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LESS GRAIN ALL  
AROUND GROWN IN  
CANADA THIS YEAR

Government's Greater Pro-  
duction Campaign Seems to  
Have Gone Wrong—Seeding  
Late in Eastern Canada.

Ottawa, June 18—A press bulletin issued today by the census and statistics department gives the usual preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops in Canada and the condition of these crops as reported by correspondents on May 31. The reports show that the spring this year is late and that heavy rains throughout the dominion have in many places made it difficult to work the land. In eastern Canada seeding at the end of May was considerably behind-hand, especially as compared with last year; and in parts of the west the sowing of oats and barley had not been completed.

According to the preliminary estimates of correspondents, made in many instances before the completion of seeding, wheat in Canada this year will occupy a total area of 1,494,800 acres. This is below the high record of last year, when 1,926,400 acres were harvested, but 1,197,000 acres or 11.7 per cent. above the harvested area of 1914, which was 1,078,900 acres. The area to be harvested of fall wheat for 1916 is 1,042,200 acres, leaving the area estimated to be sown to spring wheat as 10,446,400 acres. In the three northwest provinces the area sown to wheat is estimated at 10,471,200 acres, as compared with 11,744,700 acres, the area of 1916, and with 9,383,400 acres, the harvested wheat area in the northwest provinces for 1914. In Manitoba the area sown to wheat for 1916 is placed at 2,504,400 acres, as compared with 2,902,900 acres last year; in Saskatchewan it is 5,889,100 acres, as against 6,888,100 acres, and in Alberta 1,677,700 acres, as against 1,668,700 acres.

It is estimated that the area devoted to oats for 1916 is 10,469,500 acres, as compared with 11,864,000 acres in 1915. This is a diminution of 865,500 acres, or 4.8 per cent., as compared with 10,601,000 acres, the area harvested in 1914. The area sown to barley is estimated at 1,317,500 acres, as compared with 1,509,300 acres last year; the area sown to other grain crops being as follows: Rye, 109,000 acres, as against 112,800 acres, peas, 189,200 acres, against 196,210 acres; mixed grains, 295,000 acres against 466,600 acres. The acreage under hay and clover is reported at 7,650,000, as against 7,875,000 last year, an increase of 88,000 acres, and under alfalfa the acreage is 85,700, as against 92,600 last year. May 31 was as follows: Fall wheat, 84; spring wheat, 82; all wheat, 99; oats, 90; barley, 89; rye, 81; peas, 40; mixed grains, 89; hay and clover, 98; alfalfa, 94; pastures, 97. Converting this scale into one which 100 represents the average condition at May 31 of the past six years, 1910-1915, the condition of the principal grain crops may be expressed as follows: Fall wheat, 101; spring wheat, 98; rye, 100; oats, 97; and barley, 97.

Although the past few weeks have experienced considerable wet weather, it is held by those who are best qualified to judge that this period of rain has had a good effect upon the country. If of course has had an injurious effect upon some crops, but it must be remembered that it has promoted the growth of grass and other crops which are one of the controlling features in the agricultural activities of this province. In the prairie provinces wheat is the principal crop; farm production in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is measured almost entirely in terms of wheat. In upper Canada and the maritime provinces, however, grass is the principal crop, and the abundance of grass for hay is a factor of great importance. This is the crop that is mainly responsible for dairy output and beef, and therefore in these provinces mainly determines the value of the farm production. With the present high prices for butter, cheese, beef and hay, grass is the controlling factor and the abnormal precipitation of the past few weeks has given the eastern provinces the growth of grass which promises to establish a record. In a mixed farming population abundance of rain is preferable to too little rain. With clearing weather the farmers may still adapt their grain growing to such conditions. In place of oats there will probably be an increased acreage of buckwheat, millet and barley.

### FAIR VIEW ITEMS

Fair View, June 17—Herbert Brown, who has been away from his home here for about two years, on account of ill health returned last night. Mr. Brown has been undergoing treatment in St. John and Boston and is now in fairly good health again. His many relatives and friends here are glad to have him among them again. Mrs. Ernest Daley, who has been in poor health for some time, suffering from lung trouble, went to St. John last week for medical examination. She has now returned to the Sanatorium at St. John for treatment. Rev. T. S. Crisp, who has been stationed on this circuit for the last year, is to be stationed at Newtown, Kings county, for the coming year. Rev. Mason Linton is to be stationed on the St. Martins circuit for the coming year. Rev. F. J. Leroy, of St. Martins, has not been able to hold his services here lately, as he has been in very poor health. The building of the Salmon River mill for the Pelepost Paper Company, Green Bay, is rapidly progressing and will probably be completed in a month or so. The new mill is to be larger and more effective than the one destroyed by fire in November last. Chester Black and Bert Gamble attended Orange lodge at Great Salmon River on Friday evening. The Chesapeake, which has been employed by Frank Boone, Gardner's Creek, returned to his home here on Wednesday. Miss Louise Daley has returned to her home here from St. Martins, where she has been for some time. The road work in this section of the district is now being done under the superintendence of George Brown.

VOL. LV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1916

NO. 80.

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

## The News

### TERRIFIC FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS AND ALLIES EVERYWHERE VICTORS

### BEAR'S OFFENSIVE MUCH WIDER AND MORE SWIFT THAN EVEN WAS CLAIMED BY PETROGRAD

#### Austrians Admit Pressure Fifty Miles South of Czernowitz Almost on Roumanian Border

#### Town Captured Thirty Miles South of Capital and Nothing Apparently Will Save Huge Austrian Force From Annihilation or Surrender—Hundreds Drowned in Strips in Recent Battles—German Offensive in North Comes to Naught.

London, June 22—The official announcement by the Russian war office of the capture of Radauts, a town of 13,000 inhabitants situated thirty miles south of Czernowitz, ten miles from the Roumanian frontier, shows how actively General Letichsky is pursuing the broken Austrian forces. According to a special despatch from Petrograd, nothing but a miracle can avert the destruction of General Pfanzner's army, as General Letichsky now holds a stretch of twenty miles on the Sereth river.

According to a report from Rome an Austrian army under General Balin is shut up in the angle of the frontier near the town of Sereth, completely surrounded by Russians. The Austrian official communication received tonight claims that the Austrians have repulsed Russian attacks near Gura Humora.

This town is in the extreme south of Bukovina, on the Moldavia river, fifty-four miles south of Czernowitz. Thus, unless some other town of the same name is meant, the Russian pursuit necessarily has extended much further than the Russian claim.

#### GREAT BODIES PERISHED IN RIVER.

London, June 22, 4.01 p. m.—Hundreds of Austrians were drowned in the Strips after the recent Russian success on the eastern bank to the north of Buczas, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Troops holding some of the trenches, enveloped by the Russians from the north and the south and cut off from the bridges, rushed into the river, panic-stricken. A few managed to swim across, says the despatch, but the majority perished.

#### GERMANS RUSHED FROM FRENCH FRONT.

Petrograd, via London, June 22—The last two days have brought no essential change in the situation on General Brusiloff's front. Crossing the river Sereth, in Bukovina, General Letichsky's forces have progressed slightly further south in pursuit of the Austrian general Pfanzner's army, but in the center and along the northern flank the Russian drive has been halted by the fierce counter-offensive of the Teutonic Allies.

The defence of the Kovel-Lutsk region has been taken over entirely by German reinforcements, newly arrived from the French front, who are making a determined attempt to regain the ground lost during the first ten days of the Russian advance. One group of German forces is concentrated at Kovel, where it attempted to advance toward Kolk, but after a sharp conflict in the neighborhood of the Stokhod river was forced to retire by the Russians.

The second group of German forces defending Vladimir-Volynski has started an advance along the main road leading from Vladimir-Volynski to Lutsk, while a third group, with headquarters at Sokal, is likewise joining in the movement to press back the extended northern flank of General Brusiloff's army.

On the other points of the front further Russian operations are being delayed by the necessity for consolidating positions already won.

#### Radauts in Bukovina Falls.

Petrograd, June 22, via London.—The war office announced the capture of the town of Radauts, in Bukovina, thirty miles south of Czernowitz. The official statement follows: "The Germans are violently bombarding the region of the Ikaluk bridgehead. On Wednesday night, following a preparatory bombardment, the Germans took the offensive on the front of the Dyvink position along the Pontivach railway. They were everywhere repulsed. In the region in front of Dubatovka, twelve versts south of Lake Vichnevo, the Germans, after intensive artillery preparation, launched an offensive and seized a portion of our trenches. We drove the enemy back to his own trenches. During the course of the day our fire brought down two German aeroplanes within our lines, one of them two versts south of the Litsopovsk station, on the Bologos-Sedlets railway, and the other near the Jouk Farm, two versts southeast of the mouth of Oginski Canal. Both the machines were captured and destroyed, and their pilots killed. In the region of Gruziatyn the enemy attacked in massed formation, but was put to flight, leaving on the ground numbers of killed and wounded. In the region west of Sokol, on the Strypa, we repulsed by a counter attack a German offensive and captured about 600 prisoners and some machine guns. In the same region, the enemy's heavy artillery launched gusts of fire from the region of Mylska.

In the region of Radmisto, on the Stokhod, west of Svidinok and east of Vorontchine, extremely violent fighting continues. We made prisoners. This is explained by the exasperation of our troops, who refused quarter to the Germans who had been employed with explosive bullets. In these attacks, a large detachment of Territorial reserves from Yaroslav participated. Their commander was wounded, but refused to quit the ranks.

On the Strypa, west of Galvoronka, our troops captured portions of the enemy trenches. "We are continuing our pursuit of the enemy on the extreme left wing (in Bukovina). We have occupied Radauts and taken an additional twenty-two officers and 1,000 men and three machine guns and twenty-seven packages of machine gun ammunition. "On the Black Sea our torpedo boats sank five large sailing vessels.

### OPPOSITION WILL CONTEST ANY CONSTITUENCY OPENED; BIG MEETING AT CENREVILLE

#### Government Not Fit to Rule and People Will Put a Stop to Graft—Mr. Carvell Welcomes Election—Thanked for His Services to Country.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Cenreville, June 22—Friends of good government to the number of nearly 300 were present tonight at a public meeting in Sherwood's Opera House. Never perhaps in the history of political gatherings in this town has such deep interest been manifest in matters pertaining to the condition of affairs in New Brunswick as was in evidence at this meeting. Men of all political leanings were present and the deepest attention was given the speakers as the situation was placed before them. (Continued on page 8.)

### Hold Out Hope of Peace With Mexico

#### Washington Believes Carranza Will Be Guided by Entente Councils—Prisoners in Hands of Carranzistas.

Washington, June 22—One fact stood out tonight, at the close of a day of many developments in the Mexican crisis. Apparently both the United States government and the defacto authorities of Mexico hope to treat the clash at Carrizal yesterday as an incident aggravating gravely strained relations, but not of itself likely to precipitate general hostilities.

So far as the Washington administration is concerned, no final decision can be reached until President Wilson has received a report on the fight from American army officers. A despatch from General Funston late today said that General Carranza had been almost persuaded by European influences not to persist in a course certain to bring on a conflict.

Still Hope of Peace.  
Many officials here have not abandoned hope of a peaceful outcome, basing their hope against war on reports that Carranza government is inclined to seek a peaceful way out.

Whatever the facts may prove to be when General Pershing's report arrives, it is certain that no steps toward reprisal will be taken at least until the report has been carefully studied. One of the first actions would be to demand the release of the Americans said to have been captured.

Neither is it probable there will be any immediate move as a result of the incident Sunday at Mazatlan, where Mexican soldiers made an unprovoked attack on American missionaries, according to an official report to the navy department today, from the commander of the gunboat Annapolis.

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing. "Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek cabinet by a business cabinet, having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the maintenance of the neutrality, toward the Allied powers, and sincere co-operation of the national will. "Third—The immediate dissolution of the chamber, followed by new elections after the period required by the constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions. "Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceable citizens, as well as insults against the Allies. (Continued on page 8.)

### CONSTANTINE BOWS TO ENTENTE WITH FLEET AT HIS DOOR

#### Replacing of Cabinet and Early Dissolution of Chamber Granted

#### "HIGHER AUTHORITY" SAYS DEMANDS UNTRUE

#### Skouloudis Out of Office and Zaimis Takes Reins Temporarily—Britain Makes Demands Public, and Clear-Cut Wording Shows Allies Mean Business.

Athens, June 22, via London, June 22—Under heavy pressure from the Entente powers, Greece has accepted without reserve the demands presented today in joint notes by Great Britain, France and Russia. At the most critical moment Greece was without a government. Premier Skouloudis late today announced to the chamber of deputies the resignation of himself and his associates in the cabinet and the failure for the present to obtain successors to them. Later an Premier Zaimis was said to be forming a cabinet including men of all parties.

The ultimatum of the Entente Powers was delivered to the Greek government at noon on Wednesday. The demands, according to the newspaper Nea Hetera, were: "Complete and sincere demobilization, removal of the chief of police of Athens, popular representative sentiment against the suppressed, deportation of agents spreading German propaganda."

It was stated in the note demobilization of the Greek army must be complete and immediate. The Allies demanded replacement of the Skouloudis ministry with a cabinet which would give all guarantees for observance of friendly neutrality toward the Entente, in harmony with the engagements of the Greek government. Dissolution of the Greek chamber, to be followed by general elections, also heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of our position. Considering the size of the mine and the intensity of the fire our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet.

"Farther south during the night (Wednesday) we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of the Holzengarten road, and occupied the lip of the crater. "Today (Thursday) passed quietly everywhere. Southeast of Armentieres our artillery was successful in silencing enemy guns which were shelling behind our lines near the Ploegsteert Wood. "Yesterday (Wednesday) in the air there was a marked decrease in activity by the enemy, while our machines carried out great work of harassing their work in co-operation with the artillery."

Paris, June 22—The official communication issued tonight, reads: "In the region to the south of Lasagne a strong German reconnaissance attacked one of our advance positions after artillery preparation. Repulsed by our fire, the enemy dispersed, leaving several dead on the ground. "On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment, with shells of heavy calibre, continued throughout the day with extreme violence. On the left bank the enemy energetically directed his fire against our positions on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, and on our second lines in the region of Ennes and Chateauvert. "At 6 o'clock in the evening an attack, directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook, was completely repulsed after very spirited fighting. "On the right bank a counter-

### ALLIES ACTUALLY GETTING READY FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE

#### American Doctors Bring Word of Immense Stores of Shells and of Opening Many Base Hospitals

#### Most Stirring Day on Western Front in Months With French Launching Air Raids Over German Cities of Treves, Karlsruhe and Mulheim, and Bringing Down Many Enemy Machines—Trenches Lost in Night Fighting Recaptured During Day—British Force Leaps Quickly Into Gap Left by Huge Mine Explosion.

New York, June 22—An offensive movement on a greater magnitude than anything heretofore attempted is under preparation by the British and French along the entire western front, according to Dr. J. S. O'Mally and P. C. Jacobs of Chicago, recently connected with an American hospital corps in France, who arrived here today on the steamer Noordam from Palmouth.

According to the physicians, this offensive was planned to begin in April, but was forestalled by the unexpected efforts of the German before Verdun. Evidence that the offensive movement is yet to take place, they said, is the vast quantities of munitions that are being gathered and stored in convenient localities, and the establishment of numerous hospital bases, fully equipped, back of the lines.

"The boys in the trenches," Dr. O'Mally said, "later, however, expressed a sense of gratitude that 'K. of K.' had been spared to complete his great work—the building of the army which Great Britain has offered to the Allied cause."

#### WELSH FUSILIERS GALLANTLY RETRIEVE MINE DISASTER.

London, June 22—A British official communication, made public at midnight today, says: "Early this morning (Thursday) the enemy exploded an exceptionally large mine in the neighborhood of Givenshoy, just north of La Bassee Canal. The explosion was followed by a hostile bombardment of our trenches, under cover of which the enemy entered our trenches on a narrow front. "Troops of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers immediately delivered a very gallant and successful counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of our position. Considering the size of the mine and the intensity of the fire our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet."

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment, with shells of heavy calibre, continued throughout the day with extreme violence. On the left bank the enemy energetically directed his fire against our positions on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, and on our second lines in the region of Ennes and Chateauvert. "At 6 o'clock in the evening an attack, directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook, was completely repulsed after very spirited fighting. "On the right bank a counter-

attack, carried out by us in the afternoon enabled us to re-occupy the greater part of the elements where the enemy had gained a footing last night between Fumain Wood and Chateauvert. "The bombardment from 6 o'clock took on a character of unprecedented violence on the front to the north of the Thiaumont fortified works, the Vaux Wood, Chateauvert, and the sector of La Lanue (one of the detached military works of Verdun). "In the Woerps the artillery action has been intense in the region at the foot of the Meuse Hill. "Quite spirited cannonading has been carried on the rest of the front, notably in the sector of the sector of Mont Teta. "Three German Cities Raided. "Aviation: In reprisal for the successive bombardments carried out by the Germans the last few days on the open towns of Bar Le Duc and Luneville our aerial squadrons have executed several operations in enemy territory. "On the night of June 21-22 eighteen shells were dropped on the town of Treves, where a great fire broke out. Today a flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe (175 kilometres from Nancy). "Another group of ten aeroplanes set out to bombard Mulheim (on the right bank of the Rhine). Fifty shells were dropped on the military establishments of that town. Pursued by a squadron of Fokkers on their return from Mulheim, our machines gave battle in the course of which a Fokker was brought down. One of our machines was obliged to make a landing by reason of motor trouble. "In the course of the day our pursuit aeroplanes likewise displayed activity. Sub-Lieut. Nungesser brought down his eighth aeroplane, which came to earth at Lamorville, in our wire entanglements. "To the south of Liblins a German aeroplane, simultaneously subjected to machine gun fire by Sergt. Chaintat and Sub-Lieut. Guymerer, crashed to the ground. Sergt. Chaintat had brought down, up to that day, four aeroplanes; Sub-Lieut. Guymerer, three. "Finally, in the region of Enville, north of Luneville, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our artillery. "The two German aeroplanes which fell yesterday morning to the northeast of St. Mihiel and near Fort Cenocourt, were brought down by Sub-Lieut. Chaptat, who had accounted for six enemy machines up to that time. "Belgian communication: "Calm prevails on the front of the Belgian army. "Night Passed in Fierce Fighting. "The morning statement recording the loss of the trenches recaptured during the afternoon follows: "On both banks of the River Meuse last night was marked by a series of pronounced attacks by the enemy, which followed bombardments of great severity. "On the left bank of the river, the Germans attacked our trenches upon the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill. During the course of a spirited engagement with hand grenades our troops were successful in completely repulsing the enemy and in retaining all their positions.

### Two Shillings More In Pound On Income Derived in Britain From Foreign Investments

London, June 22—The house of commons formally agreed to the resolution of Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, imposing an additional income tax of two shillings in the pound on income derived from foreign investments. Several members opposed the resolution, and endeavored, ineffectually, to induce Mr. McKenna to accept amendments. The only concession the chancellor would make was to concede that the tax be limited for the duration of the war.

Mr. McKenna stated that if the war continued for some time the government would be obliged to issue further lots of securities it was willing to purchase in order to create dollar balances to meet its needs.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

YARMOUTH

Yarmouth, N. S., June 23—A quiet wedding took place on Thursday evening in Holy Trinity church, when Miss Louise...

The mill is situated on the Little River in Albert county some four miles from the Salisbury railway station. There is a fine mill, a stone, machine shop and some dozen or more cottages and several large barns.

Charles Irvine Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douglas, intervals, whose death occurred in France, April 11, resulting from wounds.

ANDOVER

Andover, June 19—Mrs. G. B. Peat with little Miss Mavis Peat spent several days last week in Woodstock. While there Miss Mavis was operated on for adenoids in the Fisher Memorial Hospital.

George Lockhart, of St. John, spent part of last week in the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Currier, of McKensie Corner, where guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Currier last week.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, June 19—Dr. and Mrs. Carvond, of Prospect Harbor (Me.), are visiting the latter's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Spencer.

George Greason, of St. John, and George Worsfold, of Moncton, with a party of friends enjoyed a successful trout fishing trip at the Nevers Brook on Saturday.

Mrs. Dorothy Milton, student at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, returned home last week and will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Milton, of St. John.

Mrs. J. S. Scott and Mrs. H. P. Baird, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tibbits last week, returned to the home in Fredericton on Thursday.

Mrs. A. Herbert Baird entertained at a very pleasant luncheon party last Tuesday evening in honor of her brother, Evan Kuple, of Toronto. Among the invited guests were Mrs. Fred Baird, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Alcorn, Miss Beatrice Gillett, Miss Emma Woodson, Miss Kathie S. L. Lynott, editor of the Woodstock Sentinel, spent the week-end at his old home.

Senator Gillmor left last week for Boston. Before returning, he will visit his son, Capt. Dan Gillmor at Valcartier. Automobile travel has been very light so far this year, and is expected to improve with the roads—which were, except in spots, in fairly good condition.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Boubly, of Kingston (N. S.), arrived in Yarmouth on Wednesday evening and are guests at the Grand. Mrs. John S. Cahon, of Halifax, arrived in Yarmouth on Wednesday evening. Misses Mabel and Uly Murray are home from Boston to spend the summer.

Mrs. M. H. Mann, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Currier, several days last week, returned to her home at Florenceville on Thursday. Dr. Kate McMillan, Presbyterian medical missionary in Korea, who attended the Presbytery, held at St. John, N. B., on the 22nd, returned to her home at Florenceville on Thursday.

Dr. McQuinn, of McAdam, was a guest at Andover Hotel several days last week. Mrs. George Taylor, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Waite several days last week, returned to her home at Grand Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. H. L. Alcorn and Master Douglas Alcorn, who have been visiting Mrs. Alcorn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Handman, of St. John, returned home last Tuesday. Mrs. M. H. Mann, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Currier, several days last week, returned to her home at Florenceville on Thursday.

Dr. Palmer Burgess, of the department of railways and canals, Ottawa, accompanied by his son, Master Eric Burgess, is spending a short time at his boyhood home.

Miss Emma Stewart entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Hugh H. Reid of Calgary, on Friday. W. B. Moore, N. B. Telephone exchange manager, spent several days last week in Florenceville. Miss Bessie Leburn entertained a few friends at her home on Friday afternoon at her home at Kilmory. Her guests from the village going down in motor. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Woodbridge, Miss George McPhail, Miss Sylvia Cronin, Miss Carolyn Armstrong, Miss Bessie Stewart and Messrs. Evan Kuple, Porter, Edward Armstrong, James Porter and Guy Porter.

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED "Fruit-a-lives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

688 Gerrard St., East Toronto. "For two years I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas in the Stomach. It afterwards attacked my heart and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicine but none of them did any good. At last I decided to try "Fruit-a-lives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend "Fruit-a-lives" to anyone suffering from indigestion."

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Miss Emma Stewart entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Hugh H. Reid of Calgary, on Friday. W. B. Moore, N. B. Telephone exchange manager, spent several days last week in Florenceville. Miss Bessie Leburn entertained a few friends at her home on Friday afternoon at her home at Kilmory. Her guests from the village going down in motor. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Woodbridge, Miss George McPhail, Miss Sylvia Cronin, Miss Carolyn Armstrong, Miss Bessie Stewart and Messrs. Evan Kuple, Porter, Edward Armstrong, James Porter and Guy Porter.

church, performed the ceremony which made Miss Annie R. G. Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis, of Youghal, the wife of Harper J. Allen, son of Albany Allen, of Fredericton. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Currier, of McKensie Corner, where the groom has made many friends during his residence in town.

Miss Edith Prastman, of St. John, is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. G. D. DeCear. J. J. McLaughlin, Dr. G. A. G. Ady and W. W. Frank, of St. John, made a short stay in town last week on their way to Tracadie, where they will spend a vacation at Mr. McLaughlin's camp.

Miss Isabelle French left last week to visit friends in Boston. Dr. Leslie Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, of Jacques River, and Mrs. Garnet Ellis, of Nash's Creek, motored to town on Tuesday to attend the Allen-Edwards wedding on Wednesday morning.

A. G. Bishop, of St. John, spent a few days last week in town, guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Currier, of McKensie Corner. Miss Gwendolyn Bishop has returned from New York, where she recently completed a course in nursing.

Miss Hazel Watson, of the N. B. Telephone Company staff, in St. John, arrived home on Saturday and will spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Currier, of McKensie Corner, where guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Currier last week.

Mrs. J. S. Scott and Mrs. H. P. Baird, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tibbits last week, returned to the home in Fredericton on Thursday.

Mrs. A. Herbert Baird entertained at a very pleasant luncheon party last Tuesday evening in honor of her brother, Evan Kuple, of Toronto. Among the invited guests were Mrs. Fred Baird, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Alcorn, Miss Beatrice Gillett, Miss Emma Woodson, Miss Kathie S. L. Lynott, editor of the Woodstock Sentinel, spent the week-end at his old home.

Dr. McQuinn, of McAdam, was a guest at Andover Hotel several days last week. Mrs. George Taylor, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Waite several days last week, returned to her home at Grand Falls Tuesday.

Mrs. H. L. Alcorn and Master Douglas Alcorn, who have been visiting Mrs. Alcorn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Handman, of St. John, returned home last Tuesday. Mrs. M. H. Mann, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Currier, several days last week, returned to her home at Florenceville on Thursday.

on Wednesday evening's train from Fredericton. Sheriff Williams left on Friday for Dorchester, having in charge the prisoner, Otty Thorne, who will serve a two years' sentence for desertion from the army.

Private Fred Brown, of Upper Gagetown, and a member of the 140th Battalion, who was in the hospital at Fredericton with typhoid fever for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to visit his brother, Judson Brown, here.

Fred Gouley, electrical engineer, went to St. Stephen this morning on business. Mrs. W. S. Wilkinson and Master William left for their new home in Hampton on Saturday. On Friday afternoon Mrs. T. Sherman Peters held a most delightful at home from 4 to 6 o'clock in honor of Mrs. Wilkinson, which was largely attended. Mrs. Wilkinson will be very much missed here and many friends wish her a happy stay in Hampton.

The next meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held at the home of the Rev. J. E. Brodie, on Thursday, June 29. Friends of Mrs. Fred Corey will be glad to hear that she is recovering from the severe illness from which she has suffered for several months.

J. L. Allingham returned from St. John on Saturday. Miss E. A. Sewell is in Sackville, the guest of Mrs. J. Fred Allison.

Grand Falls, June 19—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Galloway, of Wolfville (N. S.), and her son, Vaughan Henshaw, spent Sunday at the Commercial Hotel. Private Henshaw has returned from the 26th Battalion and was very severely wounded. He is now much better, but not fit for active service. Mrs. Henshaw, who spent several months in the hospital, expects to return to that country in a short time, to be near her other son, Eldon, who is on active service in France.

Mrs. M. H. Mann, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Currier, several days last week, returned to her home at Florenceville on Thursday. Dr. Kate McMillan, Presbyterian medical missionary in Korea, who attended the Presbytery, held at St. John, N. B., on the 22nd, returned to her home at Florenceville on Thursday.

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Moncton, are guests of Mrs. McClure's father, Thomas Lowthers. William Blake, of Ottawa, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Harper, last week.

Norton, June 19—A special meeting of the commissioners of the Kings county municipal government was held at the home of the Rev. J. E. Brodie, on Friday the 16th. On account of the increase each year of road growth in the municipal area the commissioners have found it necessary to build a road, for which tenders are now being called. Rev. J. E. Brodie, who has been called away a few days at the home of Mrs. Harmer, left Saturday for Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Patrick, of St. John, are spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bickford, of St. John, on Sunday at his home here. Miss Janet Selye, of Albert county, and Miss Allen, of Saint-John county, are visiting Mrs. Milton McLeod, of St. John, on Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. Robertson, of Saint-John, is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Earl Harmer. Mrs. J. E. Brodie, of St. John, is visiting Mrs. J. E. Brodie, of St. John, on Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Somerville have gone to Corn Hill, where they expect to spend the summer. Mrs. George Keirstead has been called to White's Cove, Queens county, on account of the serious illness there of her son, Mr. George Keirstead. Ambrose Murphy has gone to Ontario, where he expects to spend the summer. Susie Byron, of St. John, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. J. E. Brodie, of St. John, on Sunday at his home here.

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"PENMAN" Facing F

The home mission field to what it was thirty years ago. Immigration to the West is a constant factor in the life of the day, the immigration is from the regions beyond the central and south-western part of the continent. Dr. D. C. Murray, superintendent for Manitoba, says that the immigration is from the regions beyond the central and south-western part of the continent. Dr. D. C. Murray, superintendent for Manitoba, says that the immigration is from the regions beyond the central and south-western part of the continent.

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CURES CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, BY SWIFT CERTAIN METHOD

Thousands of drug denials have been started on their downward course through the streets containing some habit forming drug. If you suffer from a cold, sneezing or catarrh—don't use a snuff—use a sensible treatment like Carrhoxone. It heals and soothes, brings relief at once, cures thoroughly in bronchitis and throat troubles no doctor can do better than prescribe Carrhoxone. Try it—see what wonderful work—what power it possesses. Different from the old way—no inhalant Catarrhoxone. Get the dollar outfit which includes the inhaler and is guaranteed. Smaller size 50c; sample size, 25c, at all dealers.

ADVICE TO DYSPETICS WELL WORTH FOLLOWING

In the case of dyspepsia, the appetite is weak, the stomach is ravenous, and it is often very poor. For this condition there is but one sure remedy—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—which cure the stomach. Sufferers had marked benefit in a day, and at the same time on improvement continues. No other medicine will strengthen the stomach, improve the organs of the Digestion. They supply the materials and assistance necessary to convert everything eaten into nourishment. They are a sure, safe, and reliable remedy to build up the run-down system. Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, 50c per box at all dealers.

Every Wage Earner Should Answer Question Himself or Herself

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR YOU IF YOUR HEALTH GIVES AWAY?

In dollars and cents, what is the worth of the brain of your arm; what is the value of the staying power that permits continuous labor—what are they worth to you? Suppose you did something so simple as to reduce your strength, what would be the result? It would be to get them back—how much would you pay to regain the lost portion? You pay let yourself run down, and you reduce your chances for success in life. If sloppiness comes you score lower still—should appetite or digestion fail you are stared in the face by physical bankruptcy.

Don't let us go so far, take Peronox. It has cured thousands and it will cure you; it builds up bodily strength, makes muscles like steel, replaces Spring tiredness by energy and new life. Peronox rebuilds sick folk because it strengthens the strengthening elements that every mind and system requires. Especially before the hot weather comes, everyone needs a purifying tonic. Peronox is the bill exactly—nothing known that juvenates and uplifts so fast. At once the appetite improves. You eat well and arise next morning feeling fresh and vigorous. Try it, results are guaranteed. Buy one box for \$2.50 at all dealers or by mail to any address if price is not printed on the Carrhoxone Co., Kings County, Ontario.

ANNUAL MEETING UNITED BAI

Hopewell Hill, June 19—The house on the Caledonia Road, near River Street, owned and occupied by John Stevens, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The effects were mostly saved. The fire originated in the roof, from a defective flue.

Judson McRae, of West Newton (Mass.), and Manning McRae, of Lincoln, in the same state, came to the village on Thursday, having been called here by the illness of their mother, who is in a quite critical condition.

Gutta serena clothes lines are much stronger and last longer than cord. They are made of fine galvanized iron, which is treated to enemy powers during years to be agreed upon after hostilities cease. Clear in favor of the Allies in their national resource. The Allies agree to the "ing" of enemy goods in time of war. The Allies shall be subject to prohibitions. The Allies further collaborate in the complete independence of their development of their resources to encourage research, scientific and technical industries, the Allies will adopt advances to encourage research, scientific and technical industries, the Allies will adopt advances to encourage research, scientific and technical industries.



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

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John, N. B. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication 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., JUNE 24, 1916.

CANADA'S DUTY.

Not since the first day of the great war which has drenched Europe in blood has the call for men, and still more men, been so loud, so direct and insistent, as now. The Canadian casualty list grows with startling persistency, but it tells a story of heroic deeds which fills the heart with pride. Not a day passes without its message of sorrow for some New Brunswick home, and each of these messages comes as a call for two men at home for every one who falls on the field of battle.

The report on recruiting prepared by a committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its meeting in Hamilton last week has been widely discussed. The committee in urging that immediate steps be taken to complete the army of 500,000 which Canada is to raise, suggested a thorough analysis of the whole situation with the idea of securing the men that are needed in such a way as to serve the best interests of the country at home and abroad. In this connection it selected from the last census of wage earners some of the occupations now filled by men of military age from which large enlistments could be made and their places in civilian life refilled by returned soldiers, rejected men, women and girls, old men and boys. These were arranged in classes as follows:

- "Agricultural—Fruit pickers, dairy workers, servants, gardeners, farmers, nurserymen."
"Domestic and Personal Class—Barbers and hair dressers, elevator operators, bell boys, housekeepers, stewards, laundresses, servants, waiters."
"Fishing—Employes engaged in taking, curing, drying and canning fish."
"Manufacturing—The time is approaching when we will have to consider, as they have already considered in England, what industries are essential to the progress of the war. When it becomes necessary to curtail, and, perhaps, altogether absorb all the employes of certain factories, it is inevitable that those which produce luxuries will suffer first. We may as well face the grim fact that, if the war continues over a period of years, it may be necessary to curtail factories which produce luxuries and comforts that are not considered necessary in order that factories which are producing war supplies and necessities for the civilian population may be allowed to operate at their full capacity. Recruiting officers have complained that, where they attempt to co-operate with factory owners, these owners include in their lists of indispensable men who can be spared. We must realize that some business is bound to suffer and that in all co-operation with the military authorities which has for its aim the retention of skilled employes, and the release of unskilled employes, manufacturers must play fair."
"Mining—Most operations are of military value during a war. Canadian mines have already given many recruits. A few may still be left among office staffs."
"Miscellaneous—Baseball players, billiard room attendants, bill posters, theatrical employes."
"Professions—Class—Actors, architects, apprentices, artists, and teachers of art, astronomers, authors, and literary men, clergymen, decorators, dentists, assistants, government clerks, government officials, interpreters, inventors, journalists, lawyers, lawyers' clerks, librarians, municipal clerks, municipal officials, musicians, and teachers of music, notaries and conveyancers, opticians, professors, sculptors, sculptors' assistants, stenographers, surveyors, teachers."
"Trade and Transportation Class—Accountants, advertising agents, express agents, insurance agents, auctioneers, bookkeepers, carpet layers, cashiers, checkers, bank clerks, office clerks, retail collectors, commercial travelers, drivers, errand boys, office boys, linemen, parcel boys, baggage men, oilers, section and truck men, storekeepers, watchmen, laborers, motormen, conductors, timekeepers, toll gate keepers, weighers, gaugers, measure managers."
"Salesmen—Men engaged in selling books and stationery, boots and shoes, carpets, ladies' wear, china, glass and crockery, cigars and tobaccos, men's clothing and furnishings, confectionery, dry goods, fancy goods, flowers, fruit, furniture, jewelry, liquor and beverages, sewing machines, hardware."
"Students—While the universities and other institutions of learning have contributed a considerable number of soldiers, there are still thousands of young men of military age carrying school bags instead of rifles. It is necessary to keep up the supply of doctors and technical men, but applicants for such subjects as classics, philosophy, or history, seem

unprofitable in war time. Students with some exceptions are not performing any military duty by continuing at school. They are not helping to run factories or farms; they are not of financial assistance to their parents. On the contrary, they are a temporary burden on the country, which has to pay a considerable part of the cost of their education. If students remain peacefully acquiring the luxury of higher education during a crisis like the present, the country will begin to question the value of an education system which attracts and holds such men."

The foregoing suggestions have an added interest in view of the demand that the government should give a national lead in recruiting matters and work out some plan which can be applied impartially in every province in the Dominion. One or two things are essential in any new plan. First the country should know how many men can be equipped monthly at present, and what the prospects are for equipping a larger number in the next few months. A date should be set within which the remainder of the 500,000 men should be raised by exhausting the possibilities of the voluntary system or modifications of it. The national leaders should head a real recruiting campaign, which should be organized and should carry home to every part of Canada the full measure of responsibility.

Any national plan would of course be applied to New Brunswick and a first requisite here is a separation of our forces from those in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and a plain statement showing how many men in New Brunswick are fit for military service, how many our share of 500,000 would properly be, and how many recruits we have supplied up to date. Further than that the number we have supplied should be credited to the sub-divisions in which they have been raised in order that it might be shown how many more should come from each such county or parish.

WAR COMMENT.

If the latest reports from Salonika be true, and there is every reason to believe that they are not exaggerated, an Allied offensive in Macedonia on a heavy scale may be expected before long. An army of 860,000 well trained and well equipped troops is now stationed in that theatre of war. The Serbian army which was in bad shape after its retreat through Albania has been reconstructed and, by the physically unfit weeded out, it comprises 180,000 first class troops who have practically lived on the battle field for the last five years and who as fighting men ought to rank among the best in Europe.

The Allies at Salonika have had ample time to make plans for a telling campaign against the common enemy to the north, and once their army of nearly three-quarters of a million men presses forward upon the Bulgarian and Austrian positions it is difficult to see how the Central Powers can spare troops enough to protect their positions on the front; for any Allied offensive in Macedonia is likely to be made at a time when the Anglo-French armies on the west, the Russians on the east and the Italians in the Trentino are exerting the greatest possible pressure on the enemy. It is apparent that Germany has not been able to spare sufficient men to sustain the Austrians in Galicia and Bukovina. She cannot safely withdraw them from the western front or the northern half of the eastern front, or from Bulgaria or Turkey. If she is to plug the Austrian gaps at all she must do it by drafts upon her interior reserves. This means that the process of exhaustion—a certain road to Allied victory—goes on with accelerating speed. Yesterday's announcement that Germany had called to the colors her young men of seventeen years of age is a fresh indication that she is now making the supreme effort.

Frank H. Simonds, one of the leading military critics, who is now in Europe, in a recent article points out that Germany's failure to win a victory in the larger sense is taking the heart out of her people. "Unless all signs fail," he says, "we are now approaching the greatest crisis in the war's history since the Battle of the Marne." He divides the German operations into three distinct campaigns: the German attack on France, which lasted from August to November, 1914; the Russian attack on Austria, which endured from August, 1914, to May, 1915; and the German attack on Russia, which lasted from May to September, 1915. "Each of the three campaigns," he explains, "was designed to eliminate one of the contestants. Each failed signally in its purpose, but the immediate consequences of the three were to leave Germany and Austria in possession of much conquered territory, only counterbalanced by the loss of German colonies and the use of the sea."

Mr. Simonds goes on to deal with the German army of to-day, not forgetting to point out that its losses have been colossal. He says: "It is true that the German army of 1914 is not the army of 1916. The better part of the men who marched to Paris, officers and soldiers alike, have long disappeared from the battle line. Those who have filled their places are brave soldiers; many trained officers remain; but the flower of that army which so nearly repeated Napoleon's greatest triumphs is no more. And with it has departed much of the legend of German invincibility and of the moral 'lift' that came from the faith that Germany could not be opposed, checked, even temporarily halted by the legend of Sedan died at the Marne, in the contest so far Germany has lost 4,000,000 men. She has not even a real victory. In 1915 she told her people that Russia would disappear as a military power in a few months, and Russia is coming back victorious from the Pruthi to the Pripet. She told her people last autumn that the road to Egypt

was open and the Near Eastern menace would destroy Britain's empire. "All these things have not happened. On the contrary, Russia, France, Britain, with Italy into the bargain, are standing. Last year Germany whistled the magic word of peace to her own people, and there was no peace. Her chancellor has gone out into the market places of the world and clamored peace—'victorious peace'—to be sure, and the answer has come in artillery."

This critic believes with Frederic Palmer and others who are in close touch with the Allies, that it is the Allied plan to attack on all fronts very soon—within two months at the most, and probably before that. "Perhaps," he goes on, "the Russian victories are the first signal. Austrian collapse already recalls the days of Lemberg—but in the Lemberg time Germany could turn east, for France and Britain were staggering under the first blow. Today Germany cannot turn east without exposing herself to deadly peril in the west. If she draws the troops back from the Balkans a blow will follow—Italy is already on the offensive."

Continuing, he says: "Patently there has come about the thing Bernhardi feared and, fearing, foretold would be fatal if it came. The alliance against Germany stands as firm as ever. The conditions are the same; the odds against Germany are at least comparable to those against France. The odds are not over-hasty in striking, because it is doubtful if they can ever deal another blow comparable with that which is now to be expected. But no one doubts that the blow is soon to fall and that the summer and autumn are to decide whether the war is to be a drawn battle or a German defeat. Germany's supreme effort in the offensive came in 1914; her second blow, in 1915, was great, but inferior. She must now endure the first organized and co-ordinated counter thrust of her great enemies."

As Mr. Simonds says, there has been no campaign since Waterloo so enormous in its meaning to mankind as that of this summer must be, and no contest since 1813 involving men of so many nationalities. "Indeed, history has no record of anything to compare with the losses that are now 'to march, to fight and to die'."

Maximilian Harden, the most original and forceful writer in Germany, is having more trouble with the Prussian government. This time he is full of telling the Kaiser through the columns of his weekly paper that Germany is responsible for the war and intimating that she is beaten. He said practically the same thing some months ago and his paper was suppressed. Later he was permitted to issue it again, only to have it seized once more for speaking too plainly about the suffering of the German people. A portion of his latest utterance, which caused the authorities to seize his paper, follows:

"Germany is responsible for the war. She should have helped Lord Haldane and come to an agreement with England. The Chancellor is unreasonable to expect the Allies to make peace based on the 'situation on the map.' They will not do that until convinced that their own lives are lost, and such a moment cannot be foreseen. "All the belligerents must agree to an organized peace, guaranteeing absolute sovereignty to every one, with an international agreement on military questions and the establishment of an international tribunal with the power to make untruly national respect for civilians with many more if the discontents such a solution. "The Allies continue the war only because they fear if peace is made now the German armaments will force them to continue competition. Organized peace may be possible now, but the opportunity will soon go for ever."

From the very first Harden has admitted that Germany will win this war. In fact, in the early months of the struggle he justified it and declared that it was necessary for Germany to "get to the sea." He fiercely predicted that the first grand rush the German army would "seize a strip of coast from Antwerp to Calais" and that then the government would be ready to talk peace. Another Harden saw a new light, and boldly and courageously admitted the fact. It was then that the Kaiser interfered. From that time on he has urged peace with the Allies. His articles have created tremendous interest not only among his own people but in neutral Europe as well. Henceforth the government is likely to keep a close eye on his activities, for he has a large following.

In a late issue of the London Times there appears an interview with several men who have been in Germany a long time as prisoners of war. They were recently released, being unfit for military duty. Regarding the internal conditions of the country they agreed that the death of food has created a great wantiness of the people generally. "I cannot tell you what the people generally feel," said one who had been in Berlin. "But I know what my landlady felt. Formerly she was bitter against the British, and full of tales against them. Now she is full of blame for the German authorities! I imagine that a same change of opinion has come over many others. The people feel that they have won the war, but that no one will recognize it. They are content celebrating victories with flags up and holidays for the school children, but as one German admitted to me, when he had a little drink, 'it is Deutschland über alles,' but nothing to eat; you lose, but you have all you want. Hence the common people—including the soldiers—want peace. They are very weary. They've reached the stage now when they would welcome peace however obtained. They would jump at some arrangement which ended the fighting, without either gain or loss for them. This war weariness is the most marked feature around Berlin today. The passion, the fury of the crowds, has exhausted itself. Of course, this does not

mean that the rulers wait peace. That is quite another question. The man declared that there is no scarcity of soldiers in the country. Everywhere as they passed they saw an abundance of men."

There already is much speculation by military observers, as to the effect of the Russian victory at Casimowitz on Roumania. Many critics are inclined to think that it will bring Roumania into the war with the Allies in the near future. But there is a difference of opinion that is worth noting. For instance, here is how the military writer of the New York Post sees up the situation:

"It is not true that the fall of Casimowitz is more important in its diplomatic implications than its military results. Casimowitz has changed hands before this, and Roumania has not taken action. Russia more than a year ago stood at the gateways of the Carpathians, and Roumania held off. We may be sure that only complete Austrian disaster will force Roumania from her position of obstinate neutrality."

This writer, however, sees much in the Russian advance for the Roumanian government to think about. The fall of Casimowitz and the forcing of the Pruthi, he explains, are important military events, and the capture of so many Austrian prisoners cannot fail to have its influence on Roumanian opinion.

THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

The war against Germany in Africa is drawing to a close. From half a dozen points the British forces are marching towards the centre of the German possessions and they are receiving valuable assistance from the Belgians and the Portuguese who have fought in that theatre with much valor and sacrifice. General Smuts who is in command of the invaders is now fairly on the edge of the central railways and a large Rhodesian and Nyassaland army led by General Northey, whose strategic ability has been commented upon by both General Smuts and General Botha on more than one occasion, has already occupied a wide scope of territory in the vicinity of the Tanganyika lakes where for a long time the enemy made a determined stand.

At the beginning of the war Germany was much better prepared for a campaign of defence in Africa than in any other of her overseas possessions, and aided by the natural difficulties of the country her troops in that quarter have fought with great bravery and with considerable success when the operations are viewed purely from a defensive standpoint. But the German flag, which flies nowhere else outside of Germany, is soon to be struck in Africa, and even in Berlin there is not much attempt to keep the bluff that the African territory can be held for an unlimited period.

A glance at the map will show what vast areas have been added to the Allied possessions overseas since this war began, but they have not been taken without a great sacrifice of men. This loss is treasured not so much to German bullets as to sickness arising from the fever-infested swamps through which the attacking forces were compelled to pass. When the history of the war comes to be written it will not doubt be found that some of the greatest hardships of the conflict have been endured by the Allied soldiers in the marshes and forests of Africa. And in every country of the Allies whose manhood is represented in the invading forces under General Smuts there will be a great feeling of relief when the last of the German strongholds has been successfully stormed. The political and military intrigue of the German agents, not only in the territory held by their own troops but in regions far removed, will also be largely dispipated by the knowledge that Germany's last Kaiser overseas has passed from the scene, and that the German machinery of the world is broken. For thirty-four years Nova Scotia has been under Liberal rule; for the last twenty years Lord George H. Murray has been Premier. It is a wonderful record and the verdict Tuesday in the face of the opposition's attempt to light the fires of racial and religious strife is one of the soundest endorsements ever given a political leader.

There is abundant proof that every effort was made to defeat the government by machine tactics of a despicable character. The religious cry was falsely introduced, and federal agents were active in many parts of the province, to say nothing of the lavish use of money and liquor. But this is a time for sober thought and the electors of the sterner province—as our own people did in the referendum—made it plain by their votes Tuesday that they would not lend their support to such an unworthy canvass. C. E. Tanner, the Conservative leader, was defeated in his own constituency.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Frederic Palmer, the noted American war correspondent, is convinced that the Russian successes of the last two weeks mark the turning of the tide in Europe. He believes that a concentrated drive is about to be made on all the fronts and that the co-operation of the Allies will end the war by a decisive military victory. Mr. Palmer is not alone in this belief. Other highly qualified military observers have declared during the last few days that the German plans so carefully formulated at the beginning of the desperate attacks at Verdun have miscarried and that the result may shorten the war by many months. It is generally conceded by critics who are closest in touch with the armies at the front that the Teutonic battle line in the east has been greatly weakened by the German operations at Verdun. Both in the east and at Verdun surprises have come thick and fast to the Kaiser's generals. In the first place no member of the German General Staff believed for a moment that the French could hold out at Verdun as they have done. Secondly,

the Teutonic military leaders did not suppose that the Russian armies, which on more than one occasion they have resolved into an incoherent mob, could exert such tremendous pressure along the whole eastern line and strike so promptly and effectively against the Austrian stronghold. At the beginning of the Russian advance a fortnight ago the German War Office in an attempt to convince the people of Germany that all military observers except the German were untruthful or unwise spoke contemptuously of the Russian movement, particularly of the Caer's southern army which has so gallantly and successfully relieved the pressure upon the Italians in the Trentino, to say nothing of the capture of Casimowitz and more than 160,000 officers and men and hundreds of heavy guns.

The Russians are better equipped than ever before. There is every indication that their supplies and munitions are adequate to their needs. During the retreat of the Caer's troops months ago it was a deplorable fact that not nearly half of them carried arms of any description while none was properly equipped. But the reorganization began with the reverses of that time. One competent critic points out that by all the roles of warfare and by all the lessons of experience the Russian retreat should have meant the almost complete destruction of the military power of the Caer for a generation. But this has not followed, and in directing attention to the fact that Russian movements from the earliest days of the war have come, in most cases, as surprises not only to their aggressive enemies but to their Allies as well, this critic says:

"With the splendidly equipped German armies training every nerve and employing the most scientific methods of modern warfare to eliminate their most powerful foe, in a potential sense, from the conflict and compel him to seek a separate peace the retreating forces months ago fought a careful and damaging fight for weeks until all danger of a great encircling movement was completely dispipated. It was an opportunity for which the elder Moltke would have prayed but there were no Moltkes on the German side this time. That the Russians came through the disasters of the retreat of 1915 with their spirit unbroken is the great factor in their present advance and which alone has made it not only a possibility but an actuality."

The latest Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian armies was by no means unexpected and there were signs that the enemy was aware that it was coming. The German batteries in the vicinity of the theatre extend from the Gulf of Riga to the River Pripet, in the centre of the now famous marshes. South of the Pripet the Austro-Hungarians are attempting to hold the line all the way to the Roumanian border. In this connection it is well to remind ourselves that the Russians have never relinquished their hold on the eastern districts of Galicia. Every day tells another story of their success, and their extraordinary energy and wonderful striking power have given new heart not only to their own people but to the people and the armies of France, Great Britain and Italy.

The predictions of a year ago that Russia had lost confidence and energy, that she was suffering from the lack of leadership, recruits, officers and munitions, that the home finances but much less the dissatisfaction, have been belied by her new offensive and the magnificent victories of the last two weeks. Commenting upon Secretary Lansing's sharp note to Great Britain with respect to the mail—the sharpest yet sent by the United States—the Kincaid Review makes this stinging rejoinder: "There is this to be said, however. Lansing would not have written it at all if he had happened to be a passenger on the Lusitania, with 'Elbert Hubbard and other Americans'."

LIBERAL VICTORY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Liberal government of Nova Scotia was sustained Tuesday by a magnificent majority. The victory of Premier Murray and his colleagues after long years of service is the just reward of a government which has given honest and courageous administration of the affairs of the province. For thirty-four years Nova Scotia has been under Liberal rule; for the last twenty years Lord George H. Murray has been Premier. It is a wonderful record and the verdict Tuesday in the face of the opposition's attempt to light the fires of racial and religious strife is one of the soundest endorsements ever given a political leader.

There is abundant proof that every effort was made to defeat the government by machine tactics of a despicable character. The religious cry was falsely introduced, and federal agents were active in many parts of the province, to say nothing of the lavish use of money and liquor. But this is a time for sober thought and the electors of the sterner province—as our own people did in the referendum—made it plain by their votes Tuesday that they would not lend their support to such an unworthy canvass. C. E. Tanner, the Conservative leader, was defeated in his own constituency.

THE MURRAY GOVERNMENT.

The Murray government had twenty-five out of thirty-eight seats in the last House. The next Legislature will consist of forty-three members, five new constituencies having been added for Tuesday's contest. Two of these additions were in Halifax, where the Liberals carried four of the five seats. The unofficial returns indicate that the standing of the two parties in the next House will be: Liberals..... 31 Conservatives..... 12 The national bearing of the figures in Nova Scotia is of striking importance. With Premier Murray again at the helm in that province, the country is waiting for the political revolution which is coming in other provinces so soon as the people are given an opportunity to express their will. In British Columbia the Bower government is doomed. The middle west is prospering under Liberal rule. Manitoba has spoken, and a sound Liberal administration is conducting its affairs. In Ontario it is not to be doubted that Mr. Rowell, by the sweeping measure of re-organizing and progressive Liberalism and

because of his being a tower of strength in the matter of recruiting, has steadily gained strength. Premier Gouin has just swept Quebec. In New Brunswick, as in British Columbia, there is common recognition of the fact that the government is moribund. This province, shocked by the revelation of graft and incompetence, is waiting for a chance to turn from power the men who so grossly have violated the confidence of the people.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

After all its watchful waiting and its forbearance while American citizens in Mexico and on the border were slaughtered by the score, the United States government is nearer war with Mexico to-day than at any other time since Woodrow Wilson became president.

The Mexican situation has been acutely critical more than once during the last four years and each time it has passed into a quiescent stage, which gives cause for some hope that war may be avoided. But General Carranza, who is not so very long ago was "recognized" by President Wilson, apparently is of opinion that war with American troops would unite the troublesome elements in his own country and give him a firmer grasp on the administration of affairs. He is insisting on the recall of American soldiers sent into Mexico for the purpose of capturing the elusive Villa. As the American government refuses to do this and is backing its refusal by preparing to rush to the border national guardsmen to the number of 100,000 it looks as if intervention by the United States can be prevented only by a backdown by Carranza. President Wilson and other members of his government continue to say that intervention is not being considered, but it is difficult to understand how it is to be avoided if neither side goes back upon its declared policy.

Short of war itself the situation seems about as bad as it could well be. And it would seem that this deplorable state of affairs has been brought about by selfish and wicked administrators on the one hand and a president on the other hand who attached too much importance to notes that do not mean anything. It is very evident that neither the American people nor the people of Mexico want war, but they are perilously near it at present.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Premier Murray has made five successful appeals to the electors of Nova Scotia. His victory on Tuesday was the greatest triumph of them all.

According to the later reports from Nova Scotia the Liberals hold thirteen seats and the Conservatives eleven. This gives the Liberals a majority of twenty-one in the new house.

The fighting between the Italians and the Austrians has resumed its old-time ferocity. But the reports from Rome are reassuring.

Despatches from Salonika indicate that the Allied forces there are on the eve of great things. The Serbian army has been reconstructed and is now in that territory 180,000 strong. It is estimated that British, French and Serbian troops at Salonika number nearly 700,000. We shall hear more of them before the summer is far advanced.

Commenting upon Secretary Lansing's sharp note to Great Britain with respect to the mail—the sharpest yet sent by the United States—the Kincaid Review makes this stinging rejoinder: "There is this to be said, however. Lansing would not have written it at all if he had happened to be a passenger on the Lusitania, with 'Elbert Hubbard and other Americans'."

In concluding a remarkable speech in Toronto a few days ago in which he declared that the world owed a debt to Great Britain for its intervention in behalf of Belgium, James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, said:

"I venture to say that the English or French captain does not exist who would sink, even under orders, a peaceful merchant vessel carrying women and children."

A military writer points out that much of the Russian success in Galicia and Bukovina is due to the use of heavy guns provided by the Japanese government. This is true—and encouraging. Japan, as well as the United States, has been rushing munitions to the Russian armies for a year. And the supply is increasing every month. For the first time since the war began Russia's armies are able to meet the enemy on something like a fair footing.

General von Moltke who has passed to his reward was, next to the Kaiser, the strongest military advocate of the violation of Belgium. In the early months of the conflict he was responsible for the plans of the German army in the field. But it is thought that his strategy was too tame for the impetuous emperor and he was forced to give way to General von Falkenhayn.

The clash between American and Mexican troops near El Paso, Texas, yesterday, resulting in several American casualties, will complicate matters still further in the event of an intervention by the United States. Carranza seems determined to have war.

Sir Sam Hughes professes to care not a hang about what the public thinks. A late lamented railroad president in the United States once said the same thing, and he died regretting it. The public which Sir Sam would dismiss with the wave of a hand will deal very effectively with him and those responsible for him when the proper time comes.

The economic conference of the Entente Allies should have far-reaching results. The sweeping measures adopted show that the purpose of the conference

was entirely realized. Henceforth there will be diplomatic and economic as well as military union of the nations which are battling for the freedom of mankind, and whose aim is to "restore healthy commercial methods and to recover their commercial independence."

Wanted—A Plan for Recruiting.

The war has changed conditions, agricultural and industrial, the whole country over. Recruiting is almost at a standstill, although the country has not as yet nearly raised the force of half a million men that the prime minister has declared would be raised. Those of us who are soldiers across Canada have spent months in trying to raise recruits who were capable of training others, or might have been put into special lists of those men into special lists and quickly sent to the front.

The whole system of raising recruits has been wasteful to the last degree. It shows that from municipal treasurers and private sources millions of dollars have been spent in recruiting work. Every dollar of this waste has come out of the national resources as truly as if it had been paid out of the treasury at Ottawa.

The haphazard method of recruiting has not only been ruinously wasteful and inadequate, as is shown by the fact that it has not raised the necessary forces, but has been injudicious in its effects, taking away, as it has done, far too many cases, expert workers from essential industries while leaving at home those who should be called upon to do so had the national called on them as the government of every British country but ours did call on such men.

It is late, but it is not too late for the Ottawa government to set about mobilizing the men and resources of the country for the purpose of the war and to meet the industrial conditions brought about by the war. There ought to be a census of the man-power of the country, with special lists of those of military age willing to do military service (which is the voluntary system systematized as in New Zealand), and of those available for industrial service in which they are at present not occupied. There are many occupations in which women could be employed at such a time as this, but the change is not made because the men are still there. If the government stepped in, amassed the facts, the men could be replaced by women and the men freed either to take up arms or, during the period of the war, those occupations unfilled for women.

"The situation calls for reorganization. We will call some very urgently still increased forces are to be raised, but how are these changes to be brought about? Who is to start it? It cannot be done by the military without the leadership of the government, without the gathering of the information which only the government can gather and without the authority which only the government can exercise."

The Convalescent.

(From Punch.) We've billiards, bowls, and tennis-courts; we've teas and motor-rides; we've concerts nearly every night, and we've all the latest fashions. We've all the best of everything; as much as we can eat. But my 'eart-my 'eart's at 'ome in 'Eary Street."

I'm askin' Sister every day when I'll be fit to go; "We must serve you bad," she says, "you want to leave us so!" I says, "I beg your pardon, Nurse; the place is bad to beat, but my 'eart-my 'eart's at 'ome in 'Eary Street."

The sheffoner we saved to buy, the clock upon the wall, the picture of the almanack, the china dogs an' all—I've thought about it many a time, my little 'ome complete. When I'm faders, far away from 'Eary Street.

It's 'elped me through the toughest times, 'eart-my 'eart, was middlin' tough; the 'ardest march was not so 'ard, the roughest not so rough; it's 'elped me keep my 'ome in victory, 'eart-my 'eart, 'eart-my 'eart. Just to the road about my 'ome in 'Eary Street.

There's several things I sometimes want, 'eart-my 'eart, never see; I'd like some chipped potatoes an' a kipper in my tea; but most of all I'd like to feel the stones 'beneath my feet, a peaceful march Of the road that takes me 'ome to 'Eary Street.

They'll 'ave a little sag 'ang out, they'll 'ave the parlor sag; with crinkled paper round about, the same as Christmas Day; an' out of all the neighbors' doors the 'eart-my 'eart, I'll pop to greet. Me 'ome'll wounded 'ome to 'Eary Street.

My missis—well, she'll cry a bit an' laugh a bit between; my kids'll climb upon my knees—there's one I've never seen; an' of all the days which I've known 'ere were none so sweet. As the day when I go 'ome to 'Eary Street!

The Lad With the Wrist Wrist.

(Toronto Star.) "A despatch from London says that King George is wearing a wrist watch. Inasmuch as the king sets the fashion, he must be tough to be a citizen of these days."—Detroit Free Press. This kind of joke, once quite the fashion, is away behind the times. The wrist watch is no longer the sign of effeminacy the newspaper jester used to make it out to be.

About twenty million men, the finest product of ten or a dozen nations, are now at war, and every husky man among them, who can do so, is wearing a wrist watch. In Canada the lad with the wrist watch is the lad in khaki. He has a tanned face, as is hard as nails, and if any bystander fancies he sees anything unusual about the youth he only needs to mention it.

Very Cross-Eyed.

A member of the Merion Cricket Club once told of a cross-eyed Bryn Mawr girl who took to dinner at a social function. "I said," she was told, "cross-eyed that she ate off my plate."—From the Argonaut.

MANY OFFERS OF NE...

Dead news came Tuesday that his son, Freeman, Mans had had more than drowning only a month ago one member of the family was very popular and his Lakeville, near Hampton.

Monday Morning-List.

Ottawa, June 19.—The casualties follow: INFANTRY. Killed in Action—Private Ernest Craig, Truro (N. S.); Ernest Jones, St. John (N. B.); James C. Mann, Halifax (N. B.); Harry John Merrin (N. B.); Private Angus (N. S.); V. S. Chatham (N. S.); Bourne of Wounds—Private Wallace MacIntyre, Charlottetown (N. S.); Pioneer George W. (C. B.); Pioneer James Springhill (N. S.).

Wounded—Private Frederick Crouse, Lunenburg county; Private William Thomas John's (Nfld.); Private Jack Hartley, Halifax (N. S.); Harold Havercourt Hill, Guelph (N. S.); Private Alfred Joseph (N. S.).

Handed Stanley Dies of.

Ottawa, June 19.—The list follows: INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.

Judson Woodworth Es Centre (N. S.); William Arthur Elder (N. S.).

Died of Wounds.

David John Coleman, St. John's (N. S.).

Handed Stanley Alabb (N. B.).

Missing.

Thomas Gordon Casey, B. (N. S.).

Wounded.

Corporal Joseph E. B (N. S.).

Suffering From Shock.

Nel Francis Wilson, 1 (C. B.).

Missing.

David Newton Bryant (N. B.).

Wounded.

Daniel F. McKay, St. Arthur Young, Campbell Richard Stephen Cole, B. (N. S.).

was entirely realized. Henceforth there will be diplomatic and economic as well as military action of the nations which now are battling for the freedom of mankind, and whose aim is to "restore healthy commercial methods and to recover their commercial independence."

Wanted—A Plan for Recruiting.

(Toronto Star.) The war has changed conditions, agricultural and industrial, the whole country over. Recruiting is almost at a standstill, although the country has not as yet nearly raised the force of half a million men that the prime minister declared would be raised. Thousands of soldiers across Canada have spent months in trying to raise recruits who should have spent those months in training.

The whole system of raising recruits has been wasteful to the last degree. It has not only been wasteful, but it has been shown that from municipal treasuries and private sources millions of dollars have been spent in recruiting work.

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The Conquest.

(From Punch.) We've billiards, bowls, an tennis-courts; we've tea and motor-rides; we've concerts nearly every night, an' 'caps of things besides;

We've all these things, an' as much as we can eat— But my 'eart—my 'eart's at 'ome in 'Enry Street.

I'm askin' 'Slater every day when I'll be fit to go; "We must 'ave used you bad," she says, "you want to leave us now;" I says, "I beg your pardon, 'eart; the place is bad to us, But my 'eart—my 'eart's at 'ome in 'Enry Street."

The sheffoner we saved to buy, the clock upon the wall, The pictures an' the almanack, the china dogs an' all;

I've thought about it many a time, my little 'ome complete, When in Flanders, far away from 'Enry Street.

It's 'elped me through the toughest times (an' 'ome was middlin' tough); The 'ardest march was not so 'ard, the roughest day was not so 'ard;

It's 'elped me keep my pecker up in victory an' defeat, Just to think about my 'ome in 'Enry Street.

There's several things I sometimes want which 'ere I never see; I'd like some chipped potatoes an' a kipper to 'ave;

But most of all I'd like to feel the stones beneath my feet, Of the road that takes me 'ome to 'Enry Street.

They'll 'ave a little flag 'ung out, they'll 'ave the parlor gay; With crinkled paper round about, the same as 'ome in 'Enry Street;

An' 'out of all the neighbors' doors the 'eards 'll pop to greet, Me comin' wounded 'ome to 'Enry Street.

My missis—well, she'll cry a bit an' laugh a bit; My kids 'll climb upon my knees—there's one I never see;

An' of all the days which I 'ave known there won't be one so sweet, As the day when I go 'ome to 'Enry Street!

The Lad With the Wrist Watch. (Toronto Star.) "A despatch from London says that King George is wearing a wrist watch. Inasmuch as the king sets the style it must be tough to be a citizen of London these days."

This kind of joke, once quite the fashion, is away behind the times. The wrist watch is no longer the sign of effeminacy the newspaper jester used to make it out to be.

MANY OFFICERS AND MEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE CASUALTY LISTS

Bad news came Tuesday to Alexander McMillan, gateman at Sussex Crossing, that his son, Freeman, aged twenty-two, had been killed in action. Mr. McMillan had more than his share of trouble, having lost one daughter by drowning only a month ago and another killed by a train at Hampton. Only one member of the family survives and he is deaf and dumb. Private McMillan was very popular and his death will be sincerely regretted. His family lives at Lakeside, near Hampton.

Monday Morning List.

Ottawa, June 19.—The morning list of casualties follows:

INFANTRY. Killed in Action—Private John Lawson, Craig, Truro (N.S.); Private Leo Ernst Jones, St. John (N.B.); Private James C. Mann, Halifax (N.S.); Private Harry John Merriman, St. John (N.B.); Private Angus Joseph Morrison, East Bay (N.S.); Private Melbourne Vye, Chatham (N.B.); Lieutenant Walter MacIntyre, Charlottetown (P.E.I.); Pioneer George Walker, Sydney (C.B.).

W. Ward, 26th; Lieut. N. C. Sowers, 3rd Divisional Pioneer. On 16th June, wounded, Lieut. D. G. Forbes, 16th, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Lieut. G. E. Gibson, 16th, Vancouver. Capt. M. W. A. MacNaughton, 2nd Brigade, C. F. A.

Ottawa, June 20.—Following are maritime provinces' names in last night's casualty lists: Killed in action: Henry W. King, Windsor (N.S.). Previously reported missing, now officially on duty: Thomas G. Casey, Milltown, N.B.; Leonard Burden, A. Stillwell, Chipman, N.B.; Lance Corporal John E. Taylor, Windsor, N.S.; Frank D. Dunn, Gagetown, N.B.; Harry Davis, Spring Hill, N.B.; John Donnelly, 31 Pearl Street, Moncton.

Mounted Rifles. Wounded: Lance Sergeant McIlvrie, M. Anderson, Burnt Church, N.B.; Walter Anderson, Burnt Church, N.B.; Jas. L. McAulay, Lower Mills, N.B.; Geo. Lloyde, General Delivery, Truro, N.S.; John D. McLean, Ohio, N.S.; Wilfred L. Matheson, Boulevard Centre, N.B.; Lt. Corp. Simon G. Merriman, Annapolis, N.S.; Corporal Jas. W. Landels, Musquodoboit Harbor, N.S.; John J. Belandier, 42 1-2 Wellington street, Halifax, N.S.; Daniel Corcoran, Springfield, N.S.; Campbell, 222 Argyle street, Sydney, N.S.; Lance Corporal William Rogers Coll, Sydney Mines, C.B.; Haen W. Crosbie, Chatham, N.B.

Engineers. Missing, believed killed: Sapper Alexander Wallace, Dalhousie, N.B.; Wounded: Sapper Fortune, Amherst, N.S.; Sapper Russell F. Phillips, care Dr. Anglin, Fairville, N.B.

Artillery. Died of wounds: Gunner Thos. A. Boyle, Newcastle, N.B.; Wounded: Lieut. Andrew A. Gilles, Head of Hyde, Restigouche, N.B.; S. S. Johnson, Barabois Bridge, N.B.; Gunner Murray Johnston, Sydney, C.B.

Tuesday's Midnight List. Ottawa, Ont., June 20.—A further list of casualties contains these maritime province names.

INFANTRY. Wounded—Pte. Kenneth Bayers, kin at Halifax; Pte. Clairborne Edwin Briggs, kin at Halifax; Pte. Alfred Cormier, Amherst, N.S.; Pte. William A. Cummins, Moncton; Pte. Judson F. Oulton, kin in Hantsport, N.S.; Pte. John Oscar Cosman, Centreville, N.S.; Pte. Benjamin Dupuis, Amherst, N.S.; Pte. Harold Estabrook, N. S.; Pte. Walter Joseph Fraser, Halifax; Captain James Warren Grant, Dorchester, N.B.; Pioneer John Geo. Bell-Fountain, 68 Dresden road, Halifax (N.S.); Pte. Mello Morris, U. Patrick Bradley, St. Therese (P.E.I.); Pte. Harold E. L. Burrows, Hearts Content, Trinity Bay (N.B.); Pioneer H. H. Clark, Truro (N.S.); Wm. S. Boyce, 97 Stanley street, Halifax (N.S.).

INFANTRY. Killed in Action. On June 18 or on June 14: Wounded: Captain A. R. McDonald, 3rd Toronto, Ontario, on 17th June, killed, Lieut. A. R. Murray, 3rd Brigade, C. F. A. Wounded: Lieut. J. B. Hipwell, 2nd Brigade, C. F. A.; Major L. R. Lafache, 22nd Montreal (Que.); Lieut. J. Brossard, 22nd Montreal; Capt. B. H. T. MacKenzie, 24th Montreal; Lieut. R. Weaver, 24th Montreal; Capt. Alexander McMillan, 26th St. John; Capt. H. W. Scarfield, 26th St. John; Lieut. J.

W. Ward, 26th; Lieut. N. C. Sowers, 3rd Divisional Pioneer. On 16th June, wounded, Lieut. D. G. Forbes, 16th, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Lieut. G. E. Gibson, 16th, Vancouver. Capt. M. W. A. MacNaughton, 2nd Brigade, C. F. A.

Ottawa, June 20.—The morning list of casualties follows: Previously reported missing, now returned to regimental duty—Lieut. Irving Walton, Lake, N.B.; Wounded—Lieut. Clarence M. Moshier, Mahone Bay, N.S.; Alfred E. Munroe, New Annan, N.S.; Clifford Symes, Ditchburn, N.S.; Geo. D. Yeoman, Gibson, N.S.; Lance Corporal Vernon Gimmer, St. Stephen, N.B.; Captain Albert R. MacDonald, Westmount, N.S.; Russell Herbert Engle, Kensington, P.E.I.; William F. Anderson, Fredericton, N.S.; Pioneer Peter J. Bradburn, 141 Barrington street, Halifax, N.S.; Sgt. Edwin V. Barnett, Wellington Buildings, Halifax, N.S.; Harry E. Bernard, Long River, P. E. I.

Mounted Rifles. Wounded—William W. Hamilton, Hampton, N.S.; Chas. Murphy, Chester, N.S.; William LeDrew, Newfoundland.

Artillery. Killed in action—Lieut. Austin Russell Murray, Campbellton, N.B. Engineers: Killed in action—David N. Bryenton, Bryenton, N.B.; Wounded—Capt. Brouard H. Tyndall, 91 Sheppard street, Moncton, N.B.; Wm. Mackintosh, Melville, Lot 60, P. E. I.

Ottawa, June 21.—The midnight casualty list follows: INFANTRY. Missing: Augustus F. Benoit, Centre P. O. Musquodoboit (N.S.). Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially on Duty: Charles Verhille, Milltown (N.B.). Wounded: Albert S. Armsworthy, Canso (N.S.); Norman Barden, Sussex (N.B.); Lieutenant George C. Farish, Yarmouth (N.S.); Basil J. F. Guy, Joggins Mines (N.S.); Lieutenant Phillip Victor Holder, Lunenburg (N.S.); Lieutenant D. H. MacKenzie, Glace Bay (N.S.); John D. McDonald, West street, Harbour, Halifax (N.S.); Pioneer Wm. B. McDonald, New Aberford (N.S.); Michael J. McNail, Glace Bay (N.S.); Roderick McVicar, Caledonia Mines (N.S.); John L. Schimas, Parrsboro (N.S.); John T. Mayer, Onslow (N.S.); Dan Johnston, Glace Bay (N.S.); Allan Kelly, Stanley (N.B.); John L. Schimas, Parrsboro (N.S.); Donald J. Lockwood, Mill Village (N.S.). Sgt. Harry S. Lynch, 288 Brunswick street, Fredericton (N.B.); Wm. Mitchell, Bridgetown (N.S.); Lieut. Thomas F. Morrison, 81 South Park street, Lunenburg (N.S.); Sgt. L. Nelson, Campbellton (N.B.); John Rayworth, Rosslyn (N.B.).

London, June 19.—(New York Sun Cable)—The casualty list for the last week contains the names of 266 officers, of whom eighty-two were killed, and 7,268 men, of whom 1,846 were killed. Ottawa, June 19.—The midnight casualty list contains 214 names, of which the following are from the maritime provinces.

John M. McLeod, Summerside (P. E. I.); John E. McDougall, Halifax (N.S.); Lance Corporal Geo. Nesbitt, St. Stephen (N.B.); Berth Presbrough, Lunenburg (N.S.); Wounded—Harry C. Westerman, 61 Mackie street, Halifax (N.S.); Kail Wood, Grand Falls (N.B.); Pioneer Jas. T. McBurney, Springfield (N.S.); Pioneer Daniel S. McLean, Reserve Mines (C.B.); Pioneer Dan. K. McDonald, Glace Bay (N.S.); Alex. R. Morrison, Cottage street, Sydney Mines (N.S.); Geo. Murray, West Glasville (N.B.); John Scott, care P. W. A. Hall, Florence (C. B.); Samuel Tompkinson, Trenton (N.S.); Fred. Vantour, Camberton (N.B.).

When using WILSON'S FLY PADS READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY. Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

Very Cross-Eyed. A member of the Merton Cricket Club once told of a cross-eyed Bryn Mawr girl whom he took to dinner at a social function. "Why," he said, "she was so cross-eyed that she ate off my plate."

The essence of humor is sensibility; warm tender, fellow-feeling with all forms of existence.—Carlyle.

CZERNOWITZ ONE OF GREAT WAR COCKPITS. September 4, 1914.—Captured by Russians. October 22, 1914.—Evacuated by Russians. November 29, 1914.—Recaptured by Russians. February 11, 1915.—Evacuated by Russians. February 25, 1915.—Great battle in city. March 5, 1915.—Retaken by Russians. March 27, 1915.—Evacuated by Russians. May 15, 1915.—Retaken by Teutons. January 4, 1916.—Evacuated by Teutons. January 13, 1916.—Recaptured by Teutons. June 17, 1916.—Recaptured by Russians.

MAJOR MORRISSY SAFELY THROUGH AND WINS D.S.O.

Twice mentioned in despatches, passing safely through the terrible battles of Ypres in April, 1915 and June, 1916, and winning the D.S.O. for some of the experiences of Major T. Sydney Morrissy, son of T. L. Morrissy, of Montreal, and a native of this city, whose name appears in the last list of Canadian honours. He was attached to Major-General Mercer's staff as general staff officer and anxiety of his friends after the recent fighting in which his general was killed was acute until a cable told of his safety. Major Morrissy is but 26 years old and one of the youngest majors in the overseas forces. He had the advantage of early military training at the Royal Military College, Kingston, going overseas with the 13th Battalion of Ypres Montreal Highlanders. Early in the war he was ordered to send parcels of food. He speaks in glowing terms of the kindness shown by the Swiss, which makes him feel as if he is dreaming after experiencing long months of German cruelty. Judging by the food served to soldiers and civilians, he thinks the Germans cannot hold out much longer.

Cardiac failure, due to gastric irritation, was the verdict returned at the inquest at Sherbrooke on Leslie P. McCormick, 526-66, of the Medical Corps, found dead with a morphine syringe in his pocket a fortnight ago. The theory of suicide was dismissed. Cultivation of the ground in Bramshott Camp for growing vegetables is the subject of a recent order by General Watson, and soldiers are already doing garden work. Efforts are being made in various directions to induce ordinary citizens to cultivate house gardens, with a view to easing the anticipated rise in foodstuffs next winter.

Amsterdam, June 20, via London.—Lieut.-General Count Helmut von Moltke, chief of the supplementary general staff of the army, died of heart apoplexy yesterday morning during a service of mourning in the Reichstag for the late Field Marshal von Goltz, says a Berlin telegram. Lieut.-General Count von Moltke was a nephew of the late Field Marshal von Moltke, the great strategist who directed the victorious movements of the German armies when they achieved their memorable triumph in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

The fall of 1914, announcements of General Moltke's illness were followed by reports that he had been superseded as chief of general staff. These, however, proved unfounded, but in December of that year he retired from the post, his falling health, it was said, preventing his return to the front. He was succeeded by the present head of the general staff, General von Falkenhayen. In the January following he was appointed chief of the supplementary general staff.

Miss Howler—Did my voice fill the drawing room? Mr. Hood—No; it filled the refreshment room and the conservatory.—Boston Transcript. "Pa, what is the innocent bystander?" "He's the neutral everybody jumps on."

GEN. VON MOLTKE IS DEAD. The following item from a Boston paper will be of interest to Albert county readers: "William J. Robinson, the Boston boy who relates his remarkable war experiences in 'My Four Months in the Trenches,' was born twenty-two years ago aboard an old sailing ship in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and was three months old when he first saw land. The first of the first six years of his life were spent aboard his father's ship with his parents, and in that time they travelled around the world twice. When thirteen years old he entered Vermont Academy, Saxtons River (Vt.), and graduated from there 'our year later. Robinson was abroad on business (his twenty-third trip across the Atlantic) when the war broke out, and later he joined the British army and was sent to Belgium with the expedi-

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GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. Why They're Bought. "I can certainly say the Gin Pills have done a lot of good for me. Some four years ago I could not walk up stairs, my feet and ankles were so swollen, but I took three boxes of Gin Pills and the trouble has never returned. My mother, 82 years of age, is taking them and feels fine."

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Mercer Died Because He Inspected Alone; Heroic Story Not Told

London, June 21.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—General Mercer's death in action on June 2 is probably ascribable to his practice of making reconnaissance alone. He had taken shelter that morning in a battalion officers' quarters. When the bombardment was at its height, he left Captain Gooderson's aide, in the devious and started alone in the middle of the day in the direction of a maple grove in Armagh Wood. After this there is no authentic record of his movements, but it is believed that he was seen in a deers condition and quite dead, probably because he acted alone. It is believed that he was killed in Armagh Wood. When the fall story of the Hooge battle is told, it will be shown that Colonel Butler died in a heroic way, and also that a Montreal regiment in the same brigade, as well as another Montreal regiment, played splendid parts.

PREMIER MORRIS, OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON MISSION OVERSEAS

London, June 15.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Premier Morris, of Newfoundland, arrived in London tonight. He deferred any definite statement, but it is gathered that he will take up several matters of political and financial interest regarding the colony. Lady Morris was already staying in London. The Canadian trade commissioners reach Bordeaux today from Paris, where they had a busy time, both from a commercial and social point of view. A Fifth Highlander of Montreal, who is among the latest arrivals in Switzerland from German prison camps writes Mrs. Buckley Rivers, of the Canadian Red Cross, that it is now unnecessary to send parcels of food. He speaks in glowing terms of the kindness shown by the Swiss, which makes him feel as if he is dreaming after experiencing long months of German cruelty. Judging by the food served to soldiers and civilians, he thinks the Germans cannot hold out much longer.

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"YPRES" ENGRAVED ON SWORD MADE FROM SHELL SPLINTERS

Canadians Hold Dear the Memory of Salient Where Their Names Have Been Written High on Empire's Honor Roll—Members of 26th Heard From—Corp. Belding Tells of Recent Fighting.

That New Brunswick boys have distinguished themselves in the great European war is becoming more and more noticeable each and every day as fuller reports of the experience of the different battalions are received. In a recent report the splendid work of former Hopewell boy, William J. Robinson, who has been ten months at the front, is given, a resume of which is found herewith. An Apohaqui boy, who has been wounded on the fighting line, and who is now convalescent in England, says that although he has had many narrow escapes in the fighting around Ypres and has suffered great hardships, he is determined to stick to it to the finish. Corp. Wright Writes Home.

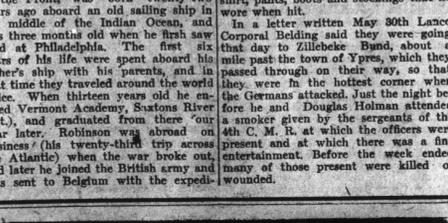
Apohaqui, June 20.—A letter dated June 8, was received on Monday last by Mrs. I. V. Wright, from her son, Corp. Wright, of the 26th, who has recovered from his wounds and is now back in the firing line. At the time of writing, Corp. Wright was in London, having been granted a furlough of a week, after being discharged from the hospital, in which time he recuperated before again taking up his duties in the trenches. He states that he has been at Ypres since April 1, and during that time he encountered many hardships and narrow escapes, but is still hopeful and anxious to see it to a finish. While in London Corp. Wright stayed at the Victoria Club, on Regent street, where only Canadians, Australians and other colonial troops are to be found, no English troops being quartered there. He speaks of having a very interesting time of meeting a number of his Canadian friends, among them being his cousin, Charles Burgess, of Fredericton, also Harold Kierstead and Clyde Corbett, of St. John. He visited Reginald Hickson, of Sussex, who is in hospital suffering from severe wounds, but who now is recovering very favorably. Accompanying the letter, Mrs. Wright also received a collection of views of the places of interest visited by the young soldier, and also a parcel containing a number of souvenirs which came from the front. Among them were two Belgian francs, gifts from his younger brothers, one of which was made of silver and Ypres engraved on it, the other a gun-metal ring with a raised crown of Ypres, and a finishing attachment of other trifles which are of interest because of their associations, were several bullets which had been discharged, and a few broken cartridges, a Belgian miller's hat worn by Robinson, and a picture of King Albert, an I. N. F. badge which had been torn from a Belgian soldier's coat, and a whistle which gave evidence of his whereabouts in the night before he was taken to the dressing station before Lance Corporal Belding arrived, and he was hit on June 2nd, and was out of the hospital on the 8th and 9th, it is clear that there are many gaps in the ranks of the Canadian brigade. That of June 2nd was one of the worst days of the war, with 700 casualties on the front held by the Canadians and the Germans used gas shells. The writer lost everything he possessed except the shirt, pants, boots and stockings that he wore when hit.

In a letter written May 30th Lance Corporal Belding said they were going that day to Zillebeke. Band about a mile past the town of Ypres, which they passed through on their way, so that they were in the hottest corner when the Germans attacked. The night before he and Douglas Holman attended a smoker given by the sergeants of the 4th C. M. B., at which the officers were present and at which there was an entertainment. Before the week ended many of those present were killed or wounded.

Two Podd Boys Escape. Mrs. Alice Podd, of No. 1 Portland street, received two cheery letters from both her boys yesterday, which conveyed the good news to anxious ones here that they had both passed through the recent heavy fighting without receiving a scratch. One letter was dated June 15, and the other the 8th. Her two sons are, George and Kenneth, both of whom have seen much fighting and their many friends will be glad to hear that they have so far escaped injury. Elmer Belding Writes of Battle. A letter from Lance Corporal Elmer A. Belding, written from Ward 6 of London Hospital, Epsom, Surrey, England, on June 6, says he is not suffering from gunshot wounds as officially reported, but from shrapnel wounds in left cheek, right arm, right leg and three places in the chest. He is doing splendidly, and his only fear was blood poisoning, but as he has been inoculated at the 3rd Canadian Casualty Clearing Station in France that fear was remote, and he expected soon to be out of the shell burst he was thrown about ten feet and was dazed and blind for a few seconds, but pulled himself together and was able to limp to a dressing station. Lance Corporal Belding wrote that he feared that very few of his old friends came through without being hit. There was a rumor that Roy Armstrong was hit, but he is still in the hospital. Tom Wilby of West St. John was wounded in the hand and is in the hospital at Epsom. Murray of the 26th was very severely wounded. Cecil Hicks of Sackville was very badly wounded by shrapnel and is in England. No fewer than 700 casualties were treated at the dressing station before Lance Corporal Belding arrived, and he was hit on June 2nd, and was out of the hospital on the 8th and 9th, it is clear that there are many gaps in the ranks of the Canadian brigade. That of June 2nd was one of the worst days of the war, with 700 casualties on the front held by the Canadians and the Germans used gas shells. The writer lost everything he possessed except the shirt, pants, boots and stockings that he wore when hit.

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Constipation— THE BANE OF OLD AGE is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath. Old age should be the most pleasant time of life. You can make it so by using Chamberlain's Tablets, and ensuring regularity and good digestion.



Woman's best friend. From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take Chamberlain's Stomach Tablets at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. This old, reliable remedy supplies the gentle, natural cleanser that a woman's delicate organism needs. Not harsh, but sure—not habit-forming, but Nature-forming. Try Chamberlain's Tablets today. All druggists 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto.

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# Men Stricken Down at Ypres Writing Home of Big Fight

## Maj. Alex McMillan Seriously Wounded, Capt. D. J. McKinney Killed

### Pte. Otto Logan Tells of One Canadian Battalion Cut to Pieces in Rush of German Reinforcements—W. J. Brennan, Reported "Missing," is in Hospital—Albert County Boy Pays Price—Mel. Vye, of Chatham Killed.

Tuesday, June 20. Supplementing the official notices of casualties which are bringing anxiety and sorrow, tempered by pride which comes from the sense of duty done and sacrifice for the right, to many New Brunswick homes, letters are beginning to arrive telling of the terrific engagements at Ypres beginning June 2 and lasting for several days.

Mrs. Otto Logan, of West St. John, yesterday received a card direct from the hospital to which her husband was officially reported admitted, in the recent big fighting, suffering from wounds. It conveyed the advice that her husband was suffering from shell shock and under the circumstances was doing well. Almost simultaneously with the receipt of the card she received a letter from the hospital written by her husband.

He related the terrible experience through which he had just passed. The letter was dated June 5. He said that the Canadians got word to charge and the Germans were completely overcome at the first onslaught. Having been reinforced the Germans came back strong and just simply cut the Canadians to pieces. In the battalion in which Pte. Logan was there were only about two or at the most three officers and about 200 men that were left. With the small number that remained they were successful in holding the Hun at bay. After a terrific fight they were forced to retreat, not without holding their own against the overwhelming odds. The order was then given to go if they could. At this time a shell burst near where Pte. Logan and two others were standing. The shell came with terrible suddenness and killed the two men standing alongside Pte. Logan, who managed to get out with his life.

He referred to the good treatment he was receiving in the hospital where he is at present. He was quite weak, but was not complaining as he was fortunate in having escaped with his life. Pte. Logan's friends will be delighted to hear that he has thus far escaped and that his confinement to the hospital suffering from shell shock is not serious enough to prevent him from telling his folks how he is.

### FRANK MACKENZIE THROUGH SAFELY.

A field service card, dated June 4, from the trenches in the Ypres salient, the land stained with heroic Canadian blood, was received yesterday from Private Frank P. MacKenzie, of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. His friends and those who have read his interesting letters in The Telegraph will be pleased to know that he is well. He promises a letter at the first opportunity.

### Pte. Brennan in Big Fight.

Pte. William J. Brennan, who was reported recently as missing in the big fight between the dates of June 2 and 4, is, according to his own words, in an hospital in France. A field card received by a friend of his in the city yesterday under the date of June 6, conveyed the welcome news that he was

### of a New Brunswick battalion, who has

been since February last suffering from shell shock and doing light duty in the convalescent hospitals in France, to the effect that he has been sent to a convalescent home in England and expects to remain there for some time. Major McMillan Wounded.

The news that Major Alexander McMillan was seriously wounded on June 17 and has been admitted to the hospital in Boulogne was received yesterday morning in a telegram from Ottawa by his mother. Major McMillan, who is in charge of the printing and publishing firm of J. & A. McMillan, volunteered his services soon after war was declared and received an appointment with a local battalion and his ability and devotion soon won promotion. Since arriving at the front he has done excellent work and the members of the battalion, in their letters to friends at home have spoken in the highest terms of him. He has been one of the most popular officers in the unit. His friends at home will regret deeply the news that he was seriously wounded, but it is hoped that the answer to a cable inquiring about his condition, which has been sent, will bring more cheerful news.

### Captain D. J. McKinney Killed.

Captain D. J. McKinney, formerly of St. John, was killed in action on June 15. The sad news, which was received yesterday morning by his half-brother, John A. Davidson of this city, will be learned with sincere regret by many friends here.

Captain McKinney was a son of the late William McKinney, and resided here until about twelve years ago. He was a member of the 3rd South African Contingent and on his return became a member of the permanent force as an instructor at Halifax, afterwards being transferred to London (Ont.), where he was at the time war was declared. He immediately offered his services and was given a commission in one of the first battalions of the first contingent and went overseas with them, serving through practically all the big engagements in which the Canadians took part. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Sergeant T. Boyle Killed. Another Northumberland county boy has made the supreme sacrifice, for he was killed in action on June 15. The sad news, which was received yesterday morning by his half-brother, John A. Davidson of this city, will be learned with sincere regret by many friends here.

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all right and came through the heavy fighting without a scratch." Gallant Soldier Falls.

### OUR SOLDIERS: HOME AND ABROAD

In a recent report from England it is stated that the No. 4 Overseas Siege Battery, which was formed some weeks ago under Major Barker, has been changed to the 18th Siege Battery there. It will be remembered that Major Barker took this men overseas with him, while 153 is the complement of an overseas siege battery. The extra men are reported to have been transferred to the corps brigade at another camp. The boys are making excellent progress in their drill and hope to be soon transferred to the firing line in France.

Why Yankees Join. Three Americans, college men, recently joined the 8th Pioneer Battalion at Montreal. When asked why they had joined one of the number said that this was a war of principles, right against wrong. He was weak in the stomach, and every true hearted American, he said, should join in the fight. He also said that when the United States was in the throes of a civil war over 50,000 Canadians enlisted under the banner of the North for liberty and this was the first opportunity that Americans had to help to repay the debt.

Second in Command. Many friends of Major C. I. Dunfield, who left here with the 26th Battalion, will be interested to learn that he is now second in command in the 40th Nova Scotia Training Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Vincent, now in England. Major Dunfield was at the front for some time with the 26th but was taken ill and sent to Burnmouth Hospital. After he became convalescent he was doing in the training battalion. School Doing Good Work.

It has been learned that the St. John detachment of the Royal School of Infantry now at Aldershot Camp is hard at work and has been taking up marching since arriving at the new quarters. The men have been equipped with the heavy equipment, including the packs, and have made some strenuous marches, but showed up well alongside of the Halifax boys and are making good progress. The detachment is commanded by Captain-Inspector Hill.

Colonel Powell's Brother Missing. Lieut.-Colonel Powell, G.S.O. of New Brunswick command, received word yesterday from Ottawa to the effect that his brother, Gunner Powell of the Ottawa battery in the first brigade was missing. He is in the thirtieth year of his age, and was wounded a year ago and has just returned to the firing line.

### Private Laidlaw Killed.

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BY, ST. JOHN LIFE FOR CAUSE

Who Had Several Wives Reported in Action

to Paid Penalty--George ... of Hampton, Among

Thursday June ... of his wife, 208 Charlotte street, yesterday ... of a New Brunswick battalion, had ...

and two small children, also one brother, ... He was very well known about the ...



PRIVATE FREEMAN J. McMANUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McManus, of Lakeside, who has been ...

mitted to No. 23 General Hospital at Etaples. Private Owens went overseas with the ...

Mr. William Cheek of Moncton has received a telegram from Ottawa announcing ...

RECENT APPOINTMENTS. In the latest issue of the Canada Gazette ...

to be honorary colonel of the 4th Canadian (Overseas) Pioneer Battalion ...

U. N. B. STUDENT ENLISTS. One recruit, A. B. Caldwell, 20, of Fredericton ...

"Pa, what are duty dances?" "Your own ... those you dance with your own ...

AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative wanted to ...

WANTED. WANTED-A dining room girl for ...

GIRLS WANTED. TO LEARN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES ...

BIRTHS. WILLIAMSON-On June 19, 1916, at ...

MARRIAGES. McGRATH-RODDEN-At St. Peter's ...

DEATHS. ELLIOTT-In this city, on the 17th ...

CARD OF THANKS. On the occasion of the death of ...

CHARTERS. Norwegian steamer, 17,000 quarters ...

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MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Monday, June 19.

Departed. Wednesday, June 21. Str. Governor Cobb, 1,530, Clark ...

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GUILTY OF MURDER. An eighty-four year old man named McPherson, charged with the murder of his ...

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. St. John County. George Riley et al. to Sarah M. wife of ...

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions ...

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co. Ltd., Manchester, England.

140TH, ST. JOHN "TIGERS" CLAIM  
LOVALIST CITY AS THEIR HOME

Out of Total Establishment, 21 Officers  
and 348 N. C. O.'s and Men Hail  
from St. John

Four of Leading Officers Have Seen Service on  
Western Front—Chance to Say Farewell  
on Tuesday Morning—Our Own Boys.

Although several battalions have left this city since the war began, to be the 140th Battalion, perhaps no other overseas battalion has more right to such a claim as the 140th Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Beer, which has no less than twenty-one officers and 348 non-commissioned officers and men who claim St. John as their home. This battalion, known as the "St. John Tigers" is one of the best trained and disciplined units of the overseas forces at the present time in Canada and that it will make a name for itself when it goes to the firing line may be generally accepted owing to its splendid record while in training.

Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Beer, who is in command of the battalion, has had no less than twenty-two years experience in the Canadian militia and served through some of the most severe fighting on the western front with the Strathcona Horse and carried out his duties with excellent ability.

Colonel Beer is a native of Prince Edward Island, the "Garden of the Gulf," and has resided in Charlottetown for many years. He was second in command of the Prince Edward Island Light Horse during the outbreak of the war. When the call came he joined the staff of the Lord Strathcona Horse, going over to England with the first contingent. During his activities in the militia, Colonel Beer came to be well known to maritime province riflemen, having on several occasions been a member of the maritime rifle team at the D. R. A. shoots at Ottawa.

Colonel Beer was through Festenberg, Givenchy, Messines and Ypres and did not receive a single scratch, although in the thick of the fighting.

LIBUT-COL. BEER A POPULAR OFFICER.

Out of the Strathcona Horse has come two brigades—generals, four lieutenants-colonels and two staff captains, Colonel Beer being one of the men who got a battalion of his own after his excellent work on the firing line. He is beloved by his men who recognize in him a leader of wonderful ability. He is the type of man who gets out among his boys often; he can enter a baseball game and play first base with the best of them; he can enter into any of their sports, which he often does and thus he wins their respect and admiration.

On Thursday morning the people of this city will be given an opportunity to say farewell to the St. John Tigers, under Colonel Beer's command, who will go forth as representatives of this city and help the allied forces in their struggle against German leaders.

All the sentiment of the battalion is directed towards St. John and every man feels that he will do his utmost to uphold the honor and fame of former St. John men who have done their "bit" in the cause of humanity.

Four of the staff officers have seen service on the western front—Lieut.-Colonel Beer, of the Strathcona Horse, already mentioned; Captain Ring, who will be junior major and who was a former brigade staff captain on the western front; Major Carter, late of the Fighting 26th, and Lieut. Grimmer, of the 6th C. M. R., who is machine gun officer of the battalion.

Major Carter is a general favorite with the men. He is known as "Nick" Carter, and if he succeeds in hunting down Germans as well as the famed Nick Carter of fiction, then he will do his work well. The boys of the 140th do not make a practice of reading Nick Carter, but they listen to the lectures of a Nick Carter of their own and find in him an officer whose example bears emulation.

St. John Officers.  
The St. John officers of the 140th O. S. Battalion are as follows: Major H. P. Kelly, formerly commanding officer of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, second in command; Capt. G. H. Lounsbury, adjutant; Lieut. J. B. Patchell, assistant adjutant; Capt. Donald J. Pennington, battalion medical officer; Capt. J. E. Harper, paymaster; Major D. Hallett Fairclough, quartermaster; Capt. M. E. Conroy, chaplain; Capt. W. W. Newman, second in command of a company; Capt. D. S. Bell, second in command of B company; Capt. W. H. Todd, second in command of C company; Lieut. J. B. Young, commanding D company; Lieut. A. W. Thorne, W. C. McInley, J. F. Manning, F. A. Courtenay, C. P. Grant, G. G. Dowling, W. W. Newman, E. J. Cronin, C. T. Baker and E. S. Roxborough.

The N. C. O.'s of the 140th Battalion who belong to the city of St. John number twenty-eight sergeants, eight corporals and fifteen lance-corporals, a total of fifty-one N. C. O.'s in all. They are as follows: Lance-Corp. Geo. W. Adams, Lance-Corp. R. G. Ackley, Corp. J. W. Betts, Sergeants: Capt. W. J. St. John, Capt. W. J. Brown, Sergt. Henry Cannon, Sergt. B. W. Carvell, Lance-Corp. A. Caton, Sergt. Arnold Cave, Lance-Corp. W. Hanley, G. M. S. Collins, Sergt. C. J. Collette, Co. Sergt. Major W. A. Dale, Lance-Corp. J. H. Darrah, Lance-Corp. F. A. Deveney, Corp. C. J. Gorman, Sergt. D. A. Hickey, Lance-Corp. J. B. Hall, Corp. H. M. Jamieson, Sergt. D. H. Keleher, Corp. Myer Levine, Corp. Lawrence S. Lincoln, Acting Sergt. M. M. Meldon, Lance-Corp. L. L. Murray, Lance-Corp. J. McAleer, Sergt. H. A. McGinley, Lance-Corp. Herbert McIntyre, Sergt. G. F. McLeod, Corp. D. McLennan, Sergt. H. M. Nicoll, Sergt. H. J. L. Quinn, Corp. George Ralph, Sergt. Frank Record, Q. M. S. Arthur Searles, Robert Cassin, Sergt. G. H. A. Scovill, Sergt. W. S. Shaw, Lance-Corp. Arthur Sheehan, Lance-Corp. H. J. Simpson, Corp. William Somers, Sergt. D. W. Stewart, F. W. Starr, Q. M. S. W. F. Stevens, Acting Sergt. A. D. Tren, Sergt. T. Tremain, Sergt. Bernard Tusting, Sergt. L. M. Verrill, Sergt. G. H. Williams and Lance-Corp. H. Williams.

St. John Men.  
The St. John men in the 140th Battalion are: E. Adams, E. Adams, Geo. R. Adams, D. McD. Akerley, F. G. Allen, Hugh Andrews, L. W. Andrews, J. F. Beckwith, O. F. Beckwith, Thos. Beech, Robert Beer, Charles Bonley, A. E. Bell, J. D. Billings, Frank Blackall, N. L. Blakney, J. W. Boyd, L. P. Breen, Alfred Brindle, Norman Brindle, R. O. Brittain, H. Brown, E. A. Brown, E. E. Brown, Robert Buchanan, G. M. Buckley, John Burke, J. C. Cady, H. S. Cairns, L. D. Callahan, F. deF. Campbell, Andrew Carrick, Robert Cassin, Harold Carter, W. E. Case, C. E. Casely, W. J. Case, John Chesworth, W. A. Chisholm, S. M. Chittick, H. A. Down, A. H. Clark, Lewis Clark, William Clayton, V. J. Cobhan, W. W. Cobhan, F. G. Cobhan, W. H. Collins, F. L. Colquhoun, L. B. Connell, R. J. Connell, C. A. Conway, Archibald Corp., Hanter Corp., John Cresswell, Ernest Crewe, John Cunningham, E. W. Craft, C. T. Currie, L. A. Cyr, Thos. Dagg, Thos. Dale, W. L. Daley, E. A. Day, Thos. Dean, Herbert M. Dean, Patrick Dever, W. H. Dixon, W. J. Dixon, Arthur Dobson, C. K. Donoran, J. H. Donnelly, Frank Doucet, George

WEDDINGS

Sweetman-Phillips.

Tuesday, June 20.  
St. Peter's church was the scene of a very pretty wedding at six o'clock this morning when the Rev. Rev. P. Costello, C.S.S.R., united in marriage Mary Beatrice Phillips, one of the most popular young ladies of the North End, and Robert Sweetman of Toronto. The bride was prettily attired in a suit of military blue shantung silk with large leghorn hat and carried a bouquet of blue roses. She was attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Rose, who was daintily gowned in pink tulle over a green crepe, with hat of corresponding shades, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Louis Phillips. The groom was attended by Thomas J. Duric, cousin of the bride.

After the ceremony all drove to the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ellen A. Sweetman of Beverly, Mass., after which they will proceed to Toronto, where they will reside. The bride traveled in a motor which was decorated with blue and white ribbons and black tulle silk with rose and white floral and appropriate gifts received testified to the popularity of the newly married pair, who carry with them the best wishes of a host of friends in this and elsewhere.

Rawling-Leland.

Miss Ethel M. Leland, formerly of Mascarene, N.B., and Captain Robert C. Rawling, formerly of the 10th Battalion, were united in marriage in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, June 14, at 8 o'clock p.m., by Rev. Herbert Hand, assistant pastor.

The bride has been one of Boston's efficient nurses for several years; she is a graduate of the Ochsling, N.Y., Hospital for general nursing and of the General Memorial Hospital of New York city, where she took a post graduate course for surgical work.

The bridegroom, who is a well-known and popular local resident, is now in Boston in his ship, "Stanley M. Seaman" with a cargo from a port in the West Indies.

After their honeymoon, Mrs. Rawling will accompany her husband on a trip to sea and on their return will make their home in Clements, N.S.

Cobham-Clark.

Wednesday, June 21.  
Pte. Walter Cobham of the 140th Battalion, son of Walter Cobham of this city, was united in marriage to Susan Josephine Clarke yesterday at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Denison at the home of G. A. McLeod, 76 St. James street, West End. Gideon Clarke supported the groom and Miss Jessie McLeod was bridesmaid.

Ryder-Ryder.

Wednesday, June 21.  
Last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ryder, of 96 Adelaide street, with Rev. Dr. Hutchison officiating, Sergeant Arthur Pennington, of the 140th Battalion, was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Ryder. The pair were unattended. The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of blue and green and was popular N. C. O. of the 140th Battalion and is favorably known.

Guffill-Boyl.

Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Methodist church, Rev. J. D. Dunham, F. W. Dwyer, George E. De French, C. W. English, P. J. Ellison, E. H. Gibson, G. A. Estey, A. J. Everett, J. A. Ewart, S. L. Ewart, Frederick Parren, Robert Fenton, J. G. J. Foley, W. C. Foster, W. P. Fraser, W. A. Fraser, F. E. Freese, S. L. Freese, E. F. Fulton, Stephen Galbraith, A. P. Galbraith, E. G. Galbraith, J. J. Goldie, Raymond Grant, Thomas Grant, W. S. Grey, Gerald Grey, G. W. Gregory, F. P. Griffin, H. J. Gunn, A. D. Hall, F. M. Hann, H. H. Hampton, H. E. Hanlon, Robert Hannaford, R. E. Hatfield, J. B. Hayes, A. W. Hedger, J. H. Hele, H. H. Hickman, James Higgins, William Hodg, G. K. Holder, P. S. H. Holmes, W. J. Holmes, W. B. Horsman, P. G. Howarth, Charles E. Hughes, C. R. Hughes, J. K. Hunter, W. J. Jenkins, William Jennings, J. J. Jesso, W. R. Lewis, W. R. Johnston, F. A. Johnston, G. H. Jones, Thos. Jones, Nicka Kacovak, Timothy Keleher, L. L. Kennedy, J. B. Kennedy, M. G. Killon, J. E. King, G. W. Kirk, George Kirwin, W. J. Knox, G. L. Lamereaux, E. C. Langbein, J. J. Lavigne, J. W. Lawrence, G. D. Lawson, G. S. Lawson, William P. Lawton, J. H. Leary, W. C. Leary, Daurie Lekovak, F. O. Lewis, Daniel E. Littlejohn, Charles E. Livingston, J. Cecil Livingston, W. T. Lockhart, John K. Long, Herbert Lobb, T. J. LeRogue, W. J. Mabey, Charles R. Mabey, Mike Mackinnon, Nelson Mann, E. E. Marcell, T. Marshall, William Marshall, J. J. Meehan, J. F. Miller, James A. Miller, Harry R. Moffatt, John E. Moore, Pring W. A. Furdy, William P. Moore, D. Mowery, W. O. Mungahan, G. D. Nichols, Thomas McCann, Frank McCausland, F. A. McChaskey, H. A. McCosmack, James McDonald, E. J. McDougall, W. F. McDonald, Frank McDougall, John E. McGinley, Frank McGinley, H. E. McGorty, A. J. McGrath, Lawrence McGuinness, H. McKenna, W. C. McKel, L. J. McKinnon, H. E. McKnight, M. A. McLaren, C. T. McLaster, W. A. McManus, J. W. McLaughlin, W. C. McMaster, J. S. McMaster, J. P. McKelvey, Batt Nichols, C. G. Nichols, Henry Nicholson, John S. Nicholson, R. M. Northrup, S. B. Northrup, C. P. O'Dell, G. B. O'Dell, M. S. Ishome, Patrick O'Brien, T. F. Palmer, A. A. Parks, Charles Parlee, R. J. Phillips, H. C. Pitt, S. C. Pitt, R. H. Pollock, M. P. Powers, James Preston, F. D. Pring, W. A. Furdy, William P. Pring, F. Robson, Louis Rogers, John Ross, Watson Sabean, Leander Sabean, E. H. Scott, W. E. Scott, W. W. Sears, E. W. Shaw, William Short, Arthur D. Smith, Ford Smith, J. T. Smith, Corp. William Somers, H. G. Spearman, A. S. Spicer, R. C. Sprague, William J. Stack, J. A. Stackhouse, David Stewart, E. G. Stewart, C. G. Thomas, E. I. Thomas, H. P. Thompson, T. V. Thorne, Herbert Tonge, Charles Upham, C. J. Upham, W. H. Vaughan, Sergt. L. M. Verrill, J. P. Walsh, Frank Walsh, D. H. Walsh, W. P. C. A. Warren, Edward Wearing, John Wellman, Harry White, Domes White, Chester G. Whittaker, Arthur Wilcox, F. W. Wilson, Alfred H. Williams, A. F. Wilson, Frank Wood, J. B. Wood, J. J. Young.

Millionaire's Sport.

Fresh eggs and real honey  
Possess a diet of clean  
If I had rubs of money  
I'd operate a farm.  
—Kansas City Journal.

family will remember the young lady when the family resided in this province.

Buchanna-Sears.

Hillboro, June 21.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sears, Edgemoor, on Tuesday, June 20, at 11 o'clock a.m. when Miss Maud Sears was united in marriage to Harold D. Buchanna, of Moncton, provincial manager of the Merchants' Casualty Insurance Company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ritchie Elliott, pastor of the Valley Baptist church, under a beautiful and artistically arranged canopy. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, and entered the parlor while the hymn "O Perfect Love" was being sung. She was dressed in a gown of yellow silk and chiffon, with a large corsage of white and pink flowers. The groom was dressed in a suit of blue and white, with a white boutonniere. The ceremony was attended by a large number of friends, and a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom will reside in Hillboro.

Following the ceremony luncheon was served at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom left by auto for Moncton to take the train for Boston. Returning, they will visit the Annapolis Valley, via Yarmouth, after which they will return to Hillboro. The bride is a daughter of Copenhagen blue with hat of corresponding shades. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl necklace and diamond earrings, set in gold, and to the flower girl, pearl beads.

Cunningham-McDonald.

Thursday, June 22.  
A quiet and pretty wedding took place yesterday morning at 11:15 o'clock in St. Peter's church when Miss Annie McDonald was united in marriage to Chas. Cunningham of the Imperial Tobacco Company. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Denison. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of blue and white, with a white corsage. The groom was dressed in a suit of blue and white. The ceremony was attended by a large number of friends, and a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom will reside in St. John.

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Ryan-Ramsay.

Thursday, June 22.  
A wedding of much interest was celebrated yesterday morning in Holy Trinity church by Very Rev. J. Walsh, V. G., united in marriage Miss Annie Ramsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hodges, of Coburg Street Christian church. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of blue and white, with a white corsage. The groom was dressed in a suit of blue and white. The ceremony was attended by a large number of friends, and a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom will reside in St. John.

After their honeymoon, Mrs. Ramsay will accompany her husband on a trip to sea and on their return will make their home in Clements, N.S.

Cobham-Clark.

Wednesday, June 21.  
Pte. Walter Cobham of the 140th Battalion, son of Walter Cobham of this city, was united in marriage to Susan Josephine Clarke yesterday at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Denison at the home of G. A. McLeod, 76 St. James street, West End. Gideon Clarke supported the groom and Miss Jessie McLeod was bridesmaid.

Ryder-Ryder.

Wednesday, June 21.  
Last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ryder, of 96 Adelaide street, with Rev. Dr. Hutchison officiating, Sergeant Arthur Pennington, of the 140th Battalion, was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Ryder. The pair were unattended. The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of blue and green and was popular N. C. O. of the 140th Battalion and is favorably known.

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Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Methodist church, Rev. J. D. Dunham, F. W. Dwyer, George E. De French, C. W. English, P. J. Ellison, E. H. Gibson, G. A. Estey, A. J. Everett, J. A. Ewart, S. L. Ewart, Frederick Parren, Robert Fenton, J. G. J. Foley, W. C. Foster, W. P. Fraser, W. A. Fraser, F. E. Freese, S. L. Freese, E. F. Fulton, Stephen Galbraith, A. P. Galbraith, E. G. Galbraith, J. J. Goldie, Raymond Grant, Thomas Grant, W. S. Grey, Gerald Grey, G. W. Gregory, F. P. Griffin, H. J. Gunn, A. D. Hall, F. M. Hann, H. H. Hampton, H. E. Hanlon, Robert Hannaford, R. E. Hatfield, J. B. Hayes, A. W. Hedger, J. H. Hele, H. H. Hickman, James Higgins, William Hodg, G. K. Holder, P. S. H. Holmes, W. J. Holmes, W. B. Horsman, P. G. Howarth, Charles E. Hughes, C. R. Hughes, J. K. Hunter, W. J. Jenkins, William Jennings, J. J. Jesso, W. R. Lewis, W. R. Johnston, F. A. Johnston, G. H. Jones, Thos. Jones, Nicka Kacovak, Timothy Keleher, L. L. Kennedy, J. B. Kennedy, M. G. Killon, J. E. King, G. W. Kirk, George Kirwin, W. J. Knox, G. L. Lamereaux, E. C. Langbein, J. J. Lavigne, J. W. Lawrence, G. D. Lawson, G. S. Lawson, William P. Lawton, J. H. Leary, W. C. Leary, Daurie Lekovak, F. O. Lewis, Daniel E. Littlejohn, Charles E. Livingston, J. Cecil Livingston, W. T. Lockhart, John K. Long, Herbert Lobb, T. J. LeRogue, W. J. Mabey, Charles R. Mabey, Mike Mackinnon, Nelson Mann, E. E. Marcell, T. Marshall, William Marshall, J. J. Meehan, J. F. Miller, James A. Miller, Harry R. Moffatt, John E. Moore, Pring W. A. Furdy, William P. Moore, D. Mowery, W. O. Mungahan, G. D. Nichols, Thomas McCann, Frank McCausland, F. A. McChaskey, H. A. McCosmack, James McDonald, E. J. McDougall, W. F. McDonald, Frank McDougall, John E. McGinley, Frank McGinley, H. E. McGorty, A. J. McGrath, Lawrence McGuinness, H. McKenna, W. C. McKel, L. J. McKinnon, H. E. McKnight, M. A. McLaren, C. T. McLaster, W. A. McManus, J. W. McLaughlin, W. C. McMaster, J. S. McMaster, J. P. McKelvey, Batt Nichols, C. G. Nichols, Henry Nicholson, John S. Nicholson, R. M. Northrup, S. B. Northrup, C. P. O'Dell, G. B. O'Dell, M. S. Ishome, Patrick O'Brien, T. F. Palmer, A. A. Parks, Charles Parlee, R. J. Phillips, H. C. Pitt, S. C. Pitt, R. H. Pollock, M. P. Powers, James Preston, F. D. Pring, W. A. Furdy, William P. Pring, F. Robson, Louis Rogers, John Ross, Watson Sabean, Leander Sabean, E. H. Scott, W. E. Scott, W. W. Sears, E. W. Shaw, William Short, Arthur D. Smith, Ford Smith, J. T. Smith, Corp. William Somers, H. G. Spearman, A. S. Spicer, R. C. Sprague, William J. Stack, J. A. Stackhouse, David Stewart, E. G. Stewart, C. G. Thomas, E. I. Thomas, H. P. Thompson, T. V. Thorne, Herbert Tonge, Charles Upham, C. J. Upham, W. H. Vaughan, Sergt. L. M. Verrill, J. P. Walsh, Frank Walsh, D. H. Walsh, W. P. C. A. Warren, Edward Wearing, John Wellman, Harry White, Domes White, Chester G. Whittaker, Arthur Wilcox, F. W. Wilson, Alfred H. Williams, A. F. Wilson, Frank Wood, J. B. Wood, J. J. Young.

Millionaire's Sport.

Fresh eggs and real honey  
Possess a diet of clean  
If I had rubs of money  
I'd operate a farm.  
—Kansas City Journal.

groom's present to the bride was a gold pendant and chain, and to the best man a silver pin.

Follett-Pyne.

Thursday, June 22.  
The wedding of J. A. Follett, of Newfoundland, to Miss Edna Harriet Pyne, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pyne of this city, was solemnized at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Methodist Baptist church, Rev. F. P. Denison officiating. The bride, who was gowned in white embroidered voile, was attended by her sister, Miss Grace Pyne. S. L. Rose acted as groomsmen.

Fanjoy-Walker.

The wedding of Clarence Frank Fanjoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Fanjoy, to Miss Phoebe Belle Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walker, of 92 Kennedy street, took place at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. John Hardwick, corner Cedar and Main streets, Mr. Hardwick being the officiating clergyman. The bride is a popular member of St. Matthew's church. The wedding was a quiet one on account of the recent report that her brother had been seriously wounded at the front.

Steen-Scott.

Thursday, June 22.  
A pretty wedding was solemnized last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, of 100 Adelaide street, when Miss Wilhelmina Scott was united in marriage to James T. Steen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Hutchison in the presence of about thirty guests. The bride was dressed in a gown of Copenhagen blue with hat of corresponding shades. The groom's present to the bride was a pearl necklace and diamond earrings, set in gold, and to the flower girl, pearl beads.

Lawton-Thompson.

Thursday, June 22.  
The wedding of Miss Edna Francis Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, to Herbert C. Lawton, of this city, was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 210 Paradise Row, Rev. Gordon Dickie officiating.

Steen-Scott.

Thursday, June 22.  
James T. Steen, of this city, and Miss Wilhelmina Scott were united in marriage last evening by Rev. Dr. Hutchison at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, of 100 Adelaide street. They will reside in the city.

Mathews-Cameron.

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Austin-Fowler.

The wedding of Elmer E. Austin to Miss Estella B. Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fowler, of 100 Adelaide street, was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 100 Adelaide street, by Rev. Mr. Denison. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of blue and white, with a white corsage. The groom was dressed in a suit of blue and white. The ceremony was attended by a large number of friends, and a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom will reside in St. John.

Typical.

In St. Luke's church, Woodstock, on Saturday evening, Miss Imogene Jonah, daughter of Judge Jonah, of St. John, N.S., became the bride of Sgt. Major John Tye of "D" Company, 104th Battalion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Denison. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of blue and white, with a white corsage. The groom was dressed in a suit of blue and white. The ceremony was attended by a large number of friends, and a reception was given at the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom will reside in St. John.

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OBITUARY

George Alcorn.

The death of George Alcorn occurred at his late home in Hebron, Albert county, on Wednesday, June 7, at the age of eighty-two years, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was of kindly disposition and well liked by all who knew him. Although in the eighties he had the appearance of a man of sixty years. He was a very intelligent talker and had a good memory. He leaves to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father, a widow, formerly Elizabeth Alcorn, daughter of the late Andrew Alcorn; one daughter, Mrs. A. W. Stevens, of Portland (Me.); two sons, Andrew and Everett, of Hebron; two grandsons, besides a large number of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Nellie Humphrey.

In Hampton, Kings Co., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Nellie Humphrey passed away. She was the widow of Frank Humphrey, member of the business firm of J. M. Humphrey & Co., St. John, who died in 1906. Mrs. Humphrey, who had been ill for several months, had a large number of friends throughout the province as well as in Hampton, who will deeply regret to hear of her death. She was an active member of the Methodist church, of whose choir she was a valued member and she also took great interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, especially of the Hampton Consolidated School, to which for many years she had given a bronze medal for mathematics. She is survived by her daughter, Miss Ruth and two sons, Douglas and John, all residing at home; also her father, T. A. Peters of Hampton and Mrs. Frank T. Murr of Bloomfield, Kings county, and one brother, Major L. W. Peters of the 113th Battalion, St. John.

John McConroy.

Wednesday, June 21.  
The death occurred yesterday of a lingering illness