posted this notice: "Our 'King and country' need us to furnish ammunition as quickly as we can get it, and as we are doing our bit as loyally and in as important a manner as the men at the front, except that we are doing it in less danger. Therefore let us all do our best to supply our friends and comrades at the front with shells, and to win battles, and thus help to save our country, our flag, and our liberties from the greatest danger we ever faced. That is the spirit in which to tackle war-tasks."

Letters From of Pro Who

Charles Fisher, of Harry Fall—"S Up Before Long Man.

Mrs. Charles Fisher, of Lowell letter from her son has made the supreme sacrifice freedom, he enlisted with

France, June 17. I am going you a few lines to let you I am still alive. You will see this writing as the m poor and I am using an ammu for a table.

I have been out here a month. I was up at Ypres. on an earth-raid, but I can much about it now. I suppose you heard of Ha before this. He got hit after the battle while we were in the head. He was about two yards from me. I went over, but he was unconscious. I him to the dressing station he lived two or three hours. I was his mother. I hope you this too hard for he died from Dear Mother, we all have to chances here.

The people in Canada and don't realize what this war somebody will have to wake long. We are out for a few days the time goes quickly here. Well, mother, what is the news? How is everybody? Is all this time.

We can hear the German up on our right and sending "Willies" over, so will have Don't worry about me. I'm nice long cheerier letters and get the news from home. With from

Lance Corp. Chas. D. Fisher 1 Co. 14th Battalion. C. E. F.

Rudolf McKiel's Death. A letter telling of the which Rudolf McKiel, of F this death, written by Sergeant McCord, of Sackville, who le with McKiel in the 12th bat received by his sister, M who is now a nurse at the who has sent it home to the 28th, McKiel, to say that was caused by a bullet wo forehead received in the tr Polygon Wood, beyond Ypre

a few hours later at the fi station, without recovering co. He was buried nearby in a s for the regimental graveyard being marked with a cro with his name and regiment. The closing paragraph of the follows:

"Rudolf was a man of fi and very soldierly in bear the best of soldiers and an comrade. As a soldier he his tasks without complaint. He was a man of a mo disposition and pleasing r endured all the hardships, a undergone many, without flin came to him without pr wearing. He fell during a s in a quiet manner in which formed it so many days in r His last words were mine teristic of the calm coura he was inducted: 'I am no yet.' What more need be sa David Briggs' death.

The reported death of D of this city, who left with t 14th, and was killed by a m nephew, Driver P. Nottell, of C. 2nd contingent, in a l mother, who is a sister of Briggs. Mrs. Nottell has re from her nephew also, to the 28th, telling of his death in England.

In a letter to his wife, Colonel H. F. McLeod says, makes him to France once charge of troops going to t speaks of seeing Lieute Guthrie and says that it i the latter's foot will be a that he will be sent home a Major Paul Hanson, for J. Doce returned to Monc cited by wounds, has be as its instructor at Valcart Day's Routine on Caledonia.

In a letter to his mot Parkinson, 147 Victoria st Battery, tells of the voya ocean in the Caledonia. His trip was as follows: Monday, 14th—Embarc steamship Caledonia 1 p. m. orderly for voyage. Wrote Tuesday, 15th—Left Hal great send off. Calm, sligh slight fog in evening; all rough towards evening, sa

Thursday, 17th—Having left Friday, 18th—Fine day, age. Saturday, 19th—Fine day. Passed steamer about noon Sunday, 20th—Fine day, a Doce returned to Monc school of porpoises with Alarm drill at 8.30 p. m. Tuesday, 22nd—My bro came; passed two bot

Wednesday, 23rd—Fine boat met us at 6 p. m. we to proceed at fastest p She is going to escort us Thursday, 24th—Sighted Doce docked at 9.30 a. coming in. Passed several submarine, and training nable coming in. Mount Allison Corps.

FREDERICTON MEN APPEAR IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 8.—Today's casualty list has the name of Ellsworth P. Reid, previously reported unofficially as killed, now reported wounded, and Martin S. Johnson, of Bartibogue Bridge, is reported wounded with the Tenth Battalion.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
Harold Victor Kift, England; Richard Williams, England; Daniel James Lamey, Scotland.

Missing,
Denis Daly, England; William Campbell, Scotland.

Prisoner of War and Wounded,
Alfred Christian Marinus Jensen, Denmark.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
Herbert Ashcroft, England.

Wounded and Prisoners of War,
George Stewart Hogg, Scotland; Geo. F. Barlow, England; William B. Wallace, Scotland; Corporal Frank Edward James Russell, England; William John Smith, New York City.

PRINCESS PATS.
Reported Prisoners of War,
Corporal George Royston, England; Langstroth G. Brown, England.

Wounded and Missing,
Corporal Ernest William Dodson, England; Lance Corporal George John Joffe, South Wales; Morris Gillett, Denmark; John Johnston, England; Frank Storey, England; John Wheatley, England; Harry Whiting, England; J. ELSWORTH REID, ST. JOHN (N. B.).

Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War,
Robert Martin Sullivan, Montreal.

FIRST BATTALION.
Killed in Action,
Frank Johns, England; G. Dividenko (formerly 9th battalion), Russia.

Wounded,
Corporal Leo B. Cogan, England; Corporal David T. Berwick (formerly 29th battalion), Vancouver.

SECOND BATTALION.
Killed in Action July 17,
Henry Lacombe (formerly 9th battalion), Bakerville (Sask.).

Suffering From Shock,
Harry G. Waller, Cedarvale (Ont.).

FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
James Baxter (formerly 29th battalion), Methuen (Mass.); William Nickle (formerly 11th battalion), Drayton, North Dakota.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
James Wilson Multhead, Regina (Sask.); Charles Jackson, Herman (Neb.).

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
Robert McVie, Victoria (B. C.).

Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Paderborn,
John Kelly, Lynn Valley (B. C.); Harry Darley, Victoria (B. C.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action June 21,
Donald Finlayson, Scotland; John Balloch, Scotland; John C. McKinnon, Scotland; George Follett, England; Charles Caren, England.

Wounded,
Fred. F. Minty, England.

Suffering From Shock,
Lance Corporal Richard B. Edwards, Scotland; John Pearson Seward (formerly 32nd battalion), England; Arthur Fenn, Winnipeg; Edward Plien, St. Anne de Bellevue (Que.).

Wounded June 30,
William Thornton, Winnipeg; Lance Corporal William H. Figsby, Winnipeg; Charles W. Sargeant, England.

Unofficially Reported Prisoner,
Henry J. Jones, England.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
MARTIN S. JOHNSON (FORMERLY 12TH BATTALION), BARTIBOGUE BRIDGE (N. B.), (JUNE 22); Henry C. Hall, Winnipeg.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded,
R. A. Hinds (formerly 3th battalion), Moose Jaw (Sask.).

Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner,
Harry Putt, Montreal; Herbert W. Tabe, Montreal; Charles W. Baker, Toronto.

Prisoner,
John Mason Stephen, Montreal.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner,
Armorer Corporal William H. Edwards, Montreal.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Prisoner at Munster,
JAMES FLOOD, PICTOU, PICTOU COUNTY (N. S.).

Missing,
Walter Ernest Robinson (formerly Princess Patricia's), Revelstoke (B. C.); Frank Rapier (formerly Princess Patricia's), Toronto.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds,
Lieutenant Wallace G. Chambers, Vancouver.

NO. 2 CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE.
Died of Wounds July 2,
Lance Corporal John Whitcombe (formerly 9th battalion), England.

Ottawa, July 9.—Today's casualty list contains the name of Harold F. Hatheway, of Fredericton, suffering from concussion, with Royal Canadian Dragoons, and Walter M. Burden, Fredericton, reported prisoner from the 18th.

TENTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock,
Horace F. Shaw, Melbourne, Australia.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action,
Arnold Ames, Croydon, England.

Wounded and Prisoner of War,
Alexander Douglas, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Prisoner of War,
Alexander Findlay, Morton, Scotland; Sergeant John Hammond, Glasgow, Scotland; Lewis Renstean, London, England; Lyle W. Jamieson, Alexandria, Egypt.

The 9 p.m. list follows:
FIRST BATTALION.
Killed in Action, June 15,
John Lynn Pattinson, Preston (Ont.).

Died of Wounds,
Harry Milmine, Windsor (Ont.).

SECOND BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner and Wounded,
Mark E. Heagle, Trenton (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded,
Thomas Clark, (formerly 23rd Battalion), Montreal; John Martin, (formerly 23rd Battalion), Scotland; Samuel B. Montgomery, Toronto.

Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Paderborn,
Leslie G. Walker, England; Clarence F. Webster, British West Indies.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action,
Sergeant Charles Mitchell, Toronto.

Wounded,
Lieutenant R. E. Stavert, (formerly 28th Battalion), Sault Ste Marie (Ont.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner and Wounded at Paderborn,
Herman Monto, Hanover Post Office (Ont.).

Wounded,
Lieutenant Gaving Smith, Battleford (Sask.).

Died of Wounds,
Lance Corporal George Arthur Chelms, (formerly 32nd Battalion), North Bay (Ont.).

TENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action,
Alfred Hadman, (formerly 11th Battalion), Quebec.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner,
Armorer Corporal Mark Smallbridge, Montreal; James C. Ferguson, Montreal; Joseph Cougeon, Montreal; WALTER M. BURDEN, (FORMERLY 12TH BATTALION), NO. 22 ST. JOHN STREET, FREDERICTON (N. B.); Charles P. McCahon, Montreal; Charles William Baker, Toronto; Francis H. Armstrong, West Indies.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Paderborn,
Harry Syrett, Toronto.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Accidentally Drowned June 30,
Arthur G. Gruchy, Strassburg (Sask.).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.
Suffering From Concussion,
LANCE CORPORAL HAROLD F. HATHAWAY, FREDERICTON (N. B.).

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Seriously Wounded,
Richard D. Waugh, Winnipeg.

The midnight list follows:
SECOND BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War,
J. J. Britsol, England; William Murphy, Ireland; Geo. Stacy, England; A. J. McLaughlin, England.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds April 6,
Charles Wheatly (formerly 9th Battalion), England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Munster,
John M. Mulligan, Victoria (B. C.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Suffering From Shock,
Edgar Field, Ireland.

Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner at Paderborn,
Harry Lethbridge, England.

TENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Munster,
Robert Crook, Galetta (Ont.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Died of Wounds,
Armorer Corporal Thomas Hughes, Newfoundland.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Wounded,
Arthur Albert L. Green, South Africa.

HELPED TO PUSH BIG GUN UP TO FIRST TRENCH LINE

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Cyrus F. Inches to Lieut. Colonel B. R. Armstrong:

"I feel constrained to let you know that Kelly must have a whole page in your history sheets. I heard a few days ago that the field artillery had performed a feat of arms by taking several of their guns into the front line trenches and opening up upon the enemy who

was distant but seventy yards away. The surprise of the thing caused much damage and consternation in the opposing ranks. Today Frank and I took a holiday and rode back several miles to the front. We met Captain Wright. He told us that Kelly was one of the officers who had the honor to be sent forward with the guns and that he had been wounded in two places. The divisional staff considered that he had acted with much credit. The Chaplain, Rev. Canon Almon was loud in his praise.

"Later in the day in a nearby town we met some of the field artillery, the 1st Battalion, and several other units. They were all very pleased to see us. They all thought Kelly had done a fine piece of work. The veterinary officer of the 1st Brigade, a great admirer of Kelly, told me of the debris crushed by his legs. He was glad to say that he is not seriously injured.

"With a brother-officer, Craig, he is at one of the base hospitals, both are trying to stick it out, so that they will not be sent back to England, so keen are they to get back to their batteries.

Friends of Lieut. L. St. C. Kelley, formerly manager for the Royal Trust Co. here, will be interested in his exploit—one of the notable ones of the war, in which other St. John men probably also participated. He was reported wounded a few weeks ago while with the artillery in action in France.

HEARS FROM OLD FRIEND.
Thirty years ago in the school at Sussex Corner, were five brothers, Lew, Jack, Will, Harry and Barry Davies. On Friday, to the man who was principal of that school came a letter from Newton Station, B.C., with the heading Lew Davies & Co., real estate brokers, agents for Vancouver Island Ferry, Farm Lands Co., and the British Pacific Coal Co. The letter said:

"We were talking about you the other day, Jack, Will and Barry called on me, and Doctor Perry of Sussex was spending a few weeks with me. We had a delightful talk over old times. Will is a doctor at Chilliwack. Jack has been manager for the American Express Co. in Montreal and this is his first trip west. Harry is a Baptist minister. He is out here with us. He has taken three degrees at college. Barry is head of the Barry Davies Oil Co. of New Westminster.

"I had a letter from Frank Whiteside (another of the pupils at the Sussex Corner school thirty years ago) with a photo of his office. He is editor of a paper at Castor, in Alberta. Walter and Ed. Whiteside both have stock ranches in Alberta. Their sister Mattie is married and lives close to them. We fellows are showing our age. We are all getting gray, but we feel young.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Atkinson, Doucetown, their eldest daughter, Miss Laura Olive, was united in marriage to William Willis McKenzie, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie of Douglstown.

At St. Peter's Episcopal church, Beverly, Mass., on June 28th, Miss Rebecca James Hughes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, formerly of Chatham, was united in marriage to William Willis McKenzie, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie of Douglstown.

F. P. Tinker, chief clerk in the office of the C. P. R., general freight agent in New York, is a frequent visitor from his office to the office of the C. P. R. in Fredericton. We are all getting gray, but we feel young.

The annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities will be held in Fredericton during the latter part of August. An interesting programme is being prepared and announcements are being sent out to the municipalities this week. The Fredericton council is making plans for the entertainment of the delegates in their spare time and it is expected that the public works department will be the one of the most successful in the history of the union. Among the matters to be dealt with is a recommendation of the York county council that a standing be fixed for the location of the telephone and telegraph companies in the various municipalities.

Local sardine fishermen are enjoying an early catch and several owners of weirs along the shore beyond Partridge Island have secured good returns in the past few days. One weir is reported to have caught \$1,200 worth of sardines since the season opened. The public programme is being prepared and announcements are being sent out to the municipalities this week. The Fredericton council is making plans for the entertainment of the delegates in their spare time and it is expected that the public works department will be the one of the most successful in the history of the union. Among the matters to be dealt with is a recommendation of the York county council that a standing be fixed for the location of the telephone and telegraph companies in the various municipalities.

The new Chamcook factory is now ready for operation, but sardines are scarce in the vicinity. A new canning plant has been installed at Chamcook. It is expected that Chamcook will employ 150 workmen when in operation. The sardines caught here are being sold to Eastport buyers and the price is steady at \$8. Fishermen at Black's Harbor are securing a fair catch, and the demand is good at \$8.

HOW THE SOLDIER GETS HIS LETTERS

(Manchester Guardian.)
British Headquarters, France.—The most important hour of the whole day to the soldier at the front is undoubtedly that when the mail from home is due to arrive. The soldier in the field appreciates his letters more than anything else—far more than his ration.

The postal organization at the front is so detailed and so skilfully planned that seldom, if ever, does any letter or parcel go astray through the fault of the post office. Under the control of Colonel Warren, who held a similar position in the Boer War and who has a staff of over 1,000 assistants, mostly trained postal servants from offices in the British Isles, the whole service works smoothly and without hitch. Nearly half a million letters and about 60,000 parcels are received daily for distribution at the front, while the record was reached last week, when over 7,000 bags of mails came over in one day. In some special cases letters are delivered at various points in our lines twelve hours after leaving London, special bags and luries serving the various headquarters.

From London to the Trenches.
By the system at present in force all mails for the front are sorted at the general post office in London, bags being made up for each unit in the field. On arrival at the base in France the bags are unloaded from the steamer and packed on to the supply trains that are going up to the front with rations, ammunition, and material for troops. There is one supply train for each railway line, as the unloading point of a supply train is called. The average number of trucks filled each day in this way is 88. At the railroad special motor-luries have to be provided for letters, which must not be delayed. Supplies can wait, but mails cannot.

At the refilling point, which is the furthest spot of the motor-hurry's journey, the responsibility of the post office ceases. The mails are handed over to the regimental orderlies, who are responsible for their delivery to the men in their battalions. For a refilling point some quiet spot of the main road is chosen, and here the field post office is established in some shed or small cottage. The staff sleep here and improvise the fittings of their office out of packing-cases and any other stray material that comes to hand. The ingenuity of the men shown in making pigeon-holes and desk fittings out of egg-boxes is surprising. Just when the post is due a long line of horse wagons, one from each unit of the division, forms up outside the post office.

The regimental orderly is now responsible for the safe delivery to each soldier of the letters and parcels addressed to him. This is no easy task, as each battalion receives an average of well over one letter per day per man. If the unit in question happens to be in the trenches on that day, the letters are taken up by the communication trenches and handed over to the officers commanding the different companies. If the men are in billets, then each company attends to it. Sudden moves of units and all similar contingencies are covered by a system of special luries.

The Undeliverable Letters.
Letters and parcels intended for men who have been killed or wounded (the latter are often very hard to trace) are all returned to London, each letter or parcel being marked killed, wounded, or missing as the case may be. In London they are held over at the general post office until the official casualty lists have been issued. The authorities fully realize the terrible shock a parent would feel on receiving the first intimation of missing of a son by having his own letter returned unopened with the single word "killed" written across it.

Bad addresses are the main cause of non-delivery of letters. Regimental numbers or the particular battalion to which the letter is addressed are frequently left out, rendering delivery a matter of great and often insurmountable difficulty, while the spelling frequently leaves much to be desired. In one bag no fewer than forty different ways of spelling the word "Expeditionary" were counted. At the beginning of the war, when the printed field post-cards marked ("A.F.A. 2042-114-Gen. No. 52481") that appear on the top left-hand corner of each card to be the address of the soldier at the front, the result was that some thousands of cards bearing this singular address, which was no doubt imagined to be in some wonderful code adopted by the war office, were received at post-offices all over the country.

One Tommy who arrived at a certain base on a troopship was put to sleep with a number of others in a large shed on the wharf, on which was painted the number "10." On the wall of the shed was painted in huge letters the common inscription, "Defence d'Alficher," being the French equivalent of "Stick no bills." Accordingly when the soldier woke home he notified his parents that his address at the front was "10, Defence d'Alficher, France." Similarly the French word "Balentic" used on road signposts as an indication to traffic to slow down, has figured largely in letters home as an address.

The general excellence of the field post office may be gauged by the fact that the French authorities recently made a request for full information as to the postal system in use in the British army.

New York physicians have an association to rid the country of quacks.

Dr. J. Collins Browne's
Coleridge's Compound
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, and is the
only Specific in
CHOLERA
and **DYSENTERY**.
Containing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sole Wholesale Agents - Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HOW THE SOLDIER GETS HIS LETTERS

(Manchester Guardian.)
British Headquarters, France.—The most important hour of the whole day to the soldier at the front is undoubtedly that when the mail from home is due to arrive. The soldier in the field appreciates his letters more than anything else—far more than his ration.

The postal organization at the front is so detailed and so skilfully planned that seldom, if ever, does any letter or parcel go astray through the fault of the post office. Under the control of Colonel Warren, who held a similar position in the Boer War and who has a staff of over 1,000 assistants, mostly trained postal servants from offices in the British Isles, the whole service works smoothly and without hitch. Nearly half a million letters and about 60,000 parcels are received daily for distribution at the front, while the record was reached last week, when over 7,000 bags of mails came over in one day. In some special cases letters are delivered at various points in our lines twelve hours after leaving London, special bags and luries serving the various headquarters.

From London to the Trenches.
By the system at present in force all mails for the front are sorted at the general post office in London, bags being made up for each unit in the field. On arrival at the base in France the bags are unloaded from the steamer and packed on to the supply trains that are going up to the front with rations, ammunition, and material for troops. There is one supply train for each railway line, as the unloading point of a supply train is called. The average number of trucks filled each day in this way is 88. At the railroad special motor-luries have to be provided for letters, which must not be delayed. Supplies can wait, but mails cannot.

At the refilling point, which is the furthest spot of the motor-hurry's journey, the responsibility of the post office ceases. The mails are handed over to the regimental orderlies, who are responsible for their delivery to the men in their battalions. For a refilling point some quiet spot of the main road is chosen, and here the field post office is established in some shed or small cottage. The staff sleep here and improvise the fittings of their office out of packing-cases and any other stray material that comes to hand. The ingenuity of the men shown in making pigeon-holes and desk fittings out of egg-boxes is surprising. Just when the post is due a long line of horse wagons, one from each unit of the division, forms up outside the post office.

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First Battalion Lost 500 Out of 800 Men, and 21 Officers

The Quebec Chronicle, whose proprietor, Lieut.-Col. Watson, is in command of the Second Battalion, First Canadian Contingent, prints a letter giving the first detailed account to reach Canada of the fighting around Grenvich, about the middle of June, when the First Brigade of the Canadians, commanded by Brigadier Mercer, underwent a severe grueling, especially the First Battalion, a western Ontario unit, lost in killed, wounded and missing about 500 out of 800 men, including 21 out of 23 officers, Lieut.-Col. Betcher among them. The First Brigade consists of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Battalions. The letter reads:

Seven Day Battle.
Northern France.—The Canadians in the First Brigade of the First Canadian Division have had another very severe grueling, in a seven day and night battle, opposite La Bassee and near the now famous site of Grenvich, as severe as the famous engagement, was in a way of a more deadly nature in the shape of machine guns and artillery.

The position of the opposing armies is an extremely interesting one. The right flank of the famous "Duck's Bill" of the Givency-La Bassee Road, for a frontage of nearly a mile. These trenches had been beautifully constructed by the Guards Brigade, and the communicating trenches stretched back through villages and orchards, for some considerable distance, so that communication with the front and rear was quite practicable during all hours of day and night. It was, however, in front of this position that the opposing artillery brigades appear to have concentrated their forces with a view of one getting a superiority of fire over the other.

It is just as well in this article, that these positions and conditions should be understood. The Third Brigade of the Canadian Division had held the line for five days, up to the 10th, when they were relieved by the First Brigade. The Third Brigade, it may be mentioned, had only five casualties during their tour of five days holding this line.

On the 10th the First Brigade moved in, with the Fourth Battalion holding the right from the Canal, about 500 yards to the north, and the Second Battalion from the left of the right down to Givency, with the Scots Guards on their left.

The Second Battalion had the very responsible position of the "Duck's Bill," a position which was receiving emphasis, as to within 50 yards of the German line. This position, it was pointed out, was particularly dangerous, as it contained an important sap head, or mine, that was being constructed in a forward direction, right under the German lines. This had been in course of construction for some considerable time back, and the engineers had reported that it would be ready within a few days. Together with the four 18-inch field-guns had been brought up to the front lines and placed at advantageous positions on the German lines. All these preparations, to the initiated, pointed out another attack and this time the 3rd Battalion was to be the main attack. It was deemed expedient to retire the First Battalion on account of the inability of the other Divisions to assist them and protect their left flank, and only about 250 men were able to retire out of a splendid regiment of a few hours before of over 800 rifles.

In the meantime, the Fourth and Second regiments had been getting an awful shelling, not only in their front lines, but their left support line as well. This artillery bombardment continued throughout the entire night of the 15th and all day of the 16th. At 5 p. m. on the 16th it was again decided to launch another attack and this time the 3rd Battalion was to be the main attack. It was deemed expedient to retire the First Battalion on account of the inability of the other Divisions to assist them and protect their left flank, and only about 250 men were able to retire out of a splendid regiment of a few hours before of over 800 rifles.

Now to return to the Second and Fourth battalions. These two regiments had stood the brunt of the defence during the entire seven days and nights, and were in a state of great weariness and nerves. On the night of the 16th it was made known that the Germans had made a strong attack, and this assisted in a great way in bucking up the men, as it was the very thing that they had been longing for. But though they were prepared to hold the line until their full preparations were made, they did not face the music, and nothing developed. So during the morning of the 17th the badly cut up and wearied First Brigade were relieved by the Second Brigade.

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The men and officers certainly deserve great credit for the arduous work that they performed during those strenuous days and nights and the rest to which they were sent is most deserved, and one that is most needed by every man in the brigade.

Such a Relief.
"Oh, doctor, I'm so glad you've come. We just had such a scare. We thought at first that the baby had swallowed a \$5 gold piece."
"And you found out that he hasn't?"
"Yes. Thank goodness, it's only a quarter."

CREAM WANTED

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

PRIMECREST FARM,
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AGENTS WANTED
RELIABLE representative of the tremendous demand for cream and milk throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure four good men to represent us in the fruit-growing districts. The agents for New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of enterprising spirit to secure a permanent position at pay to the right men. Stone & Son, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED
WANTED—Second class teacher, School District No. 1, Town Parish, for coming term. Apply stating salary, to the school secretary, Upper Gasquet county.

WANTED
WANTED—A second class teacher for School District No. 1, Parish of Gordon, for coming term. Apply stating salary to Robert A. Birch Ridge, Victoria Co. (N. B.)

WANTED—Woman for help in the country. Good Apply to Miss E. R. Scott, Town, N. B.

WANTED—For Rockwood Live Poultry, 30c each. Also, any variety of Eggs, 60c. and Limited number. J. R. Armstrong, Ltd., 232

Hand-Made Water Solid Leather
For All Workers—the Workshop, Foundry, or the Drive. Every Guaranteed.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE SUMMER
St. John's summers are so cool that the city is a place during the hot season, and so pleasant as at any other time. Students can enter at any time. Catalogues mailed to any address.

LIQUOR and Tobacco Habits
Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Pills for these habits are expensive but a treatment of hypodermic injection, no loss from business and positively recommended by physicians. Enquiries treated discreetly.

BIRTHS
HAZEL—On Friday, June 11th, Mrs. S. S. Hazel, of the Rev. A. S. Hazel, a son.

DEATHS
BAIN—In this city, Sadie, daughter of Johanna James Bain, leaving her brothers and one sister to mourn.

FINLEY—Entered into rest on the 7th inst., after a long illness, Mrs. Florence A. Finley, widow of J. W. Finley, leaving her husband and two sons to mourn.

McMULLIN—

TERRIFIC STORM SWEEPS PROVINCE

William Neil Dead and Four Fishermen Missing From Lorneville and Dipper Harbor

No Word From Yacht Comfort, Arrived at Eastport—Nashwaak Bridge Threatened and Boom Broken, Setting Free 1,000,000 Feet of Lumber—Several Ships Lost on North Shore.

From early yesterday morning the whole province was in the grip of a terrific storm which abated only late yesterday evening. One man was drowned at Lorneville, four other fishermen of that district are reported missing, and there is little hope held out for their lives. No word has come to hand of the safety of the yacht Comfort.

In the city the gale raged throughout the day, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain which registered two and a half inches. The river showed a marked rise and at Fredericton the beaking of a boom at Nashwaak was reported and the destruction of a bridge across the Nashwaak was also feared.

Several ships went ashore on the Kent county coast and further north around Caraquez, but fortunately here there was no loss of life.

Bay of Fundy fishermen suffered heavy damage in the terrific easterly gale which swept the bay early yesterday morning and one seiner, William Neil, of this city, lost his life in the storm while the fleet which had been stationed far off shore for the morning tide battled towards the distant coast through the raging elements, while four others are still missing. Serious loss has been suffered by the fishermen; many of the boats' crews report that their nets were carried away and others tell of damage to gear and boats.

William Neil, aged 21 years, resided in the Strait Shore, and was working with James Hargrove, of Chance Harbor, with whom he was fishing yesterday. Hargrove and Neil were setting out the nets when the storm broke at dawn and their craft was overturned. Neil was flung far from the overturned craft by a huge comb and was not seen again by his companion. Hargrove, who clung to the keel of the boat, was rescued by George Shanks, of Lorneville, several hours later. The rescued man suffered severely from exposure and from prolonged exertions clinging to the keel of the boat, but he was revived by the use of stimulants and was reported resting comfortably at his home in Chance Harbor last night.

Mr. Hargrove sustained heavy damage to his boat and gear. Percy and Howard Mawhinney, of Chance Harbor, made an unsuccessful attempt yesterday to locate the craft.

Two boats were reported missing last night. David McAdam and his son, William, of St. James street, who made their headquarters at Dipper Harbor during the summer, have not been heard from, and word is being anxiously awaited from Howard Galbraith and Samuel Ferguson, of Lorneville, who left for the fishing grounds at noon on Thursday.

Ferguson is 45 years of age, married, and has five children; Galbraith is 22 years of age and single. Henry E. Galbraith, of Lorneville, father of Howard Galbraith, said last night he had grave fears for the safety of the Lorneville men. Hanford Evans, of Lorneville, lost all his gear in the gale.

Good news was received at Lorneville yesterday afternoon in a telephone call that Leslie Ferguson and Alfred Galbraith, who had been missing, had put into Dipper Harbor for shelter and had later started for Lorneville. James Driscoll and a companion, of the west side, also were reported at Dipper Harbor last evening.

George Tyler and Rodney Seward, in a boat owned by Wallace Beddington, were wrecked at Seely's Cove yesterday after an exciting experience and reported the loss of their nets. It was thought for a time that the men had met with a mishap.

Harry Graham and a companion, of Musquash, also sought shelter at Chance Harbor and later proceeded to their home port.

Weirs at Musquash were damaged in the gale and a weir at Dipper Harbor was wrecked. The C. G. S. Lansdown was ordered down the bay yesterday by the marine and fisheries department for rescue work, but the steamer was forced to go head for Beaver Harbor on account of rough weather. The Lansdown was loaded with barrels of oil and other supplies and was in a dangerous condition when exposed to the full strength of the gale.

Schooner in Distress. A message from Point Lepreau, last night, told of a tern schooner apparently in distress in a position between the Wolves and Grand Menan. The schooner was in the charge of the captain and crew, with only a small piece of canvas set, was making no steerway. The vessel was loaded.

Point Lepreau reported another three-master, beaming in with cargo, having passed the light late in the afternoon.

Messages from all points along the coast tell of a furious gale, which caused considerable damage to fishermen and which endangered the lives of the great numbers of boatsmen, who were preparing their nets for the morning tide, and who were exposed to the full strength of the storm.

Comfort Due at Eastport. Further word has been received in regard to the yacht Comfort, of Boston, which is reported to have foundered in the Bay of Fundy, with a loss of four lives.

A Digby despatch says that the yacht Comfort, of Boston was supposed to leave Eastport on July 12, for Digby; but inquiry at Eastport last night brought no information concerning the missing craft.

Gale Lasted Into Day. The northwest gale blowing at the rate of 40 miles per hour, caused marked discomfort to citizens here, yesterday afternoon, and the streets in many sections were strewn with leaves, quite as if autumn had come. Following the onset of the gale, a shower of rain, which started at 8 o'clock on Thursday night and continued, with a heavy easterly gale in the early hours of yesterday, the weather yesterday afternoon was a remarkable storm. The storm period, while unusual, was

The wind has changed to northwest but the rain continues.

Fire in Midst of Storm. Bathurst, N. B., July 8.—As far as could be learned there was no loss of life or property to shipping and no accidents. The velocity of the wind is about sixty miles an hour. A fire broke out in the lumber yards of the Bathurst Lumber Company about 10 o'clock this morning. Fortunately the fire was soon discovered and extinguished before it had gained much headway. The effect of the wind was somewhat counteracted by the heavy rain, and the damage done was slight and was covered by insurance.

ANOTHER DROWNING ACCIDENT

Monday, July 12. Ernest C. Mabe, who was a young married man of about 25 years of age, a son-in-law of Dr. Haselwood, West St. John, was one of a family fishing party consisting of Dr. Haselwood, the deceased, E. W. Cunningham, of Graham-Cunningham & Naves, and a young man named Glaves, when went to Wetmore's Lake, Kings county, on Saturday. Early yesterday morning Mr. Mabe and Glaves were on a catboat on the lake some after 4 o'clock, when by some means that has not yet been made clear, the former toppled over the side. Glaves did all that he could to help at once, but it was some time before he could get back of Mr. Mabe, who was terrified beyond words to find that he seemed dead. It is presumed that the shock must have caused death. The body was recovered and taken back to the camping ground.

News of the sad occurrence was telephoned to Dr. J. A. Morrison, of the Kirk, West St. John, just before evening service last night, and he at once informed the family. Mr. and Mrs. Mabe were in the James Cruickshank house, Lancaster. The body was brought to the city on the late train last night and taken to the undertaking room of W. E. Brennan, The Lorneville Fishermen.

No word had been received last night of Samuel Ferguson and Howard Galbraith, fishermen of Lorneville, who have been missing since early Friday morning when a terrific gale swept the bay, causing loss of life and great damage to the fishing fleet.

Henry E. Galbraith, of Lorneville, father of Howard Galbraith, said last night that only news of his son had been received for, and the missing craft was a motor boat which had been manned by his son and Samuel Ferguson. Mr. Galbraith believes that there is little hope the men may have escaped.

News of the death of a young man, aged 27, of Moncton, who underwent an operation in New Bedford, Mass., hospital, died this morning. He was a native of England and had been living in Moncton for many years. He is survived by three sons—Robert of Staten Island, John and Arthur of the I. C. R. here, and two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Farrelton of New Bedford and Mrs. James DeWitt of Shediac.

John McMullin. Friends in St. John will hear with regret the death of a resident of this city, John McMullin, which occurred Thursday in Cambridge (Mass.), where he had been for the last four years. His death was the result of a fall from a wagon. He was married and had three children, Mrs. Wright street, received word of the death. He was for many years engaged in the I. C. R. freight department, and was well known to many friends about town.

The body is to be brought home today for burial on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. from P. Fitzpatrick's undertaking rooms. It will be accompanied by Cambridge (Mass.) street. He was brother of Alexander McMullin of this city, survivor, and there are three sisters, Mrs. Andrew Thain, at whose home the death occurred; Mrs. S. Woodworth and Miss Mary McMullin, all of Cambridge (Mass.).

Alexander Turnbull. J. C. Turnbull, of Smith & Turnbull, received a telegram yesterday morning to the effect that his brother, Alexander Turnbull, had been killed in an automobile accident on July 8 in Marysville (Calif.). Mr. Turnbull visited St. John three years ago and made many friends who will learn with regret of his death. He was a native of Brantford (Ont.). His wife died about a year ago, and their only child is a son, Alexander Turnbull, who is now in good health for some time, but was able to be about until a week ago, when he had a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Campbell resided with his son-in-law, George Ballentyne, Steadman street. He was born at Fredericton, 78 years ago. Besides his wife he leaves one daughter, Mrs. George Ballentyne, and a little grand-daughter. Mr. Campbell lived in St. John many years before coming to Moncton in 1907.

Monday, July 12. The death occurred Sunday morning of one of Moncton's old residents, Samuel Campbell. He was born at Fredericton, in religion he was a Baptist and for years held office as deacon in the West End church. In 1907 he and Mrs. Mayes celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Mayes, continuing in fair health until shortly before her death. He is survived by four sons and one daughter, all living in West St. John. The sons are Gershon S., George F., Herbert S., and Hattie Mayes. There are also one brother, David B. Mayes, and three sisters, Mrs. John C. Beattie, Mrs. S. M. Wetmore and Miss Elizabeth Mayes, all of St. John. To all the sympathy of many friends will go out in their renewed sorrow.

The funeral will be held from his late residence, 215 Winslow street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 with service at the house at 2:15.

Samuel Campbell. Monday, July 12. A well known resident of West St. John and a direct descendant of the United Empire Loyalists passed away yesterday in the person of Samuel S. Mayes. Mr. Mayes, who was 54 years of age, had been in poor health for four years. He was pre-deceased by his wife about three weeks ago.

Mr. Mayes' great-grandfather came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists from Long Island (N. Y.) and settled on the St. John river, the settlement being still known as Long Island. An abnormal freshet drove them from that location and they removed to Gagetown, where Samuel was born. Mr. Mayes came to this city when sixteen years of age and for many years was engaged in business as a contractor, retiring several years ago. In his youth he was a noted skater and athlete and participated in many of the winter sports. He was a Baptist and for years held office as deacon in the West End church. In 1907 he and Mrs. Mayes celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Mayes, continuing in fair health until shortly before her death. He is survived by four sons and one daughter, all living in West St. John. The sons are Gershon S., George F., Herbert S., and Hattie Mayes. There are also one brother, David B. Mayes, and three sisters, Mrs. John C. Beattie, Mrs. S. M. Wetmore and Miss Elizabeth Mayes, all of St. John. To all the sympathy of many friends will go out in their renewed sorrow.

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James J. Cook. Saturday, July 10. The death of James J. Cook occurred yesterday morning at his home, 2 White street, in New Brunswick, of the result of Bright's disease was the cause. Mr. Cook, who was 59 years of age, had been for years engaged as a teamster. He is survived by three sons, John, Samuel and George, all of this city, and two daughters, Misses Jennie, Letitia and Jessie at home, and Mrs. Fred G. Fargy, of Fairville. The funeral will be held on Monday at 2:30 p. m.

Patrick Barry. The death of Patrick Barry occurred at his home, 61 Newbury street, Bangor, on Thursday, after a long illness. Mr. Barry received an injury affecting his spine, about seven years ago and since that time had been in ill health. He was born in New Brunswick, but moved to Bangor several years ago. He was a long time in the employ of the Maine Central as a section man. He was well known and highly respected for honesty, industry and good citizenship and his many friends will learn with regret of his death. Mr. Barry is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters, Edward J., William J., and Mrs. William D. Cowan of Bangor, and Mrs. George E. Libby of Yonkers, N. Y. Four sons also survive, John of St. John, N.B.; Edward of Peterville, N.B.; William of Minneapolis and Thomas of Bangor.

Mrs. Mary Donovan. Monday, July 12. The death of Mrs. Mary Donovan occurred yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret McGowan, 99 Richmond street. She was ninety years of age and a widow of Jeremiah Donovan. Mrs. Donovan was survived by three sons, Dennis, James and Michael of this city, and three daughters, Mrs. Catherine Hazel, Mrs. Ellen Callahan, and Mrs. Margaret McGowan, of this city.

Kendrick Outhouse. The death of Kendrick Outhouse occurred at his home, 28 St. Andrews street, on Saturday morning, after a

OBITUARY

Mrs. Oliver McAfee. Friday, July 9. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth McAfee, wife of Oliver McAfee, died yesterday at her residence, Bellevue avenue, after an illness of several months. She is survived by her husband and two sons, James and John, both of this city. She was a daughter of the late William Dempster.

George W. Wheaton. Friday, July 9. Friends of George W. Wheaton will regret to learn of his death, which took place at his residence in East St. John yesterday after an illness of six weeks. He was formerly a resident of Fairville, but moved to East St. John where he was in the employ of the Canadian Construction Company. He was in the sixtieth year of his age and is survived by his wife, three sons, Allan J. of this city, and George R. and William W. of Boston, and four daughters, Mrs. J. L. Butler of St. John, L. Singland of Sydney, C. B.; Mrs. J. Ferguson of Boston, and Mrs. Fred Irvine of West St. John.

G. Howells Corbett. The many friends of Howells Corbett, Lakeville, were grieved to learn of his sudden death which occurred at his home on June 29. The week before his death he received an injury which ended in spinal meningitis. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was 68 years of age, and was the youngest son of the late Mrs. M. M. Corbett, they Corbett. A sorrowing widow and one sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Smith, survive to mourn the loss of a loved one, besides a large number of relatives.

The funeral services, conducted by Rev. Henry J. O'Connell, took place at the house and grave, were largely attended. Interment was at Williamstown church cemetery. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Corbett in her bereavement.

Robert Hill. Monday, July 12. Moncton, N. B., July 8.—Robert Hill, aged 77, of Moncton, who underwent an operation in New Bedford, Mass., hospital, died this morning. He was a native of England and had been living in Moncton for many years. He is survived by three sons—Robert of Staten Island, John and Arthur of the I. C. R. here, and two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Farrelton of New Bedford and Mrs. James DeWitt of Shediac.

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