

CITY OF SOISSONS TAKEN BY ALLIES!

The St. John Standard

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TWENTY PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1918.

UNSETTLED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOE IN FULL RETREAT!

ARMY OF GERMANY RETIRING RAPIDLY, BURNING VILLAGES

**Harrassed By Constant Pressure of Allied Forces
Enemy Is In Full Retreat Towards Vast Pla-
teau Southeast of Soissons — French, British
and Americans Advance Ten Miles or More
Through Villages Mercilessly Set on Fire.**

**Long Before Daylight Entire Sky Lighted Up By
Reflection of the Flames, While Allies Contin-
ued in Active Pursuit of Fleeing Foe — Allies
Capture Numerous Important Points.**

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.
(By Wilbur S. Forrest).

General Field Headquarters With the French Armies,
Aug. 2.—Harrassed by the constant pressure of the Allied
forces, the enemy today is again retreating towards the vast
plateau southeast of Soissons, which with the communica-
tion centre, Braisne, on the heights, and Fismes in the val-
ley at the foot of the plateau will give him a more advan-
tageous position.

With the American troops on both wings and the
Franco-British troops in the centre, the Allied soldiers advan-
ced today through the villages which the enemy is mer-
cilessly leaving in flames in his wake.

Long before daylight the entire sky was lighted by the
reflection of the flames, while the Allies continued in active
pursuit of the fleeing foe.

Important Conquest.

The conquest by the Allies of the
wooded ridge north of the village of
Grand Ronoy, having an average alti-
tude of from 100 to 200 yards, was the
turning point of the battle.

On Wednesday the enemy fought
desperately to retain these heights
which were defended by massed artil-
lery in the rear and thousands of ma-
chine guns. These he lost and today's
retreat is the result.

Just under these heights on Tuesday
1 experienced the enemy's raking ar-
tillery which was active over the en-
tire lower country, indicating his ar-
dent desire to retain the heights.

This afternoon, the Allies occupied
Hortennes Tass and the woods to the

southward, the village of Coueremere
and after a short clash, North Happony
and Miday.
South of Oureq the Allied lines
pressed apart the thickets north of
Goussancourt, on the Coulanges road,
and the Vexilly Woods. Here the en-
emy's resistance was feeble. On the en-
emy's side of the battlefield the Ger-
mans finally took refuge in the wooded
heights southwest of Rheims.

This afternoon the French captur-
ed Soissons and Ville-en-Tardenois,
and the infantry is within 500 yards
of Villers Agon. The woods, 1,500
yards east of Romigny, are occupied
by the Allies and is the village of For-
ty. The Allies advance was general
until nightfall.

Whimpering William Issues Proclamation

**Blasphemously Refers To "The Divine Hand" and
"Task Before Which Providence Has Placed
Us"—Germany Sorely in Need of Peace Will
Continue To Fight.**

Amsterdam, Aug. 2.—In a proclama-
tion issued to the German people, Em-
peror William says:

"Four years of hard struggle have
passed, full of eternally memorable
deeds. An example has been given for
all time of what a people can do that
stands in the field for a most just
cause and for the maintenance of its
existence."

"Graciously revering the Divine
Hand which has been graciously ex-
tended over Germany, we may proudly
say we were not found unworthy in
the tremendous task before which
Providence placed us."

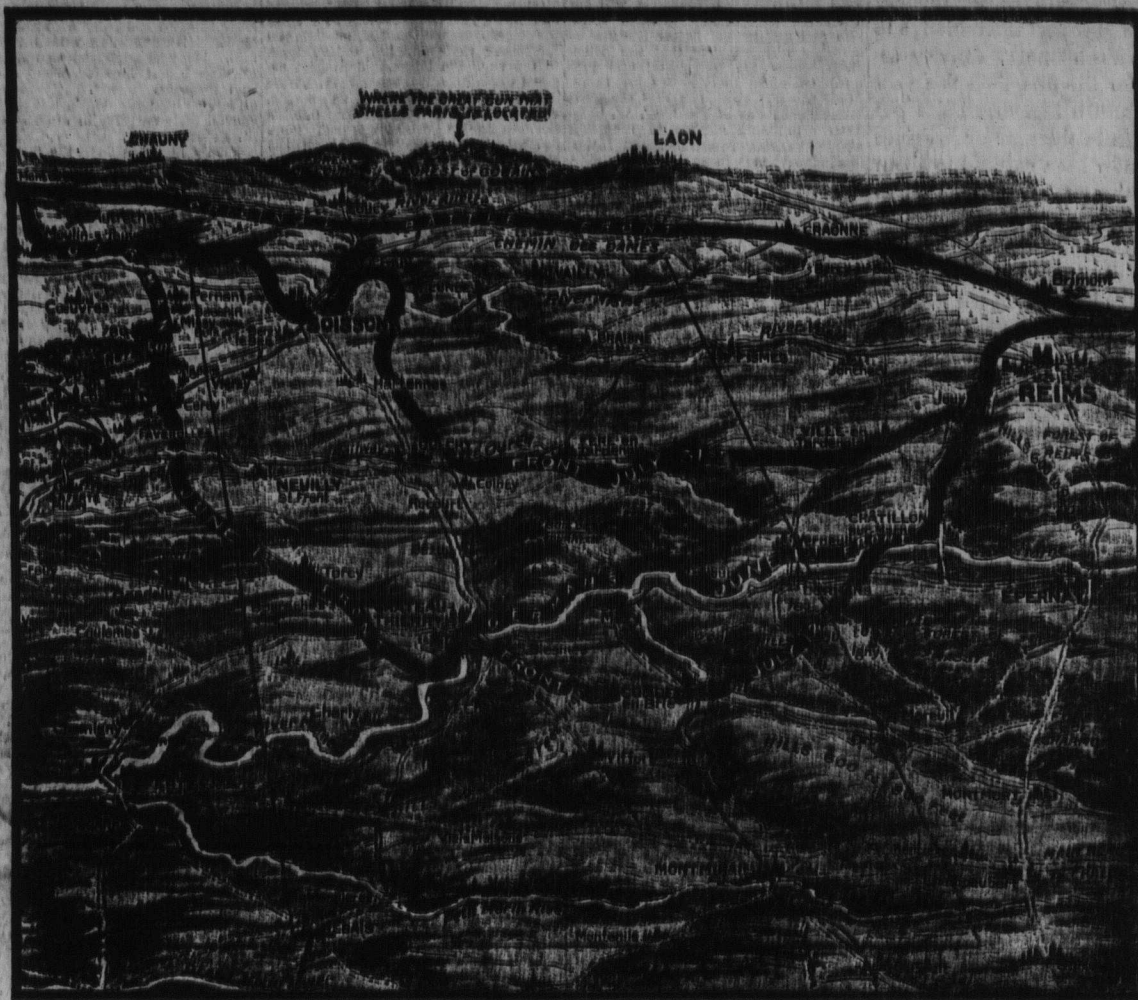
"If in the struggle our nation was
given leaders capable of the highest
achievements, it has been given by
God that it has deserved to have

such leaders. How could the army
front have performed its tremendous
deeds if the entire labor at home had
not been carried to the highest mea-
sure of personal performance?"

Spared No Home.

"Wide gaps have been torn in our
families, and the suffering of this ter-
rible war has opened no German home.
Those who, as boys in their first en-
thusiasm, saw the first troops depart,
stand, themselves, today beside their
fathers and brothers as warriors at the
front."

"Sacred duty commands that every-
thing be done that this precious blood
does not flow in vain. Nothing has
been neglected by us to restore peace
to the devastated world. The voice of



THE BATTLEFRONT BEFORE THE LATEST GERMAN RETREAT.

GERMANS ABANDON ALL OF VALUABLE CHADUN HEIGHTS

With the French Army in France,
Aug. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—
The Germans are in retreat on all sides
of the salient between the Aisne
and the Marne. On the west the French
and British troops, continuing their
push of Thursday, have reached the
valley of the Crise, a little river which
joins the Aisne at Soissons.
The Germans therefore have aban-
doned the whole of the Chadun Plateau,
between the Couvere and Crise
Valley.

WANTS NEXT VICTORY LOAN BONDS TAXED

President Dickinson of Finan-
cial Times, Montreal, Op-
poses Tax-Free Issue.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—In an editorial
under the caption "Patriotism via tax
exemption," T. Kelly Dickinson, pres-
ident of the Financial Times, will to-
morrow voice a strong protest against
the issuing of tax-exempt bonds by the
Dominion of Canada, in connection
with the forthcoming Victory loan.

DOWLING MUST DIE

London, Aug. 2.—Lance Corporal
Joseph Dowling of the Connaught
Rangers, who was landed on the coast
of Ireland from a German submarine
three months ago, was pronounced
guilty today and sentenced to death.

Over the battle front the Allies by
quick and forcible methods of on-
slaught have deeply indented the Ger-
man defence line for splendid gains,
which seemingly foreshadow the ne-
cessity of the eventual retirement of
the forces of the German Crown Prince
to more tenable grounds in the north.

Allied Guns Dominate.

The plains behind the northwestern
portion of the battle front now are
entirely dominated by the Allied in-
fantry and the French and Ameri-
cans have negotiated almost all of
the hill and forest country and are ap-
proaching precipitantly toward the Pi-
nary railway, while on the east the
British and French are almost astride
the Rheims-Soissons railway and have
their guns now so placed that the en-
emy is sure to be sorely tried as he
endeavors to press back and gain a

haven of refuge along the Vesle River.
Just how far the retreat of the Ger-
mans will go cannot at present be
forecast, but with the southern line
swinging northward in conjunction
with that on the east toward the Vesle,
and with the French, dominating the
Aisne eastward from Soissons, it is not
improbable that the Germans may be
compelled to take refuge north of the
Aisne.

Many Towns Captured

Numerous towns and hamlets have
been captured by the Allied troops
during the latest fighting, and at some
points they have advanced from two
to three miles. South of Soissons the
entire Crise River has been forded by
the Allied troops. Northeast of Pere-
en-Tardenois the Allied line has been
pushed well to the west of the region
of Grand Ronoy and the town of Su-
poney has been taken. In the center
the Nesles Wood is being swept clean
of Germans by the French cavalry and
American and French troops are press-
ing the Germans hard north of Sergy
and the hamlet of Nesles.

Near Gates of Rheims

Farther eastward almost to the gates
of Rheims, combined forces of Brit-
ish and French everywhere are sorely
harrassing the enemy. In this latter
region's addition to Thillois, the vil-
lage of Ville-en-Tardenois is in Allied

hands and the French now are on the
heels of the Germans two and a half
miles north of the Dormans-Rheims
high road over a front of nearly four
miles.

Altogether, viewed from the war
map, the situation for the Allied
troops at present is a most promising
one for complete success in rigging the
Soissons-Rheims salient entirely
of the enemy.

Huns Lack Stamina.

Throughout the later phases of the
battle the Germans have not shown
their stamina of previous days, and at
some points the Allied troops, particu-
larly the Americans, were able to make
their way into German positions with
virtually no opposition being imposed.

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SOLDIERS MAKE UNION MAN KISS THE FLAG

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 2.—Upward
of 200 returned soldiers paid an an-
nounced visit to the labor temple
this afternoon, broke down some in-
side doors, secured entrance to the
offices and threw books and records in
the street. V. R. Mingley, a promi-
nent workman, was taken into the
street and secured his freedom after
he had kissed the Union Jack. The
soldiers protesting against the 24
hour strike called on account of the
killing of Goodwin, alleged draft
evader.

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N. S. MAN KILLED

Relatives at River Hobart have re-
ceived word of the death in Bridge-
water, Mass., of Clifford M. Green-
field, formerly of the Nova Scotia vil-
lage. Greenfield was instantly killed
while testing a new gasoline engine in
a factory. A long duster he was
wearing became entangled in the fly
wheel and he was badly mangled. He
leaves a wife, daughter and a mother.
Mrs. John Greenfield, of River Hobart.

NORWEGIAN BRIG SUNK

London, Aug. 2.—The Norwegian
brig Althea of Arendal was sunk off
the coast of Norway on Wednesday
by a German submarine. The crew was
saved.

FRENCH ARMY ENTERS CITY OF SOISSONS

**Germans Compelled To Re-
treat Along the Entire Sois-
sons-Rheims Line.**

IMPORTANT POSITIONS ARE RELINQUISHED

**The French Cross the Crise
River Along the Whole
of Its Front.**

VILLE-EN-TARDENOIS IN HANDS OF ALLIES

**French Army in Centre Is Pro-
gressing Widely North of
Oureq.**

Paris, Aug. 2.—French troops have
entered Soissons, according to the
French official communication issued
this evening.

Over the entire line between Sois-
sons and the vicinity of Rheims the
Germans have been compelled to give
up important positions and retreat
precipitately, the communication adds.
The Crise River has been crossed
along the whole of its front, further
progress has been made in the center
of the fighting line and on the east
the Allied line has been pushed more
than three miles north of the Dor-
mans-Rheims Road.

The text of the communication fol-
lows:

"Attacks conducted during the past
two days by our troops, and Allied
units on the front north of the Marne
have obtained full success, the Ger-
mans having been pushed back over
all the line and forced to abandon
the positions of resistance they had
chosen between Pere-en-Tardenois
and Ville-en-Tardenois and to retreat
precipitately.

Troops Enter City.

"On our left our troops have enter-
ed Soissons.
"More to the south they have cross-
ed the Crise along the whole of the
river front.

"On our centre we are progressing
widely north of the Crise. We have
passed Arrey-Sainte-Hestine and pen-
etrated the Bois De Dole.

"More to the east, Coulanges, four
kilometres north of the Bois Men-
nere is in our possession.

Villages Taken.

"On our right Goussancourt, Vil-
lers Agon and Ville-en-Tardenois
are in our hands.

"On this part of the front we car-
ried our line about five kilometres
north of the Dormans-Rheims Road
on the general line of Vexilly and
Lheroy.

"Between the Ardre and the Vesle
we have occupied Gueux and Thilliers.
"Aviation.—On the 31st seven Ger-
man airplanes were downed during
the day. Twenty-two tons of explo-
sives crashed dropped on aviation
grounds between the Aisne and the
Vesle and on barracks and encamp-
ments of the enemy in the valleys of
the Ardre and Vesle."

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FOUR INCONSISTENT ORDERS GIVEN GERMAN ARMY

WHY GERMAN HIGH COMMAND CHANGED ORDERS SO OFTEN

Hilaire Belloc Discusses At Length Some Peculiar Phases of and Remarkable Shifts in Enemy Plan of Campaign During Past Week or So—Political Considerations Probably Had Much To Do With Policy of High Command.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Hilaire Belloc.)

London, Aug. 2.—The problem which has been puzzling all observers of the war ever since General Foch launched his counter offensive on July 18 has now been largely solved. The problem was to interpret the mind of the German high command, as shown in its action between Rheims and Soissons, after Foch had broken his offensive and turned the strategic situation inside out, fully recovering the initiative for the Allies by his great counter blow.

The enemy acted after this movement for fully ten days in a fashion which it was impossible to interpret upon any one plan. First, he simply stood in his positions in the south as though awaiting orders, or uncertain of his intention. Second, a full thirty-six hours after the great French success toward Soissons, which threatened his communications, his eight foremost divisions which had been thrown across the Marne were withdrawn across the river, and it looked as though the enemy had decided upon the wisest course open to him—to fall back and flatten out the salient; to make himself militarily secure at the expense of a little ground and the mere moral loss of prestige.

The German Retreat.

The opinion that he was boldly going to cut his losses and fall back was confirmed by his leaving Chateau Thierry voluntarily, and it looked, during three days, that is, up to about July 22, as though we were in the presence of the simple and obvious manoeuvre on the part of a force surprised and threatened in its communication—to wit, a retirement and flattening out of the salient.

Beaten Out of Every Position.

But at that moment another policy appeared. Congested as the enemy already was with some four hundred thousand men in a narrow strip of thirty miles broad and about twenty miles deep, with his railroad communications cut, his road communications poor, his two great road junctions under close and continuous fire and his ground cut up by woods and hills, the enemy, instead of deliberately going back further in order to relieve the situation, reversed himself, called in fresh divisions and attempted to maintain his present line.

Reckless Attacks.

He kept on counter attacking with the utmost violence and at reckless expense, he borrowed from the reserves in the north at least as many as ten divisions—perhaps more—and he disrupted every foot of ground against the pressure the Allies were exercising all around the ring of the salient. There were even cases of his regaining ground for a moment, as at Ville Montoire, and whenever he went back at all it was only because he was beaten out of his positions. He daily lost prisoners and guns, and he refused for a whole week any signs of voluntary retirement.

Then, on Saturday, July 27, he suddenly fell back by miles from the south. We can see pretty clearly what this confusion and contradiction came from. Three policies, or three orders, were successively adopted, and at last a fourth policy, which was a reversion to the second one of frank retirement. Of this there can be no doubt, though the motives for these changes are less certain.

Could Not Credit Their Failure.

The first order, under which the ground below the Marne was held, was clearly one based on the conception by the German high command that their offensive would continue. In other words, the enemy's high command did not appreciate at first the significance of General Mangin's advance to the neighborhood of Soissons.

The Second Order.

The second order must have been dated some time on Friday, July 19, a full thirty-six hours after the Allied counter stroke had been delivered. It was plainly an order for a general retirement, for the enemy not only went back across the Marne but left Chateau Thierry and its neighborhood. The weakening of his artillery fire showed that he was pushing back his guns, and the actions he was fighting were those of rear guards rather than true counter attacks.

After about another equal interval, probably early on Sunday, comes the third order. The German troops in the unfortunate salient were bidden to cease their retirement, to hold on at all costs and to keep as much of the ground they were occupying as possible.

On July 28 there suddenly reappeared the policy of a general retirement. Now, why have these four successive policies, each a contradiction of the last, followed the other in such a fashion? What successive motives have been at work?

Conflict Between Politics and Military Here we are reduced to conjecture. The commonest answer is the political one. We are told that here, as has so often been the case in the last few months, there has been a conflict between the purely military point of view in Germany and the civilian, or foreign office, point of view.

With the French Army, Aug. 1.—(By

ONTARIO AND MASSACHUSETTS MEN SHOOT GIRLS AND THEMSELVES

Young Woman Clerk At Timmins, Ont., Post Office Slain in Hotel.

GUESTS STARTLED BY SHOTS IN THE PARLOR

Man Who Killed Girl and Himself An Employee of Railroad.

Timmins, Ont., Aug. 2.—Guests at the Hotel Goldfield last night about eight o'clock investigating the cause of two revolver shots, one right after the other, found the bodies of a man and a young woman on the settee in the hotel parlor. Both were shot through the head.

Though doctors worked for two hours both died.

Papers on the dead man bore the name Archie Dello Donne. He was an Italian employed in the T. & N. O. section at Connaught, while the girl was identified as Irene Leverton, clerk at the registered letter wicket at the post office. So far as may be surmised, the man first shot her and then turned the revolver on himself.

It also means that the Germans will not be able to retire in an ordinarily leisurely way, and that they will probably have to go beyond the River Vesle in their retreat.

The situation is considered as extraordinarily good, being described in the advices as the turning point of the summer campaign and possibly of the whole war.

In the present confusion—according to the explanation—the sequence is supposed to have been somewhat as follows:—

First, the refusal to withdraw, due to a misunderstanding of the gravity of the Allies' counter thrust on July 18th; then, a realization of the danger and the order to retire, followed in turn by political advice that civilian opinion in Germany would be grievously shaken by a retirement at this stage, which would be a confession of a military breakdown, inasmuch as it would proclaim to everybody that the great offensive had been broken and which would mean the restoration of Von Kuhlmann, who had fallen on account of his pronounced attitude of no military decision could be hoped for; and last, when the pressure became too great, the recognition that sheer military necessity compelled the abandonment of the southern end of the salient, which had been so tenaciously clung to on the Marne around Dormans.

WEDDINGS.

Dykeman-Curie. A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Currie, Upper James, on Wednesday evening, July 31st, when their eldest daughter, Ella Maude, was united in marriage to Grover C. Dykeman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Brown, beneath a floral arch of green and white.

The bride who was given away by her father entered the drawing room to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by her sister, Miss Greta Currie. The bride was gowned in white duchess satin, with chiffon and carried a beautiful bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair fern. The groom was attended by his brother Ford Dykeman, of St. John. After the ceremony a dainty supper was served.

The large number of presents which included several cheques, furniture, silver, cut glass and linen, testified to the popularity of the young couple. They were also remembered by a large party of their young friends who gathered at the bride's home a few evenings previous and presented her with a substantial sum of money. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful pearl necklace and to the bride a dainty pendant. Mr. and Mrs. Dykeman will reside at Upper James.

Grim Tragedy on Connecticut River Bridge At Greenfield, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL FOUND DEAD ON BRIDGE

Motorist Who Shot Her Lifeless At Wheel of His Automobile.

Greenfield, Mass., Aug. 2.—At the wheel of an automobile standing on the Connecticut river bridge, near here, today, the police found the body of Clifford G. Wright, a mechanic, of this city, and on the floor of the bridge the body of Miss Hazel Tanner, of Turners Falls. Both had been shot through the right temple with a revolver and county authorities expressed the belief that Wright had killed the girl and then shot himself. A letter found on the body of Miss Tanner showed that they had been on a motor trip to New York and were returning here. Wright was 22 years old and married. The girl was 20 years old and unmarried.

OUTRAGEOUS ACT NEAR HILLSBORO ROUSES COUNTY

Complaint Made That Five Moncton "Bloods" Seized Young Woman, Carried Her Off in Motor and Drugged Her.

Moncton, Aug. 2.—Five youths who are all residents of Moncton when on a recent visit to Hillsboro and other parts of Albert county by motor managed to get themselves into rather serious trouble according to information received at police headquarters from a prominent resident of Albert who is also the sitting magistrate for that place. The latter was in the city recently and took up the matter of the actions of this particular band of young men with the authorities here.

According to the information received at police headquarters the above mentioned band of youths paid a visit to Hillsboro last week in an auto belonging to one of the number. While in the vicinity of the Albert county town the youths managed to fall in with a young lady who they endeavored to persuade to accompany them in the car.

Seized Her.

This the young lady was loth to do whereupon the bold young men decided to take other and more forcible measures. According to the information reaching police headquarters the band of young men forcibly detained the young lady and not finding it an easy task they went further and silenced her by means of a drug. They finally cast the young lady off and departed in the direction of Moncton.

Citizens of Hillsboro are reported to be up in arms in real earnest over the affair, hence the visit to Moncton of the representative of the law.

As a result of the above information being placed in the hands of the authorities the young men in question were summoned to police headquarters here to give an account of themselves. The matter is in abeyance pending the action of the authorities of Albert county.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Frederick M. Passow. New York, Aug. 2.—Word reached this city today of the death of Captain Frederick M. Passow, retired commander of the American Line steamship St. Paul. He died at the home of his son in Lenoxville, Que., en route to despatches stated. Captain Passow was born in Halifax, and had been a seafarer for nearly fifty years.

Mrs. Annie Johnston. The death of Mrs. Annie, widow of William Johnston, took place on Thursday at Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Johnston, before her marriage, Miss McMurtrey, was a native of St. John. She is survived by two sons and two sisters. Mrs. R. McAllister of New York, and Mrs. M. J. Gunter of this city. The funeral will be held today on the arrival of the Boston train.

Capt. J. B. Lambkin. Montreal, Aug. 2.—Following a term of illness arising from tuberculosis and diabetes, Captain James B. Lambkin, railway transport officer attached to the staff of Col. Sharpley, D. A. A. G., Quebec, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital here yesterday, where he has been since June. Much travelling about on long journeys, on top of which he passed through the terrible ordeal of the Halifax explosion, told upon the health of Captain Lambkin, with the result that he was compelled to relinquish his duties.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Capt. C. Bartlett McLean took place yesterday morning from his late residence, 155 Bridge street, to the Union Depot, whence the body was taken by the 7 o'clock train to Cumberland Bay, Queens county, for interment. Delegations from the Street Railwaymen's Union and the Trades and Labor Council attended the funeral.

The remains of Miss Augusta B. Wade, 105 St. James' street, West, were taken to the St. John's (Stone) church, where service was conducted by Rev. G. A. Kuhring, interment at Fernhill.

The funeral of Mrs. James H. Sears took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, 33 Bellevue, interment was made in Cedar Hill.

The Lure of Tomorrow

Here's a Good One

An old Scotch farmer had been approached again and again by the local representative of a fire insurance company to protect his farm against fire. "Na, na!" the old man would say, with a wise shake of his head. "Ma farm will nae gang on fire!" Then one fateful day the unexpected happened. The neighbors were astonished to see the farmer racing up and down the village street instead of helping to put out the flames. As he ran he shouted: "Sandy! Sandy! Whaur's that insurance chap? It's awfu' that ye canna find a body when ye're needin' him!"

A SIMILAR kind of mistake to that of the Scotchman in this story is made by those who delay making application for life insurance protection. The insurance companies each year are compelled to reject thousands of people who have deferred their applications until too late.

The time for securing insurance is *to-day*, while health and strength last. Remember that the cost of insurance increases with the age of the applicant. The premiums are 25 per cent. higher at age 30 than at 21 years of age on the Whole Life plan.

Long and severe toil can build up a competence for your dependents—if life continues and if economy is practised. But by means of life insurance, the estate is made available immediately on the death of the assured, and does not depend upon the life and health of the policyholder being continued through many years.

Remember!

- 1.—The door of life insurance is opened only to those in normal health. Make your application before health declines.
- 2.—The cost of life insurance increases every year your application is deferred.
- 3.—To-day is ours, but we have no guarantee of to-morrow.

The Mutual Life of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

HUGH CANNELL, Provincial Manager

7-777

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ALLIES



to be grateful for today. at shipbuilding is being pushed. is that you can still buy it here for \$25. of suits being made out of good pulp or cotton, but we good wool suits and are you full satisfaction in and fit. Finished in

Mr. 68 King St.

Friday evenings; close days at 1—June, July, August.

MARRIAGES.

CURRIE.—At Upper James, on July 31st, by the Rev. B. A. A. Miss Ella Currie, to Grover C. Dykeman. At the Methodist Church, N. B., on July 31st, by the Rev. W. Weddall, D. D., O'Brien, secretary of the "Diligent" Association, Tor-Hilda D., daughter of Mr. R. Chesley Tait, of Elmbridge, N. B.

DEATHS.

her sister's residence, 105 street, West End, on August 1st, at the residence of Mrs. John draws, leaving two sisters brothers to mourn. will be taken to St. Andrews (Friday) and funeral will be Sunday. In this city, on August 1st, at his 52nd year, two daughters, Mrs. John D., of Diligent River; Mrs. McIntosh, of this city; Mrs. William H., of this C. S. of Boston. ice later.

Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS

ALL MORE FLIES THAN WORTH OF ANY FLY CATCHER

handle. Sold by all Drug stores and General Stores.

In Typewriters is reported districts, but I have a yet—Order early howe Fraser, Jas. A. Little, street, St. John, N. B.

PHASES ALMANAC

th. Moon... 4h 30m. p.m.
14th... 7h 15m. p.m.
2nd... 1h 2m. a.m.
28th... 3h 27m. p.m.

Sun Sets. H. Water a.m. L. Water p.m.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918.

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

WAR COMMENT.

Yesterday, and on Thursday night, the Allied troops operating on the western front scored successes more pronounced and more valuable than any that have come to the notice of the opening days of General Foch's counter stroke against the German drive for Paris.

At nightfall on Thursday the Allies were at a point east of Fere-en-Tardenois but during the night the Germans started to evacuate positions in which they had been subjected to a terrible pounding from Allied guns. Early yesterday morning, the Allies, the Franco-British troops in the centre of the line and the Americans on the wings, started to clear the enemy out of the country between Fere-en-Tardenois and Soissons. Before last evening they were completely successful, had taken many prisoners and much war material, recaptured Soissons and were steadily driving the Germans in the direction of the vast plateau southeast of that city. It may be that the enemy will make a stand on the high ground to which he has been driven but the indications are that the resistance he will be able to offer, even in that position, will be of comparatively brief duration.

The fighting in the earlier hours of yesterday is reported to have been very heavy as the enemy put up a stubborn resistance until the Allies captured the heavily wooded ridge north of the village of Grand Rozoy and on the road to Soissons. This ridge, which has an altitude of from 190 to 205 yards, proved a difficult spot but with the dash that has been characteristic of their campaign throughout, the Allies drove the enemy out and for the remainder of the day the Germans did not stand their ground on any portion of the sector.

Yesterday's success has demonstrated beyond question the superiority of the Allied soldiers over the men against whom they have been contending. It also adds to the lustre of General Foch's laurels as one of the greatest strategists the world has ever known. With the possible exception of the first battle of the Marne, the defeat inflicted on Germany during the past three weeks of fighting has been the sharpest and most decisive since the war began and altogether apart from the enemy's losses in men, materials and terrain, its effect upon the German people must be incalculable. It cannot be proved a most important factor in determining the further duration of the war.

In the complete defeat of the German armies the civilian population of the Kaiser's country must see complete justification for the statement of Von Kuhlmann that the Teutonic powers cannot now hope to win by force of arms alone, and with the vindication of Von Kuhlmann's judgment is also exposed the falsity of the promises held out by the German militarist party to whose anger that minister fell a victim.

The last vestige of illusion with which the Prussian militarists have misled the German people for four years has been swept away by the most recent successes of the Allies. Henceforth, no matter how their leaders may try to camouflage and conceal the fact, the people must know that their cause is doomed and must realize the bitter hopelessness of continuing to struggle with the whole world in arms against them. Altogether the events of the past three weeks have probably shortened the war at least three times as many months.

THIEVES FALL OUT.

One of the interesting reports from Europe is that the Turk and the Teuton have about come to the parting of the ways. As yet the rumor that Berlin and Constantinople have fallen out lacks official confirmation but there is no scarcity of indication that it is true. For a considerable time Turkey has been dissatisfied with the treatment accorded her by Germany and it has even been reported that a Turkish mission had gone to Switzerland in an effort to cultivate friendship with the Allies—securing a new spouse before divorcing the old.

The accession of the present Sultan to the throne of Turkey, several weeks ago, marked the commencement of a sharp change in the relations between what remains of the Ottoman Empire and Berlin. While the late Sultan ruled, dissatisfaction over German treatment and broken promises never got beyond the point of protest and Berlin managed to cajole or intimidate the Turks into accepting new promises as fulfillment of the old. But the new Sultan appears to be a "different sort of passenger." While there is no evidence to show he is more generously endowed with decency than his "unappealable" predecessor yet he must

be more energetic and less easily bluffed for it is reported he has insisted that Berlin shall make good at least some of her past promises and give undertakings as to the future.

Germany promised to aid the Turks in Palestine and Mesopotamia in resistance against the British advance but so help was forthcoming. Turkey also claims that when peace terms were signed with Roumania she did not receive equitable treatment in the way of territorial concessions, and to add insult to injury Germany purloined Turkey's most formidable warship. There is every reason to believe that Berlin will find some way to placate the Turk but if present strained relations develop into open rupture and result in Turkey's withdrawal from the war it will be of little effect. Turkey and Bulgaria are already practically eliminated as fighting factors. There is no doubt that the Turk would welcome an opportunity to break with the Teuton if he could place his affections elsewhere, but to find new friends will be a difficult proposition, for the Allies do not want him at any price.

IN CARLETON COUNTY.

Making brief reference to remarks by The Standard's political projects in Carleton county, the Times remarks:

"The Standard is much worried over what may happen in Carleton county. That county is the stamping ground of Mr. J. K. Fleming, from whom the province wants \$100,000, and of Mr. B. Frank Smith, of patriotic potato and road-truck fame. Something certainly ought to happen there. To the attention of our neighbor we commend the following from the last issue of the Woodstock Press:

"The scandal cry has been overworked in Carleton county. In the election of 1904 the Liberals were strongly entrenched in this county, having a majority of 274 votes. Carleton and Charlotte counties were the two Liberal strongholds in New Brunswick. By exercising good common sense this county could have been kept in the Liberal column. Then the Liberals commenced their campaign of slander against their political opponents which they have continued down to the present day. To be a whole of a fellow with the party as a whole all that was necessary was to invent some crime against the wicked Tories of Carleton. The log stealing charges, the patriotic potato charges, the Indian Reserve charges, the Valley Railway charges, etc., followed in rapid succession. The thicker the charges came, the larger grew the majorities of Hon. Mr. Fleming and Hon. Mr. Smith. After having been defeated in 1904 by 274 votes, the Conservatives took a complete charge of the county which they hold at present. On Sept. 21, 1916, Mr. Smith had a majority over Mr. McCain of 532 votes, and on Feb. 24, 1917, Mr. Smith had a majority of 745 over Mr. Upham. From a political standpoint, scandal, abuse and ridicule do not 'deliver the goods' in this county."

It has been said that experience teaches even those bereft of mental perception. If this be true we trust the Times may learn from the Press' chronicle of past events in Carleton county what is likely to happen when next the electors of that constituency have an opportunity to exercise their franchise.

R. E. ARMSTRONG'S REPORT.

The suggestions made by the Secretary of the Board of Trade to the Council of that body, yesterday, as to the manner in which this city may meet some of the problems by which it is confronted, are of value only if acted upon. This newspaper is glad to see that the Board displayed the enterprise to send its chief administrative official to Halifax to observe conditions and bring back a report based upon what he had learned. Mr. Armstrong has fulfilled his part of the task; he has brought home a good report and the suggestions embodied therein merit a better fate than usual.

He has provided sufficient material to keep the Board and its committees reasonably busy for the remainder of the summer and if action follows the discussion of the points he raises we may expect to see results that will be of some effect in the attainment of a bigger, better and busier St. John.

In the past there has been more or less doubt as to whether our Board of Trade fills the place it should fill in the affairs of the community; also there has been more than a suspicion that, at times, it, or some of its officers and members, did not keep altogether free from political partisanship. In considering the points in Mr. Armstrong's report the only question to be thought of is the good of the community, and the Board's action will be awaited with interest. Not for a long time has that body been afforded a better opportunity to prove its worth.

CLOTHING AN ARMY.

Some slight idea of the quantity of material required to clothe an army may be gathered from a report recently made by the Quartermaster General's Department of the United States army. It is reported that the Americans now have 1,200,000 men overseas with another million or so in training on this side of the ocean. The Quartermaster General's Department reports to Washington that from the time the United States entered the war until the middle of June the following articles and materials had been supplied:

27,249,000 pairs of shoes.
104,333,000 pairs of wool stockings.
2,340,000 pairs of rubber hip boots.
4,010,000 pairs of arctic over-shoes.
43,922,000 undershirts, and 105,028,000 yards of denim cloth. This is at the rate of about ten pairs of shoes, a pair of rubber boots, two pairs of over-shoes, twenty undershirts and fifty pairs of stockings for each man.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill: "Russia was not dead, Russia would never die. All the 'jackboots' of Potsdam would never tramp the soul out of Russia."
Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P.: "With our vast resources the people of Canada view with confidence the tremendous competition that will succeed the war. The timber resources are immense, and the depletion of our forests by the cutting down of timber is more than made up by reforestation."
Premier Lloyd George: "This is a country which has faced great crises in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows counter and console to good metal. There is good ore in British hearts. It has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this."

THE HUN AND THE AIR

(London Morning Post)
There are some things honest men will not stand; and the German at sea is one of them. Not for a generation or two have they been so sure as the German put to sea without some peril to himself. When he struck at the brotherhood of the sea he struck at a power as wide as the sea, as strong as pitiless Seamen have long memories, and minds untamed by money, for money does not come their way. The Hun has been bribed to trade with the Germans. Were it no more than a matter of self-defence, the seamen would still be constrained to teach the German his lesson. There are people who argue that the prospect of receiving a part of their dues after the war encourages the poor misguided Germans to go on fighting. But whether they go on or not, they cannot undo the past. They will reap as they have sown.

FOCH AND THE MARNE

(Montreal Herald)
Fate seems to have doomed the Germans to defeat on the river Marne. The Battle of the Marne, early in September, 1914, was a decisive defeat for the enemy. It was predicted by August 25, 1914, when the third German Army under General von Kluck swept across the river between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, and actually reached a point more than thirty miles south of the river in this region.
Early last month the German advance, at the apex of the triangle formed by Chateau Thierry, Soissons and Rheims had reached a point only forty miles from Paris. Now comes the cheering news that under violent attack by the French and Americans the enemy has been again driven back to the Marne, leaving in our hands thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns.
The situation drive Epernay, which is situated on the Marne, has been frustrated, Rheims is again saved, and Soissons, if not already retaken must yield to the strategy of Foch. It was General Foch's brilliant stroke at a point between Chateau Thierry and Chalons that smashed the enemy's resistance in the first momentous Battle of the Marne, and again it is Foch who has given the Germans a lesson in war, a la Marne.

A BIT OF VERSE

GABRIEL'S HOUNDS.
In Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary the expression "Gabriel's Hounds" is defined as a popular name for the noise made by distant curlews, accented to distant souls whipped on by the angel Gabriel.

The wind had fallen, the loch was still,
And the trout had ceased to play,
And the fisherman heard but the gentle rill
And the far-off quavering cries
Of the curlew wheeling out of the glen.

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Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

We was starting to eat breakfast, and I sed to pop. Pop, can I have a extra sent for recess, if I had a extra sent I could buy something extra, if I had a extra sent.
That strikes me as a tremendous quantity of words to express a single idea, sed pop, however, the purity of your English aside, I'm afraid your request must go down in history as a request denied.
Meaning I couldn't have the extra sent, and I sed, Aw, G, pop, wy not?
That's a sensible question, and the answer to it is, on account of the war, sed pop.
I should say so, sed ma; if things keep on getting any higher I don't see how its possible. And jest then my sister Gladdis sed, Mother, look at how starting to put a 3rd lump of sugar in his coffee.
Benny, wat did I tell you about stopping at 2 lumps? sed ma.
Aw, G, ma, I've got my fingers on it now, I sed.
Well take them off, sed ma. Which I did, saying, Aw G, ma, wy not?
On account of the war, sed ma.
Aw, G, is everything on account of the war? I sed.
Everything but one, sed pop, and my sister Gladdis sed, A persia cant even get the kind of face powder they want on account of the war.
Well, you don't need to drag in the atrocities, sed pop. And we keep on eating breakfast, and I got throo and started to go to school, only I started so slow I got there late, Miss Kitty saying, Benny Potta, you have spoiled the perfect record of the class, I trust you have a good excuse.
Yes, mam, on account of the war, I sed.
How absurd, Ixplane yourself, sed Miss Kitty, and I sed, I stopped to listen to 3 men talking about it.
Indeed, sed Miss Kitty, stay an hour after school, sed Miss Kitty. Which I did, proving these some things you cant even believe on the war.

You have heard it far, you have heard it near,
As you wandered over the moor,
That eerie whistle, enchanting, clear,
The mountain's charm, the peat-chag's lure,
Which leads you beyond the ken
Of all things earthly. For it bids you see,
With its wild unearthly trill,
The other world of spirits set free,
And the land where you wander at will.

The land of which no man can tell,
But the fisherman saw them; were they as free
As his soul from its earthly bounds?
Were they not the souls who in jeopardy
Were driven by Gabriel's hounds
Over mountain and crag and fell?
The damned souls who come back to earth,
To haunt the souls of the troubled lot.

Who, whether by fault, or whether by birth,
Are burdened through life by the heavy yoke,
And are haunted by the sounds
Of the eldritch whisper, and fiendish glee;
On whose life has fallen the fateful lot,
And from this glamour can never be free,
For they, too, are caught in the fatal net,
And are hunted by Gabriel's hounds.

—John M. Howden, in Chambers' Journal.

A BIT OF FUN

A Gentle Hint.
"What is this?"
"That is war bread I have made."

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Ladies' \$3.00 White, Fawn and Grey Reinskin Pumps, Rubber Fibre Soles, sizes 3 to 4-1/2, \$2.00 per pair.

Bargains in Black and Colored Leather Pumps and High Cut Laced Boots, odd lots and broken sizes, some at half price.

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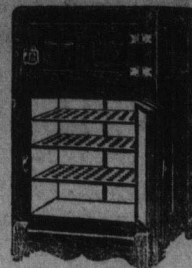
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DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.

Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

CHARGED WITH STEALING FROM RETURNED MAN

Edward Burke Being Tried on Suspicion of Robbing William Paddock of Three Hundred Dollars.

Edward Burke, Sheriff street, was given a hearing in the police court yesterday morning, being charged with the theft of \$300 from William Paddock a returned soldier.

Paddock swore that on May 4th he was discharged from the Convalescent Hospital here; the same day being paid off, receiving \$204. In addition to this he had \$400—his savings when overseas. Leaving the Armoury early Sunday morning, May 5th, he went to Sheriff street, where he purchased a quart of liquor from the defendant. At noon Paddock said he met his brother on the street and gave him \$300 to keep for him.

Next day he purchased more liquor from Burke and produced a roll of money in Burke's presence. They went to Hillyard's shipyard; Paddock took a couple of drinks and knew nothing until he awoke in the police station and found he had been robbed.

After hearing a couple of other witnesses the case was postponed until Tuesday morning.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Wm. Murdoch and daughter, Miss Margaret, leave today for Rexton, N. B., to visit relatives.

Miss Helen Murdoch and Elizabeth Morrison leave today on a visit to Campbellton, N. B.

Miss Ellen Thomas and Miss Mary McElroy have returned to their home at Sussex, after spending their vacation with Mrs. J. T. Shaw, Glen Falls.

John J. Hughes, street railway conductor leaves this morning for Fredericton on a vacation.

Miss Elsie Clements has returned from a visit to her home in Yarmouth, N. S., and will be in Roxbury for some weeks.

Geo. M. McKnight, of the capital, is a visitor in the city.

Rev. W. B. Robinson, Boston, arrived in the city yesterday morning.

Friends of Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., for years a resident of this city, will be glad to hear him on Sunday next from his old pulpit at German street church.

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG

People with strong constitutions escape most of the minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who sleeps soundly at night? How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system to ward off discomfort and disease? Unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition, that perfect health will be yours. The first thing to be done is to build up your blood as poor blood is the source of physical weakness. To build up the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is just the medicine you need. Every dose helps to make new blood which reaches every nerve and every part of the body, bringing color to the cheeks, brightness to the eyes, a steadiness to the hands, a good appetite and splendid energy. Thousands throughout the country whose condition once made them despair, owe their present good health to this medicine. If you are one of the weak and ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and note the daily gain in new health and abundant vitality.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPHAGNUM MOSS.

That sphagnum moss bags were coming into the Natural History rooms in greater numbers was the information given The Standard yesterday. About 800 bags of the 3,000 needed have been sent in so far, the Corona Co. donating 300 and the St. John Hide Co. a large number also, besides many small donations. Over 2,000 bags are yet needed and a statement was made at the Natural History rooms that it might be necessary to have the Boy Scouts make a house to house canvass. The society has decided to send the girl pickers to camp next week and keep them there until the supply of bags is exhausted.

WATER UP AT ANDOVER.

A telephone message from Andover, Thursday evening, said there had been a raise of 22 inches in the St. John river at that town in 24 hours. It had come up at that time one inch in one hour. This is taken to mean that there are some heavy rains in the upper section of the St. John. The pumping station records at Fredericton say the water has receded four inches in 24 hours.

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NO MORE NERVOUS HEADACHES

Since She Tried "FRUIT-A-LIVES," The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MISS ANNIE WARD.

112 Hazen street, St. John, N. B. "It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, 'Fruit-a-lives.' I was a great sufferer for many years from Nervous Headaches and Constipation. I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-lives.' After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

MISS ANNIE WARD.

"Fruit-a-lives" is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength combined with finest tonics, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

PAPER SAVING HAS TO BE GIVEN UP

Too Far From Mills To Make Conservation of Waste Paper Pay—Nearly \$1,000 For French Red Cross.

An executive meeting of the Local Red Cross was held yesterday morning in the depot on Chipman hill. The report presented by Miss Frances Stetson for the Conservation Committee explained the closing up of that work and the results of the saving of paper in St. John. The work has to be given up on account of the distance that waste paper must be sent to a market, the cost of freight making it too expensive to ship this material so far to the mills. After all expenses were paid the sum of \$1.75 was handed to the Red Cross as a result of the conservation of paper.

The returns from the French Red Cross entertainment showed that nearly \$1,000 will be handed in for that object. The expenses in connection with the entertainment amounting to nearly \$350.00, were voted as a donation from the local Red Cross.

A letter was received from the ushering committee of the Y. W. P. A. stating that they wished to add the amount earned by them as ushers on that evening to the fund.

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SACKVILLE STRONG CONVENTION TOWN

More Conventions To Be Held There, Including Newspaper Men Aug. 14 and W. C. T. U. Sept. 24.

Sackville has become a strong convention town this year in addition to the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Conference, held earlier in the season, the W. C. T. U. of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will hold a three days' convention there beginning Sept. 24. The Chataqua and an assembly of young ladies, mostly from St. John, held forth there this month, and now comes the fourth estate.

The newspaper publishers have been called to meet at Sackville on Wednesday, August 14th, for the purpose of reorganizing the Maritime Press Association, which has been dormant for the past few years. An exceptional strong programme has been arranged for the meeting and items of interest to the press will be discussed from all points of view. War conditions have revolutionized the newspaper industry, and there is no doubt much good will accrue from the coming meeting. The attendance promises good.

CLAIRMONT HOUSE BURNED TO GROUND

Reported To Have Been Disgraceful Resort During Last Couple of Weeks — Police Working on Matter.

The Clairmont House, at Torriburn, one of the landmarks of the suburbs of St. John, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire started about three o'clock, but so far no cause has been assigned for the blaze.

The house was occupied by James Lawson, and a dance was in progress when the fire broke out. When the alarm was given neighbors quickly responded, but it was impossible to save either the building or its contents. About 5.30 Chief Blake went out with the chemical, but by this time the building was a complete wreck.

A resident of Renforth said last night that at his home, two and a half miles away, the noise made at the dance carried on at Torriburn could be heard.

Magistrate Adams said it has been reported that during the last week or ten days this house has been characterized as one of the worst resorts ever known in the vicinity of the city. He added that the police were now working on the case and in all probability information would be laid against some of those responsible.

The building, which was owned by C. H. Peters' Sons, Ltd., was insured for \$4,000.

EVENTFUL LIFE OF EASTPORT MAN

Went To Sea For Fifty Seven Years—Veteran of the U. S. Civil War.

Eastport, July 30.—While born in Newport, N. S., 80 years ago, Stuart Colwell has made his home in this city since a boy, and was married 50 years ago last April to Miss Mary Spencer, now aged 75 years, and they had celebrated their golden wedding by again being married in the same room of the same house on Ryan street, but 57 years ago when Mr. Colwell commenced to follow the seas he had signed up as steward on the brig Murray which later turned out to be captured African slave ship and was burnt.

He was at Eastport early in 1861 when the full rigged brig Murray reached the shore town of Matias, 45 miles from here, and one of the well known residents signed up a crew to make a voyage with the lumber loaded brig, the voyage stated being to St. Thomas, West Indies.

Stuart Colwell (in his capacity as a ship's steward) went to Matias and commenced his duties and it was when the brig was far out to sea that he discovered that she was fitted up to carry slaves, but it was then too late to return, and he with the other members of the crew—10 in all and four

WHOLE AMERICAN LINE ON MARNE MOVES FORWARD

IMPORTANT GAINS ARE MADE WITHOUT MUCH RESISTANCE

General Mangin With French and British Troops Fight Battle North of the Ourcq River and Make Considerable Progress — Heights of Grand Rozoy and Village of That Name Captured — British Penetrate Three Miles.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Aug. 2.—(By The Associated Press)—The whole American line moved forward today while the armies along the flank from Soissons to Rheims pressed hard against the sides of the German salient. Their gains were almost without resistance.

Hammered as they have been for days the Germans withdrew during the night so that when the Americans, who were supported on their right and left by the French, started early this morning they did not encounter the usual machine gun fire.

In open order the men plowed their way through the heavy rain-soaked fields, for almost a mile.

The indications are that the Germans will not make a stand until they reach the water-shed north of Nesles Forest.



Dunlop Means "Original"

When you hear a bicycle owner say his tires are the original, not the imitation, he means that all other wired-on bicycle tires took Dunlop Tires for their model, because Dunlop was first in the field.

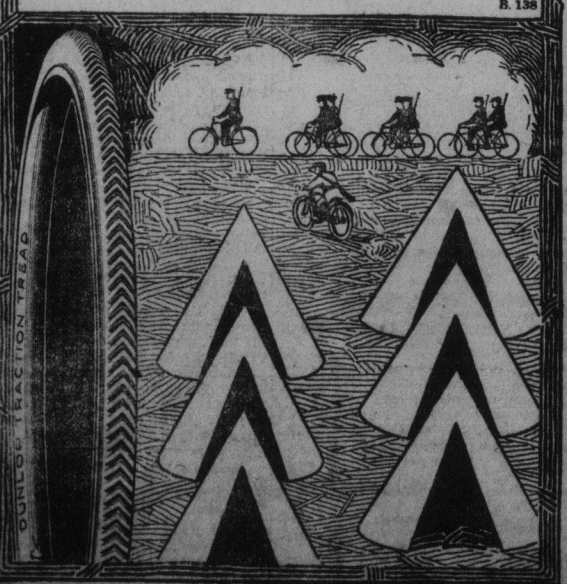
The Pneumatic Tire Industry rests on the name "Dunlop." And next in importance to your realizing that fact is the necessity for realizing this one: Dunlop Tires from the first—1894—were made by a patented process.

We found the way to make them right—a way that would impart to them such road mastery, such superiority of toughness and resiliency that they would sell eight times faster than any other make of bicycle tires. Eighty per cent. of all bicycle tires sold in Canada are Dunlop.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

Branches in Leading Cities



FINDS IN HALIFAX MANY SUGGESTIONS TO HELP ST. JOHN

Secretary of Board of Trade Reports on His Visit To Sister City.

Gives Good Advice For Handling of Problems Confronting Winter-port—Valuable "Pointers" To Merchants.

Valuable suggestions as to the handling of problems affecting the city of St. John were contained in a report submitted to the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday by R. Armstrong, secretary of that body who had recently visited Halifax as the representative of the board and had observed conditions in the sister city. Mr. Armstrong reported in substance that Halifax was enjoying a period of great prosperity; that reconstruction under the administration of the relief commission was proceeding as rapidly as the conditions of labor would permit; that the commission with twenty millions at its disposal needed five millions more to complete its programme of restoration, relief and restitution; that 3,500 houses were undergoing restorative treatment under a thorough system; and that the plans of the commission contemplated the laying out of the northern area of the city where the destruction had been most complete, along modern town planning lines, providing for detached dwellings, with front garden spaces, and a roadway 24 feet wide, and in the rear, service lanes; and that a bigger and more beautiful Halifax would be the result.

Coastal Steamers.

The Halifax merchants are backing coastal steamer enterprises to give their customers along the coast a satisfactory freight service. In the vicinity of different boats were being effective service.

General Development.

Work of clearing the ground for the new steel ship plant, north of and including the drydock had begun, about 250 laborers being employed. The people of Halifax looked forward to a prosperous industry.

Terminal development has been practically suspended during the war period, but track ballasting is proceeding and a temporary wooden station to be completed September 1, is being erected. A freight warehouse is under construction in front of No. 2 pier. The railway department does not propose to rebuild the north end station, although it is being used in a partially dismantled state.

Provision had been made along comprehensive lines for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, also for the treatment of convalescent soldiers. The civilian population were taking active steps along safety lines.

Our Own Progress.

Based on his observation in Halifax Mr. Armstrong also submitted a number of "conclusions" as to the manner in which, in his opinion, St. John should handle certain problems. He pointed out that the success of Halifax should be received with satisfaction in St. John, and should serve to spur this city on to greater efforts in the direction of attaining increased prosperity. St. John had also prospered since the commencement of the war, and had made progress as a manufacturing centre and a distributing point. Totals of export and import trade had grown from \$35,000,000 in 1913 to \$217,000,000 in 1918, thus putting St. John in second place as a point of shipment.

Suggestions.

After diagnosing the difficulties of St. John as "largely of our own making," Mr. Armstrong advised that local merchants should own and control a sufficient number of coastal steamers to encourage inter-provincial traffic; that concessions be given to any proposition for a steel ship plant, the promoters of which could assure the board of the feasibility of the plan; that the city council should give attention to improved housing conditions and that in this connection the recommendations of the Town Planning Commission, when presented, should be adopted; that St. John should receive equal treatment with other ports from the Canadian government railways; that all causes of friction between the city and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be removed as speedily as possible; that the Board of Trade continue to urge that the harbor shall be placed in commission; that the board co-operate with the city council looking to the securing of permanent streets; that enquiries be made as to the plans for embarkation, disembarkation and demobilization of troops at St. John, if necessary such enquiries to be carried to parliament; that the council give attention to public safety conditions in connection with a possible attack by the enemy; that representatives of the Board of Trade or city council should frequently visit other cities and towns as such a plan would tend to improve the relations existing between St. John and its neighbors.

The report of the secretary was unanimously adopted and committees were named to consider his suggestions.

Other Business.

A letter was read from the Minister of Finance stating that the matter of the double income tax had been brought to the attention of the taxation authorities at Washington, and that information respecting it had also been conveyed through the proper diplomatic channels. It has been further taken up by American citizens in Canada and negotiations are in progress.

A. W. Rankin, of Fairfield, St. John county, reported that the Board of Trade seed wheat was doing well. The question of increased freight rates for certain bay services was referred to the traffic committee for a report.

BONAR LAW UPHOLDS SIR ROBERT'S SPEECH

Hon. Walter Runciman Draws Attention To Premier Borden's Remarks on Imperial Preference.

London, Aug. 1.—(Via Reuters's Ottawa Agency).—In the House of Commons today Hon. Walter Runciman drew attention to the statements of Premier Borden, of Canada, regarding imperial preference.

Chancellor Bonar Law replied there was nothing in Sir Robert Borden's speech in any way inconsistent with his (Bonar Law's) previous statement to the house. The question of a special fiscal policy to be adopted by the United Kingdom or the dominions must be settled by each independent country, he said. The imperial government had put itself in a position to be stricken by deciding to give a preference on existing duties or any subsequent duty imposed.

In an interview with Reuters's correspondent, Hon. Walter Runciman, colonial secretary, in order to clear up any misunderstanding regarding the imperial preference which he recently announced, stated that the decision was made by the British and not the imperial war cabinet and may be regarded as a question of domestic policy.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Luther Cook.

Special to The Standard.—St. George, Aug. 1.—A very sudden death occurred on Tuesday morning at Utopia. Mrs. Luther Cook while attending to her household duties was stricken with apoplexy and expired immediately. Besides her husband she leaves to mourn five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Cook, who was seventy-three years of age, was twice married, her first husband having been Sergeant Patrick Finnegan, a veteran of the Crimean war.

Hon. J. A. Chaurat.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Hon. J. A. Chaurat, member of the legislative council of the Province of Quebec, is dead here at the Hotel Dieu. He was born in 1854.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle.

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, former chairman of the Board of Control on this city and head of the provincial board of health, died yesterday at Rochester, Minn., where he was undergoing treatment. He was born in 1848.

Harvest Hands Wanted In New Brunswick

The Department of Agriculture for war purposes, last spring urged Greater Production. 103,772 bushels of seed grain were imported. The farmers have responded splendidly. The acreage under crop is in excess of any previous year. Climatic conditions have been favorable, crops promise well.

Every acre of crop in this Province must be properly harvested this year.

Many men have been called to the Colors.

Under the conditions the Department fears that many crops will remain in the fields unless men from our towns or industrial plants become harvesters, and are setting up labor bureaus in different sections of the Province to ascertain the farmers' labor needs and to register voluntary labor.

Every man in the towns or cities who has had farm experience should be ready to assist for a few days.

Every farmer should register his wants immediately at one of the following bureaus. A guarantee of help cannot be given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, but when the requirements are known after a certain date, if necessary, the Dominion authorities will be appealed to.

Give name, address, railway station, number of days help required and when. Approximate wages per day. Where wages cannot be satisfactorily arranged, an appeal to the Department of Agriculture may be made for adjustment.

Every man willing to help should also be registered at one of the following places:

St. John—William Kerr, N. B. Government Office, Prince William Street.

Fredericton—A. B. Wilmot, Dom. Immigration Office, Post Office Building.

Sussex—J. D. McKenna.

Moncton—J. H. King, Agricultural Representative.

Chatham—James Bremner, Jr.

Bathurst—Frank P. Doucet.

Andover and Perth—Dr. Dickinson.

Woodstock—A. C. Taylor, Agricultural School.

St. Stephen—W. S. Stevens.

J. F. TWEEDDALE,

Minister of Agriculture.

August 4th 1918

The Gillette Razor's Four Years of War Service

THE Gillette Safety Razor has passed through four years of war service with a clean bill of health.

It went into the front line with the first troops, and it is still on active service, never having missed a day.

It is the proud record of the Gillette Razor that it has more users than have all other razors put together in every regiment under the Allied flags.

Under the severest conditions it is possible to impose, the Gillette Razor has supplied all the comfort and luxury a soldier derives from a clean shave. It has been his companion in many a shell-hole, dug-out and water-soaked trench.

It has gone with him to billet and reserve camp; it has shaved him in hospital and has accompanied him to "Blighty". Whether its owner has been on leave, invalided home, or finally pensioned off, the Gillette has never failed to offer the daily luxury of a perfect shave.

For more than four years it has been in action—day after day; month after month,—and it has never appeared on a casualty list, or been "invalided home".

An occasional oversight on the part of friends at home, or the uncertainty of the mails, has sometimes deprived a soldier of the new Gillette blades he prizes so highly. But the Gillette itself, so often mentioned in "despatches" home, has come through with flying colors,—a powerful factor in the maintenance of morale.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED
Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.

Russia
August 1st, 1914

France
August 3rd, 1914

British Empire
August 4th, 1914

Italy
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United States
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Modern Artistic Work

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Home-made Bread, B

Rolls a Specialty

Sold at All Grocery S

142 Victoria Street. Phone

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Standard Bread, Cakes and

H. TAYLOR, Proprietor

21 Hammond Street. Phone

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SEE OUR NEW STYLE

SCREENS

Improves the view from

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dirt and injury.

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197 Carmarthen Street.

Telephone M.

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Stores given Special

242 1/2 Union St.

Phone M. 2271. St. J.

KANE & RIN

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W. H. ROWL

Carpenter and Builder. Ho

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Jobbing promptly atten

W. 461-21; residence and

Rodney Street, West

ROBERT M. TH

Carpenter and B

Estimates cheerfully f

Make a Specialty of

Metal Weather Strip, gu

keep out all wind and

windows and doors.

Office, 86 Princess St. P

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E. M. ARCHIBALD, F

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Carpenter-Cont

134 Paradise

Phone 212

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Special attention given t

and repairs to house

80 Duke Street. Pho

ST. JOHN, N.

NERVOUS DIS

Cigarettes and Tobacco

in 3 to 10 days. Liquor

dietions, 7 to 30 days w

suffering. Cure guarant

retained. Full particula

Charges reasonable. G

Co., Ltd., 46 Crown St

Phone Main 1685.

Around the City

UNSETTLED.

NEW SCHOONER ARRIVES.
The four-masted schooner *Ellie E.*, recently launched at Port George by H. Elderkin and Company arrived here yesterday morning to load for a trans-Atlantic port.

HAS RECOVERED.

Herbert Ingram, the young lad who was injured about the head on Thursday by falling off the stoop of his parents' home, Delhi street, was sufficiently recovered yesterday to be taken from the hospital to his home.

POOR FISHING REPORTED.

It is reported that the sardine fishing down the bay is very poor at the present time and the canneries are not doing very much. Fishermen, however, look for large catches later in the season.

THE ANNUAL SERVICE.

The annual R. K. Y. C. divine service will be held at Sand Point on the river at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning, when Rev. J. A. Morrison will preach to the yachtmen and friends.

LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT.

Commissioner Fisher desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that cutting the blooms on the flowers in the squares and odd burying ground is not allowed and those indulging in this practice are liable to punishment.

FOR SOLDIERS' COMFORT.

Through the efforts of Misses Marion Frieselle, Clara DeVenne, Josephine McAnulty and Geraldine Mitchell, holding a concert and sale, the sum of \$13.10 has been received and appreciated by the Soldiers' Comforts, Limited.

ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Two drunks were gathered in near the C. G. R. depot about 1.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men were returning from a fishing trip, as one was loaded down with the species, and took them with him to the station.

CHARLOTTE ST. STORE ROBBED.
The English and Scotch Woolen Co., store on Charlotte street was broken into about four o'clock yesterday morning and several suits of clothes are said to have been stolen. Entrance was made through a cellar window.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

At a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Club, held yesterday afternoon the following new members were elected:—Stanley E. Elkin, M. P., Lieut.-Col. E. C. Jost, F. E. Boothroyd, Dr. S. H. McNeil, S. C. Craighead, W. L. Lindsay, Thomas Naele, W. Roy Smith, H. Mont Jones and A. Gray.

NAVY LEAGUE DRIVE.

Nearly one hundred members of the St. John Power Boat Club have joined the Navy League in a body, and splendid success is being met with by the Y. W. P. A. in obtaining members. The New Brunswick division is expected to raise \$20,000 during the September drive.

HARBOR WORKS.

The repairs to Reed's Point wharf are completed with the exception of placing the fenders in position. It is expected the Indianston public wharf repairs will be finished today. Contractor Hayes is making good progress with the work at the West Side ferry approach.

WILL BE HERE MONDAY.

Col. Duff and J. B. Craven are expected in the city on Monday when it is thought the final arrangements for beginning the work on the dry dock at Courtney Bay will be made. It is hoped that in the very near future hundreds of men will be busy at the site of the dock and ship repair plant.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

Traffic was held up for a short time yesterday afternoon about five o'clock when street car No. 84 and the Willett Fruit Co. truck got tangled up on Dock street the front wheel of the truck catching the fender of the car. After a little maneuvering the truck was backed away and traffic once more resumed.

CAPT. BLACK INJURED.

Capt. R. Robinson Black received a severe scalp wound yesterday afternoon while waiting for the Halifax train to leave. The cars were being shunted and a sudden start threw Capt. Black off his feet. He fell and struck his head cutting the scalp quite badly. The accident resulted in Capt. Black not being able to leave on the train intended, but he left last night for home.

VISITED RIVER GLADE.

Capt. Boyd, accompanied by his wife, are visitors in the city and leave today at noon for the capital. Speaking to The Standard last evening Capt. Boyd stated in company with Dr. MacKay he recently visited River Glade Sanitarium in the interests of tubercular soldiers. They found everything in first class shape and it was decided on August 15th to open up this institution for the benefit of any tubercular soldier.

STREET CAR CONNECTION.

At a conference held yesterday morning between Commissioner Bullock, Ferry Superintendent Waring and Assistant General Manager McCormack of the New Brunswick Power Company, the question of closer connection with the ferry by the street cars was fully discussed and as a result it is likely a schedule will be arranged which will provide for passengers in the cars making connection with the ferry and vice versa.

NEW SYDNEY THEATRE.

J. M. Franklyn of the Strand Theatre, Halifax, has been recently in Sydney, C. B., looking after the new theatre being built there. This theatre is rapidly nearing completion and when finished will be a very fine example of a modern theatre. It is to be another "Strand". Harry L. Beaman, formerly assistant manager of the St. John Opera House has been appointed local manager.

TAX RECEIPTS FOR DISCOUNT PERIOD, 1918, WERE \$819,853

While Total Amount Is Smaller Than Last Year, Percentage of Assessment Paid in Nearly Two Per Cent. Greater—More Taxpayers Took Advantage of Discount This Year.

While the total amount paid at city hall during the discount period for 1918 was smaller by nearly \$34,000 than that for 1917 the percentage of the assessment paid in was nearly two per cent. greater, and the number of taxpayers taking advantage of the discount was greater by seventy-six. Included in last year's payments however was \$114,000 of patriotic fund which the citizens were not called upon to pay this year, and deducting this amount from the total of 1917, the amount paid in on general assessment was greater this year by a little over \$80,000 than for the same period of 1917.

The chamberlain said last night that practically all the large business firms had taken advantage of the discount and a large percentage of the smaller taxpayers. He expressed the thanks of himself and staff for the patience and courtesy shown by the citizens during the rush hours of the past week.

The amount paid in during the discount period this year is nearly as great as the entire assessment for the year 1918. This amount will be added in the next few days by the payment of about \$4,000 from the civic employees and whatever money might be in the mail, as any envelope payments made by mail, if the envelope is postmarked August 2nd, will be allowed the discount.

Following is a comparative statement of returns:
Total assessment—1918, \$833,092; 1917, \$1,038,470; 1918, \$1,041,853.92.
Total amount paid—1918, \$676,975; 1917, \$853,763; 1918, \$819,853.
Percentage of assessment paid—1918, 80 p. c.; 1917, 77 p. c.; 1918, 78.5 p. c.
Amount received in last two days—1918, \$360,751; 1917, \$507,113; 1918, \$456,617.
Number paying—1917, 8,268; 1918, 8,344.

PLAYGROUND ASSN. MONTHLY SESSION.

Reports Received From Six Supervised Grounds Were Satisfactory—Will Be No General Exhibition This Year.

That the Playground Association will not hold a general exhibition on the Barrack Square this year of the work of the various playgrounds in the city, but will hold separate exhibitions on the individual playgrounds was the decision arrived at at the monthly meeting of the Playground Association last night in the Y. M. C. A. building. President A. M. Belding was in the chair.

Reports were received from the six supervised playgrounds, showing that the work was going on more smoothly and satisfactorily than for years past. The reports showed that the children not only had their play properly supervised but they received instruction in knitting, sewing and other work. The work being done now gives promise of an excellent display at the closing exhibitions.

Mrs. W. C. Good reported for the Bentley street ground; Mrs. A. J. Mulcahy, for Carleton; Mrs. T. N. Vincent, for Alexandra; M. E. Agar and Miss Grace Leavitt, for Centennial; Miss Goodwin and H. H. McNeil, for Aberdeen; and Mrs. J. H. Doody for the Allison ground.

It was decided not to have a general closing this year, but to have a closing exhibition on each playground, the arrangement for which will be made by the teachers and visiting committees for these grounds. It was reported that there was evening supervision of several of the grounds.

A. M. Belding reported the progress that had been made in providing neighborhood baseball fields in the South and West Ends, and he referred to the prospect for similar provision being made in the North End and East End. He expressed the view that the general playground outlook in St. John was more satisfactory and hopeful at the present time than at any time since the association was organized.

A request from the teachers that the playgrounds be closed on Saturday afternoons because the attendance was so small, was presented, but the board felt that as the season was so short they would permit to take Saturday half holiday, working alternately, the wishes of the teachers could not be granted.

The meeting decided to hold a special meeting in two weeks when reports would be submitted on the closing day programmes for each ground. The meeting then adjourned.

CITIZENS REALIZE COAL SCARCITY.

South End Residents State Coal Companies Blame Poor Shipping Facilities For Empty Bins.

The residents in the southern end of the city are now experiencing great difficulty in purchasing coal. One lady, who had ordered nine tons, to be delivered about August 1st received notice from the company that they regretted very much their inability to fill the order, as they had no coal on hand, as a large shipment scheduled to arrive around July 30th had been cancelled on account of poor shipping facilities. Another lady had ordered a winter's supply, but received a like notice from a different company, they giving the same reasons as the former concern for non-delivery.

An elderly gentleman yesterday stated he could not believe such to be fact, so early in the summer; and concluded with "What will happen later on, and winter fast approaching."

Some of the residents of this section of the city are endeavouring to get a supply of wood for fuel, but unhappily meet very unsuccessful results. Wood is scarce in the city; and what is in the city is selling for an enormous exorbitant price.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruddick and Charles Pimm of Somerville, Mass., are in the city visiting friends. They motored from Boston.

SURGEON PINCOMBE KILLED IN ITALY.

Struck By Shell Splinter While Attending the Wounded At An Advanced Dressing Station.

The sad news that Surgeon Frank Pincombe, R.A.M.C., was killed in Italy by a shell splinter while attending the wounded at an advanced dressing station, has just been received.

He was the youngest of three brothers of Major Pincombe, who are now serving in the English army, and leaves a young widow, and many friends to mourn his loss, after three and a half years at the front. By the same mail Major Pincombe was informed that his second brother, Howard, was severely wounded at the same place and on the same day that his brother Frank was killed.

SHIRT WITHOUT TAIL WILL SOON BE WORN.
Preservation of Cloth Said To Be Cause—Top Coats Also Shorter—The Kaiser To Blame.

An odd thing on water is a ship without a tail; odd in nature, "a shirt without a tail," but this latter oddity is soon to materialize, as the common every day shirt will undergo the change of no tail for preservation of cloth. A merchant in the city told The Standard yesterday that these new shirts would soon be on the market, and orders were being placed for them at the shirt makers. The change of no tail for preservation of cloth, with short dimensions, this being necessary also to preserve cloth.

A citizen remarked, all we can do is to put up with it, and like the cartoon of Briggs, say about, but in the presence of ladies, "D— the Kaiser."

NINETY-EIGHT RECRUITS ARRIVE.
Ninety-eight men for the British and Canadian army reached the city yesterday en route to Windsor. Sixty-eight of the number were colored, coming from the British West Indies. These men are enlisted voluntarily.

Six of the party were for the Jewish Legion forces, and the remaining number were from American centres; all having been British or Canadian subjects living in the United States.

They are a happy crowd and say that the quicker they are given a chance to fight the Hun the more pleased they will be.

CHAUTAUQUA NEWS.

Chautauqua week opens in St. John today on Barrack Square. Afternoon session 2.30, lecture by Superintendent Miss M. M. Hamilton, followed by concert by the McKinnel Operatic Co. At 7.30 the McKinnel Co. will give the entire fourth act of the opera "Il Trovatore" in costume. Following the music will be one of the greatest lectures of the week illustrated by Dr. Peter MacQueen on "The Great European War." Season tickets \$2, juniors \$1, good for entire week, on sale at Dykeman's and Everett's stores. Change of programme every session.

New Glasgow, N. S., Aug. 2nd. F. A. Dykeman, President, Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua programme is all that is claimed for it, being educational and entertaining in the highest sense. Our people are delighted.

C. E. McLARLAN, Manager Royal Bank, Halifax, N. S., Aug. 2nd. T. H. Estabrook, President, Rotary Club.

Our Chautauqua here great success. Strictly educational and uplifting. Different from ordinary entertainments. Does not compete with regular amusements such as motion pictures and vaudeville. Good influence on town. We are going to bring it back.

J. W. ROLAND, President, Rotary Club, Chautauqua.

FIFTY THOUSAND MILES TRAVELLED LAST FIVE YEARS

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Ross of College of Missions in the City—Talks Interestingly on Missionary Work.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Ross, of the College of Missions, Indianapolis, Indiana, is in the city, arriving here yesterday from P. E. I., where she lectured in the interests of the Christian Women's Board of Missions. Mother Ross had reached the three score and five mark, but is yet hearty, taking a deep interest in her work of recruiting missionaries for missionary work in South Africa.

For twenty years Mother Ross was in charge of a College Dormitory and a remarkable result was the issue, as nearly all her former students are today in mission work in various climes. Her only son, a child, Emory Ross, a graduate of Eureka College, Illinois, has been in missionary work in Africa for the last six years.

Speaking The Standard last evening, Mother Ross stated that she had travelled 50,000 miles in the past five years, travelling nearly every state in the union, and was now travelling through Canada. The refined old lady carries many curios of her different travels, and exhibited a few which are excellent indeed, among them being a solid ivory knife valued at \$150; a silver being some African money, namely a sort of wire. Laughingly Mother Ross added "When the natives buy any merchandise the change received is heavier than the merchandise they had bought."

The natives had presented her son a set of elephant's tusks as a souvenir, which he was later offered \$100.00 each for, but refused the offer, retaining them as a remembrance.

A few days ago Mrs. Ross was in the city and was given an auto drive to view the Revolving Falls, this she added is simply remarkable. Later she is writing a story on New Brunswick for some American papers, and is including a story of St. John and the famous falls.

Mother Ross visited several military camps in the Southern States and was given a right royal reception. At one camp she saw 40,000 men in line of march, and a large number of aeroplanes in action. At this celebration she saw a flight lieutenant, striking a steel flag pole; luckily he was unhurt, but the \$10,000 machine was a total wreck. A strange coincidence happened when she reached the city, as she was told young lieutenant was a St. John boy.

Mother Ross leaves today for a short vacation and is returning to the city on Tuesday, giving a lecture in some of the churches during the week under the auspices of the Christian churches in behalf of missionaries for Africa and other foreign places.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL GARDEN LOTS.

George W. Chapman is on Third Tour of Province—Reports School Lots Most Satisfactory—Hay Crops Looking Fine.

George W. Chapman, on the staff of the Kingston Consolidated School last year, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Mr. Chapman during his holidays is connected with R. P. Steeves, Sussex, director of agricultural education for New Brunswick, his work being an inspection of garden lots connected with the different schools of the province. By his work, Mr. Chapman has a splendid opportunity of seeing crop conditions throughout the province, and reports these in an excellent condition, the hay crop being rather under average, especially on the higher lands. However the crops in general were looking fine.

Regarding the school gardens in his inspection districts he claims these to be highly satisfactory, and he forwarded a good report of most of them without "the qualms of conscience." Mr. Chapman's contract calls for three trips over his district, before the schools re-open, and already he is about to begin his third tour. He finds the work very interesting, especially the interest in agricultural work or gardening, and the delight coupled with the necessity of observations, make his work a pleasing pastime.

At the re-opening of the schools he is returning to the staff of the Hampton Consolidated. At the beginning of the war Mr. Chapman went to Halifax and gained a commission in the army, but left on account of being ill was termed medically unfit, and did not receive an appointment, after leaving Valcartier, where he became ill.

CHICAGO MAN WANTS BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

Law Requiring Registration of Births Not in Effect When He Was Born.

J. B. Jones, registered of vital statistics, yesterday received a letter from Albert Henry Carter, of 4420 Emerald avenue, Chicago, asking for a copy of his birth certificate, if such could be found. Mr. Carter stated that as far as he knew he was born on February 4th, 1888, his father being Thomas Elliott and his mother Katherine (Corson) Elliott, and he was later adopted by Edward Carter.

Mr. Jones is unable to give the document asked for as the law requiring the registration of births did not come into effect until the year 1888. If any person is able to supply the exact date of Mr. Carter's birth and adoption Mr. Jones would appreciate their communicating with either himself or Mr. Carter.



Motor Car Supplies

Your every requirement in Motor Car Supplies has been anticipated in our well-stocked supply department where we carry only the best offerings of the most reliable makers, our display including the celebrated

GOODYEAR TIRES
Made in Canada

Goodyear Inner Tubes, Tire Pumps, Tire Savers, Vulcanizers, Tire Repair Outfits, Ford Car Cut-Outs, Ford Car Repair Kits, Wrenches, Polishers, Oils, Jacks, Batteries, Lights, Lenses, Goggles, etc.

FIRST FLOOR — MARKET SQUARE STORE

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.

King Street

CLOSED TODAY AT ONE

Panama Hats Sport Hats

Summer Trimmed Hats

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR THIS MORNING

Tinker Toss 25c. Flying Tinker 10c.

Marr Millinery Co., Limited



NOW FOR THE HAYING SEASON

We are headquarters for all lines of Haying Tools. You will find our line includes all the leading makers (names that stand for quality.)

SCYTHES, SNATHS, HAY RAKES, SCYTHE STONES, HAY FORK PULLEYS, HARPOON HAY FORKS, (single and double), BUSH SCYTHES, BUSH HOOKS, CARRIERS, ETC.

We invite a Careful Comparison of Values and Prices.

Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

ISSUED BY THE CANADA FOOD BOARD.

"If we reduce Consumption of the few Products which we should Export we will need to eat a larger proportion of many different Foodstuffs we have at Home."

Our Stores open at 8.30 a.m.
Close at 5.45 p.m.
Fridays, Close at 10 p.m.
Saturdays, Close at 12.45 p.m.

Extraordinary Economy Sale of Ladies' Summer Hosiery

CONTINUED IN HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—ANNEX.

Items of Interest Round the Store for Saturday Morning

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' OUTFITTING TROUSERS, combining Real Comfort and Style. Made from Fine English Flannel in Cream and Pencil Stripes.

White, Regular \$3.75, Special \$3.00; White, Regular \$4.25, Special \$3.40; Stripes, Regular \$4.25, Special \$3.40 per pair.

BOYS' LONG TROUSERS—In strong Twills, well made and splendid fitting. We have only a very limited quantity of these. Regular \$2.50, Special \$2.00.

Boys' Long Trousers in good strong Khaki.

DRILL—Just what the Boys want for camp, and for school wear. Sale price \$1.50 per pair.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Department.

LADIES' NECKWEAR—Organdy Collars with Colored Edges. Sets, Jabots and Odd Lines, 10 and 25c each.

SILK HAIR BOW RIBBONS—All Colors, 25c a yard.

COLORLED BANDINGS—Various widths, 10c a yard.

SLIP-ON VEILS, 10c each.

LACE CUSHION TOPS AND RUNNERS, 25c, 35c and 75c.

STAMPED CORSET COVERS, 40c each.

Neckwear Dept., Annex.

A Bargain in WHITE CROCHET QUILTS. Ready Hemmed, Ready for use. Sufficiently large for the ordinary Double Bed. Extra value at \$2.00.

Household Linen Dept.

REVERSIBLE FLOOR RUGS CHEAP.

"Hit and Miss" designs. These Rugs are made from Mill Remnant Yarn, and having no special design are sold at Greatly Reduced Prices. The colors are fairly bright, with Green or Blue Band Border on ends. Sizes 27x54 inches. Reduced Price \$2.75. Sizes 30x56 inches. Reduced Price \$3.50.

Carpet Department.

LADIES' SILK COSTUMES—Leftover from previous sale. They include Rich Taffetas, Satins and Pongees in various colors. Many of the Coats have Vests and others Russian Style, with gold at Waist, while others have Belts. A few Box Plated and Norfolk Styles. Sizes 16 to 40 inch. Prices \$30.00 to \$45.75. Costume Department.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES AND SKIRTS—Night Dresses in Pink and White Batiste, V. Square and Round Neck, Lace and Hemstitched trimmed. Sale Price \$1.69.

SKIRTS made of Cambric with Lace Insertion set in trim. Also Edged with Lace. Sale Price \$1.25.

Whitewear Department.

Manchester Robertson Allison Limited

KING STREET GERMAIN STREET MARKET SQUARE

NEW MERCHANDISE BEING REQUISITED INTO THE STORE AT RAPID RATE

—DYKEMANS—

And such merchandise! The pick of the markets, qualities as fine as can be had. In preparation for the new season the store "took aim" with a definite idea that there would be no shortage of goods; that selection would be equal to every need, that quality should leave nothing to be desired, and that prices should be reasonable and fair.

Next week many thousands of dollars worth of new goods will be pouring into the store, new things for your eyes to see and your hands to handle. The sight of them is worth coming for.

WAR VETERANS WILL PARADE

Fall in 3.15 p.m. Veterans' Home, Wellington Row, for service in Imperial. Full attendance, please.

E. Paddy, secretary.

SOUTH END PLAYGROUND.

Nearly all the grading on the South End playground has been finished. It is planned to have the roller on the ground today and just as soon as the rolling is completed and a wire screen is placed along the embankment of the baseball league will start a series of games. Workers will be on the ground as usual Monday evening, as they are anxious to get the games started immediately.

SIR HERBERT AMES HERE

Sir Herbert Ames was in the city yesterday and lunched with Senator Thorne and Hon. Josiah Wood at the Union Club. Sir Herbert has been spending a vacation at Grand Manan and left for Montreal last evening.

Supplies
Savers, Vulcanizers,
Ford Car Repair Kits,
Lenses,
SQUARE STORE
D. King
Street
ONE
Hats
PRICES
Shoemaker 10c.
limited
SEASON
line includes all the leading
BUSH PULLEYS,
BUSH HOOKS,
r Std.
Stores open at 8.30 a.m.
at 5.45 p.m.
days, Close at 10 p.m.
days, Close at 12.45 p.m.
Summer Hosiery
ANNEX.
S HALF HOSE—Fine Cash-
mere finish, in Black, Brown,
and White. Extraordinary
value, 35c pair, 2 pair for \$1.00.
S WASHABLE TIES—Wor-
table make. No seams,
stretching, no lining to get
of order. Sale price 20c
a pair, 3 for 50c.
S AND YOUTHS' COAT
EATERS—Popular Colors in
all weights, Greatly Reduced
to Clear Quick. Sizes 38 to
44. Sale Prices \$2.00 and
up. Men's Furnishings Dept.
S PURE SILK GLOVES—
Black in Black only, 50c a
pair.
S CHAMOISETTE GLOVES—
Light Weight, all White and
Black with Black Points, 75c a
pair.
S HANDKERCHIEFS—Col-
ored Borders. Miss-prints, 6 for
50c.
S ALL LINES HANDKER-
CHIEFS, 1/4 inch hem, 15c
a pair. Front Store Ground Floor.
S DRESSES AND SKIRTS—Night
White Batiste, V. Square and
Hemstitched trimmed.
fabric with Lace Insertion set
at 12.50. Lace, \$1.25.
Lace Department.
Mr. Limited
ET SQUARE.
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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1918.

How The Sinking Of Hospital Ships Has Become A Regular Murder Trade With Germany's Blood-Stained Kaiser!

Official Accounts of the Appalling Record Which Forms a Long, Red Trail To the Palace At Potsdam, and Forever Places the Imperial German Government Outside the Pale of Civilization.

The sinking of the *Llandovery Castle*, the Canadian hospital ship, by a German submarine, the latest infamy of the unpeppable German, was followed, as a matter of course, by a lying statement by a government which long ago lost—if it ever possessed—any sense of honor or decency. And yet it is only one more horror which the German Government has deliberately played since the very beginning of the war.

The record of the German war on hospital ships is long and black. An official pamphlet gives a partial list of them, with the accounts furnished by eye-witnesses.

Russian Hospital Ship Torpedoed.
On March 17, 1916, the Russian hospital ship *Portugal* was lying off Risch, on the Turkish coast of the Black Sea. She was on her way from Batoum to Odessa with a string of flat-bottomed boats in tow, destined for the conveyance of wounded from the shore to the ship. One of these boats had become water-logged and was being pumped clear while the *Portugal* lay to. The *Portugal* carried no wounded at the moment, but the Red Cross staff was on board and the full crew. The weather was clear.

Suddenly the look-out man saw a periscope approaching the vessel, but the ship's officers explained to all hands that they were immune from attack. When the *Portugal* had first been commissioned for Red Cross work she belonged to the *Messageries Maritimes* and still kept her French officers and crew. The Russian Government had accepted the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments of the fact, and had obtained from them a recognition of her status. In the clear weather her distinguishing marks could not be unobserved. The only thing now necessary, the captain and the mate explained, was to keep calm and to take no precautionary measures which might arouse the submarine commander's suspicion.

The submarine approached the *Portugal* and discharged a torpedo which missed its aim. Then it circled round and discharged a second at the other side of the vessel, from some thirty or forty feet away. This second torpedo struck the *Portugal* amidships, in the engine room. There was a violent explosion; the hull broke in two and most of those on board were precipitated into the whirlpool between the two halves; with a still more violent explosion the boilers blew up and the bow and stern fragments of the *Portugal* went down simultaneously.

Forty-five of the Red Cross staff were lost, twenty-one of whom were nurses; twenty-one men were lost out of the Russian crew and nineteen out of the French. Thus eighty-five of those on board perished altogether.

The sinking of the *Portugal* was apparently a casual atrocity, but when the German Government embarked on the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare in January, 1917, they determined to sink hospital ships systematically in their "blockaded zone." It was quite a logical decision, for the object of the submarine campaign is to reduce, by every means, the total tonnage of the world. If the world will not accept Germany's conditions Germany will make the civilized order of the world impossible. That is Germany's challenge, and every hospital ship sunk brings her a step further toward making it good, for the hospital ship that has been destroyed must be replaced by another ship, which might otherwise have carried timber or grain.

Only, it is not Germany's way to confess her motives, transparent though they generally are, and her

purpose to sink hospital ships was therefore announced to the world in the following terms:

"The German Government can no longer suffer that the British Government should forward troops and munitions to the main theatre of war under cover of the Red Cross, and it therefore declares that from now on no enemy hospital ship will be allowed in the sea zone comprised between a line from Flamborough Head to Terschelling on the one hand and Ushant and Land's End on the other. If in this sea zone after the expiry of the stated time any enemy hospital ship is encountered it will be considered as a vessel of war, and it will be attacked without further ceremony."

Already in 1916 the German press had seized occasions for spreading this slander. When, for example, the British hospital ship *Britannic* was sunk in the Aegean with 1,100 wounded on board, and about fifty lives were lost, it was at first considered doubtful whether the cause was a torpedo or a mine. But an inspired statement at once appeared in the German *Kieler Zeitung* to the effect that the *Britannic* had been torpedoed.

"The *Britannic*," the statement declared, "was transporting fresh troops for our enemies. If she had not been doing so our submarines would never, of course, have torpedoed her."

This statement was answered by an announcement from the British Admiralty on December 3, 1916:

"German wireless messages to the Embassy, Washington, are again promulgating mendacious reports, purporting to come from Rotterdam, that the hospital ship *Britannic*, recently sunk, had troops on board."

A complete statement of all persons on board that ship was published on November 24.

"As has been officially stated on several previous occasions, British hospital ships are employed solely in the conditions set forth in the Geneva and Hague Conventions, and they carry neither personnel nor material other than that authorized by those conventions."

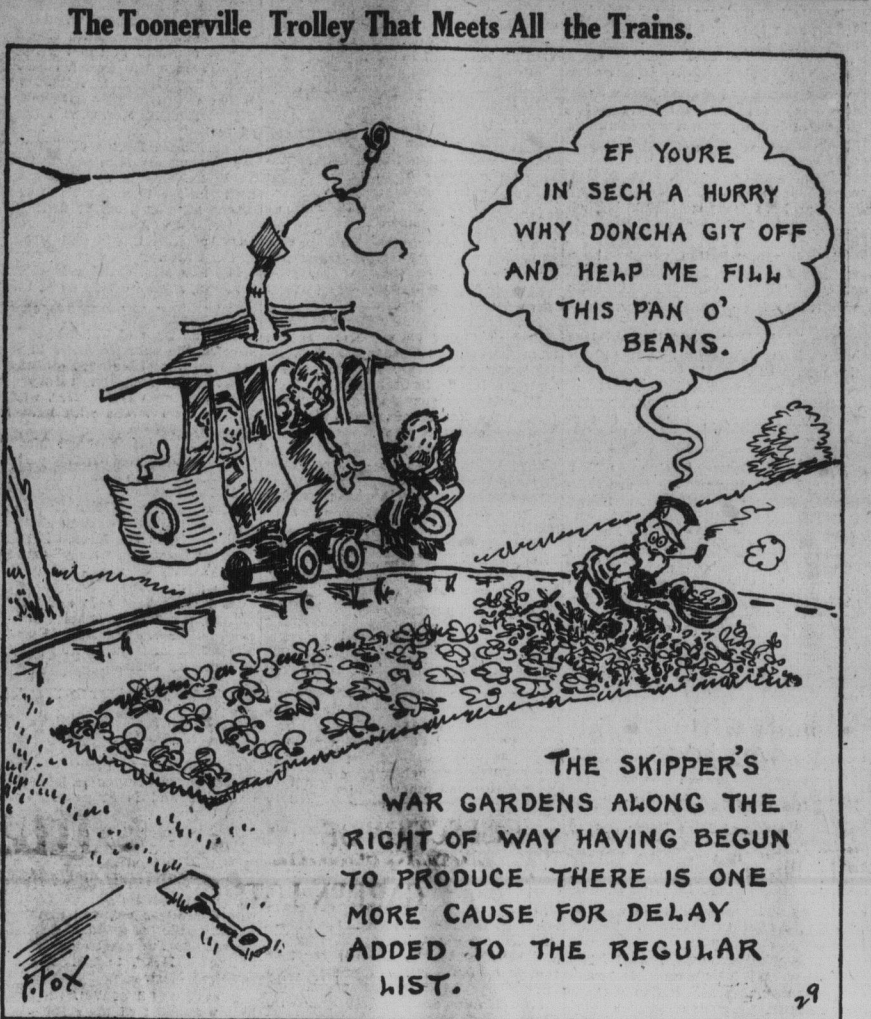
The threat against hospital ships contained in the subsequent declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare issued by the British Foreign Office on January 31, 1917:

"The German Government announce that they have conclusive proof that in several instances enemy hospital ships have been misused for the transport of munitions and troops. They also state that they have placed these proofs through diplomatic channels before the British and French Governments, and have at the same time declared that the traffic of hospital ships on the military routes for the forces fighting in France and Belgium within a line drawn between Flamborough Head and Terschelling on the one hand and Ushant to Land's End on the other, will no longer be tolerated."

"His Majesty's Government has received no such communication, through diplomatic channels or otherwise, from the German Government, as is alleged, and it most emphatically denies that British hospital ships have been used for the transport of munitions and troops, or in any way contrary to the Hague Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime war."

"Under the convention belligerents have the right to search hospital ships, and the German Government, has, therefore, an obvious remedy in case of suspicion; a remedy which it has never utilized."

"From the German Government's statement that hospital ships will no longer be tolerated within the limits mentioned only one conclusion can be drawn, namely, that it is the intention



of the German Government to add yet another and more unpeppable crime against law and humanity to the long list which disgraces its record.

"In these circumstances His Majesty's Government has requested the United States Government to inform the German Government that His Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out reprisals will immediately be taken by the British authorities concerned."

Since then Germany has proceeded from threats to deeds.

Asturias Sunk.
The hospital ship *Asturias*, which had been attacked unsuccessfully by a German submarine as early as February 1, 1915, was torpedoed and sunk on the night of March 20-21, 1917, with all her crew and staff on board. The outrage was announced by the British Admiralty a week later:

"The British hospital ship *Asturias*, while steaming with all navigating lights and with all the proper distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night March 20-21.

"The following casualties occurred: Medical services—Dead, 11; missing, 3, including 1 female staff nurse; injured, 17. Crew—Dead, 20; missing, 29, including 1 stewardess; injured, 23.

"The torpedoing of this hospital ship is included in the list of achievements claimed by U-boats, as reported in the German Wireless Press message yesterday."

This announcement was followed by another on April 14, making public the sinking of the hospital ships *Salta* and *Gloucester Castle*:

"The British hospital ship *Gloucester Castle* was torpedoed without warning in mid-channel during the night of March 16-17, 1917, by a medical personnel of 52 and a crew of 123.

"Of these the following are missing and presumed drowned: Two wounded British officers, 13 wounded British other ranks; 1 R. A. M. C. staff, 5 crew, 2 wounded German officers, 13 wounded German other ranks. One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol vessels at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed."

"The illegal and inhuman submarine warfare which Germany has waged upon merchant shipping has for some time been openly adopted against hospital ships flying the Red Cross flag and otherwise acting in complete conformity with the requirements of the Hague Convention. This culmination of savagery has brought the world face to face with a situation that is without parallel in civilized warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law, nor in the most brutal act of necessity. The British Government, in considering fully the measures to be adopted in these circumstances, has had in review the entire facts on which the German Government claims to have acted. These may be recapitulated in brief for the consideration of the civilized world.

"On January 29, 1917, the German Government addressed a memorial to the American and Spanish embassies for transmission to the British and French governments. In this it was stated that the hospital ships of the Allies, and of Britain in particular, were employed for the purpose of transporting troops and military supplies. The evidence of a number of witnesses, the majority of whom were anonymous and the remainder Ger-

From the Very First of the Submarine Campaign German Naval Officers Have Sunk Everything Within Reach of Their Torpedoes, and on Every Occasion the Murderers of Berlin Have Offered Lying Excuses For Their Crimes.

man, was cited in support of this outrageous statement. The German Government, in conclusion, declared that no hospital ship would be "tolerated" in the tract of sea lying between lines connecting Flamborough Head and Terschelling on the one side and Ushant and Land's End on the other.

"The substance of this memorial was embodied in an official German wireless message, and on the evening of January 31 the British Foreign Office issued a statement to the effect that, although no communication had been received through the customary channels alleging the misuse of British hospital ships, they most emphatically denied that such ships had been used in any way contrary to the Hague Convention. It was pointed out that under this Convention Germany had an obvious remedy in cases of suspicion—the right to visit and to search any hospital ships encountered on the high seas. From the refusal of the German Government to tolerate the hospital ships within certain limits, only one conclusion could be drawn, namely, that it is the intention of the German Government to add yet other crimes to the long list which disgraces their record. The Government of the United States was requested to inform the German Government that if the threat were carried out immediate reprisals would follow."

Red Cross Sign.
"The course dictated by humanity and common sense was plain, and needed no reminder such as was given by the British Government. Yet in spite of their emphatic denial of the German falsehoods and the subsequent warning conveyed, the British hospital ship *Asturias* was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20. The ship was steaming with all navigating lights burning and the proper Red Cross sign brilliantly illuminated. The cumulative evidence that she had been attacked after it had been confirmed beyond all doubt and after exhaustive investigation. The loss of life on this occasion included a nursing sister and a stewardess, a fact which might have brought home to any enemy but Germany some sense of the enormity of the outrage.

"But the nation responsible for the murder of Nurse Cavell appears to have accepted the intelligence with composure, if not with satisfaction. The German official wireless message of the 26th finally established the guilt of the German Government, who, having boasted of the deed, published a further message which said: 'It would, moreover, be remarkable that the English in the case of the *Asturias* should have abstained from their customary procedure of using hospital ships for the transport of troops and munitions.'

"On the night of March 30-31 the hospital ship *Gloucester Castle* met with a similar fate. On this occasion the Berlin official wireless message again cynically published a notification that she was torpedoed by a U-boat, thus removing any possible doubt in the matter."

"The British Government thereupon authorized prompt measures of reprisal in accordance with the announcement already referred to, and on April 14 a large squadron of British and French aeroplanes bombarded the German town of Freiburg with satisfactory results."

"In spite of the warnings conveyed to Germany that her barbarous attacks on hospital ships would result in such action on the part of Great Britain, the German Government published through the wireless message of April 16 an abusive protest, which



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KEEP CHILDREN WELL

Drug Co., has been very ill for some days. His many friends are glad to know he is some better and hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Fred Scott, after an illness some weeks is able to be out again and his health gradually improving.

Mrs. Bache and son Donald of Montreal, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Willard, at the parsonage.

Mrs. Bulloch and children have just moved from St. Octave to take their residence in town.

Mr. C. Elliott, Sussex, was the wedding guest at the home of Mrs. S. Macdougall.

Mrs. George McWilliams and daughter Mona, of Newcastle, are guests of Mrs. John Irving, Sackville street.

A pleasant function of the week, was a dance given to a number of friends by a young lady and gentlemen friends.

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St. Stephen on Saturday, St. Andrews on Sunday, spent the day at the Al-

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ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Ray Wilson and young son Frank, have returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Boston and other cities.

Mr. Fred Maxwell of Montreal, is the guest of his father, Mr. Sedgewick Maxwell, at his home at the Union.

Rev. M. Paul Maxwell was the guest of Mrs. Adelaide Maxwell of Rose Ave. during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock of Massachusetts, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bagley.

Dr. D. Boyce Allen has returned from an extended trip to Montreal and other cities.

Mrs. J. W. Richardson left on Tuesday evening for Ashland, Wis., where she will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jackson have concluded a pleasant visit with friends and relatives in Boston and vicinity.

Mr. W. W. McCormack of Fort Reardon, N. J., is spending a few days with his family in St. Stephen, and is being cordially welcomed by his many friends.

Miss Bessie Parker of Chamcook, is the guest of friends in town this week.

Mrs. W. L. Lowe, Miss Annie Crompton and Miss Bessie Lowe have returned from Lynn, Mass., where they have been guests of Mrs. Martha Love Woods.

Miss Edna Hornell of St. Andrews, is the guest of her friend, Miss Gertrude Purton at her home on Prince Wm. street.

Mrs. Willis T. Patch of Bangor, is spending Chataqua week with friends and relatives in Calais, Me.

Miss Gladys M. Fowler of St. John, is the guest of her friend, Miss Esther McFarlane at her home on Marks street.

Mrs. Josephine Lamb of Boston, is visiting friends and relatives in the Border Town.

Mrs. Mackay and Miss Alice Groggett, who have been guests of their sister, Mrs. Frank Anderson in Calais, have returned to their home in Rutland, Vt.

Mr. Fred Short has returned from a well earned vacation, much improved.

ST. GEORGE

St. George, Aug. 2.—The Sunday School Teachers Association of the Deacons of St. Andrews, held its annual meeting on Wednesday, July 24th, at Elmville.

The numerous Sunday School were well represented, there being about fifty present.

There were twelve teachers and officers from the parish of St. George and Pennfield present.

The officers elected were: Rev. D. W. Blackall, president; Rev. James Spencer, vice president; Miss Dyer, sec. treasurer.

The report showed a very successful year in Sunday School work.

Miss Daisy Spencer is spending part of her vacation at Gondola Point.

Miss Emma McKenzie of Boston, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John A. McKenna.

J. Sutton Clark and family are spending a vacation at their summer cottage in L'Etang.

Mrs. Bridget Murray and daughter, Miss Susan of Lowell, Mass., are guests of L. W. Murray.

Mr. Gabriel Craig of this town, who has been working in an electric shop at Schenectady, N. Y., has returned with the Canadian Engineers at St. Johns, Quebec.

Miss Nellie Spinney is enjoying a visit with friends in Calais.

GRAND BAY

Grand Bay, Aug. 2.—Miss Edith Hamlin leaves today for Fredericton to spend a few days visiting friends.

Miss Beatrice Eagles, who has been studying nursing in Boston, is spending a week with Miss Edna Lewis, Pandemic.

Mr. Harry Dixon of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, spent a short vacation with his parents, returning to Halifax on Monday.

Miss Hazel Dunlop is the guest of friends at Hampstead.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Blake have returned from their wedding tour and are occupying Mrs. Gifford's cottage.

Miss Ethel Emery, St. John, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Peters for a few days.

Miss Evelyn Cummings and Miss Miss Simpson, Roxbury, Mass., are expected here on Sunday to spend their vacation with Miss Simpson's mother.

School Girls' Nerves

When an undue amount of nervous energy is consumed in the brain there is bound to be failure of the other functions of the body.

Digestion is impaired—the head aches—you cannot sleep—you are easily excited and irritated—feel tired and lack energy.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a creator of rich, red blood and a builder up of the exhausted nervous system.

SUSSEX

Sussex, Aug. 2.—Miss Alice Robertson of St. John, spent the week-end at the "Knoll," the guest of Mrs. O. R. Arnold.

Mrs. L. R. Murray and daughter, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Andrew Forsythe and little daughter Jean, are guests at the Weldon House, Shediac, N. B.

Miss Ella Nicholson returned the last of the week from a trip to Digby, N. S. Mrs. Connolly and Miss Mary Connolly are visiting friends at Point Wolfe and Alma.

Mrs. Everett Keith spent a few days this week at Alma, the guest of Mrs. Garfield White.

Mrs. Spooner, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. McKay, a few days this week, returned on Wednesday to her home in Hampton, N. B.

Mr. Bruce Love, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Geo. O. Dibble, is visiting in Boston.

Lieut. Frank Nicholson arrived home from France on Tuesday noon on full, and is being most cordially welcomed by his many friends.

James Inches, Arthur Goucher, Fred Boyd and Percy Laughlin enjoyed a motor trip to Fredericton on Saturday.

Mrs. W. F. Todd, Miss Mildred Todd, Mrs. N. Marks Mills and Mrs. W. A. Mills are enjoying a motor trip through Maine.

They are going through Old Orchard, here they will spend a week with Mrs. Todd's sister, Mrs. R. L. Sloggett.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Robinson of Edgewater, New Jersey, are the guests of Mrs. G. W. Ganong at Louisa Hall.

Miss Doris Paine of Newport, is visiting friends on the border.

Mr. Douglas McGeachy donned the khaki on Wednesday morning and joined the 3rd Garrison at St. John.

The best wishes of his many friends go with him.

Miss Beatrice Jewett of Fredericton, is the guest of Mrs. George Harper.

Mrs. Harold Purvis, Fred Higgin, Miss Belle Woodcock and Howard Murchie are enjoying a motor trip through the Province of Quebec.

Mrs. Fred Grimmer of Houlton, is visiting Mrs. H. D. Bates.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, July 31.—Miss Doris Moir has returned to Houlton, Me., after a visit to Cunnell and Mrs. Everett J. Parker of Derby.

Miss Alma and Master Alexis Paul are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Prestie of Pointe du Rocher.

Mrs. Harry E. Smith, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Mabel Richards, matron of the Miramichi Hospital.

Miss Zella Johnston of Douglastown, has left for a visit to friends at Windward, N. B., and Charlottetown.

Mrs. Ida MacMurray has gone to Penacook, N. H., to visit her sister, Mrs. W. B. Ormsbee.

Mrs. Mary Stewart has gone to Hardwick to visit Miss Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sinclair visited Fredericton last week.

Mrs. C. F. McWilliam is visiting in Moncton.

Mrs. Alex. Asie and daughter, Frances, visited Moncton this week.

Mrs. Harry E. Smith of Jamaica Plains, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Daniel Richards, matron of the Miramichi Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pettie and son, David, returned from a visit to St. John, N. B., where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Pettie, while in Newcastle.

Mrs. Eliza Armstrong spent the past week with friends in Moncton. On Saturday, accompanied by Master Fred McCormack. She returns to Yonghial, Gloucester Co.

Mr. Violet Stephenson, R. N., returned to Fredericton this week.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Sproule and family, have returned from a trip to Sussex and Moncton.

Mrs. J. Harvey Ramsey of Fredericton, is the guest of Mrs. R. H. Grem.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lutz and Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Free leave this Saturday for Truro. They will go by auto.

Mrs. Robbins of Cape Breton, and Mrs. Gladys Cummings, Los Angeles are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kennedy.

POHOAQUI

Pohoaqui, Aug. 2.—Dr. E. Miles Kierstead of Richmond University, Toronto, was a guest of his niece, Mrs. Edward Erb on Tuesday enroute to Collina.

Miss Margaret Burgess, instructor in Domestic Science, was a visitor, who spent the week at the Methodist parsonage, Berwick.

Mrs. Howard Mowatt and Mr. Leslie Mitchell of St. John, spent a few days of the week with Major H. S. and Mrs. Jones.

Dr. S. W. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess and Miss Kathleen Burgess, accompanied by Mrs. D. Alexander Hewitt and little Miss Jeanne Hewitt of Ottawa, motored from Moncton on Saturday last.

Mrs. Hewitt and daughter are guests of Mrs. Hewitt's sister, Mrs. Harley S. Jones, Miss Burgess spent a few days of this week with the Misses Francis and Helen White of Sussex.

Geo. B. Jones, M. L. A., Mrs. Jones, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Maude Curry and C. H. Jones motored to Moncton on Sunday.

Master Milan Floyd of Titusville, is spending part of his vacation with Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Pearson.

The Misses Bertha Porter of Nauwigawauk, and Esther Apt of Westfield, were week-end guests of Mrs. M. P. Ogilvie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cooper of St. John, motored to the village on Sunday and spent the day at the Pohoaqui House, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Connelly.

Mrs. Pritchard of Lowell, Mass., arrived this week to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. Matilda Parlee of Parleville.

Miss Evelyn Erb is spending a week with relatives in St. John and Westfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Guilford Humphrey motored from their summer home at Renforth, accompanied by Mrs. Harvey and the Misses Humphrey of St. John, and spent Sunday last, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gilchrist.

Mrs. Frances McLatchey, R. N., has returned to Hartford, Conn., to engage in her profession.

Mrs. Edward Irving and Miss Ina Steeves are at Truro.

Miss Kathryn Thompson has returned from a visit with friends at Dorchester.

Mrs. Hugh Laurence and son, James, of St. George, have been guests of Mrs. Archie Steeves.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jones of Berry's Mills, are guests of Mrs. Jones's sister, Mrs. Ross Steeves.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kenne and family of Moncton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Warner on Sunday.

Miss Gladys Taylor is at Riverside, guest of Miss Daisy Stiles.

Capt. Charles Hendy of Hopewell Cape, underwent an operation for appendicitis this week. The operation

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MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL SESSION 1918-19
OPENS SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Many Scholarships and prizes are offered. For information regarding Courses of Study, Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, Affiliated Relations, Expenses, Etc.

SEND FOR CALENDAR

Incoming Students wishing Residential Accommodation—for which MOUNT ALLISON IS JUSTLY FAMOUS—should give earliest possible notice.

Courses in ARTS, SCIENCE, AND THEOLOGY.

REV. B. C. BORDEN, D.D. : PRESIDENT
SACKVILLE, N. B.

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY

Offers General, Special, and Matriculation Courses leading to the Colleges of Arts, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Manual Training.

MOUNT ALLISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Offers courses in Business, Shorthand, and Typewriting, Penmanship, etc.

Comfortable Residence, Strong Staff of Experienced Teachers

A limited number of positions available by which students, either male or female, may assist themselves to pay expenses.

FIRST TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 9.

Calendar Sent on Request

J. M. PALMER, M.A., L.L.D. : PRINCIPAL
SACKVILLE, N. B.

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1854. SESSION 1918-19
OPENS SEPTEMBER 7

This is the largest Residential Ladies' College in Canada.

WE STAND FOR—High Ideals, Soul Culture, Intellectual Equipment.

WE GIVE COURSES IN—Music, Oratory, Household Science, Literature, Fine Arts and University Matriculation. Business Courses are provided by the Academy Affiliated with us.

WE POSSESS—An enviable reputation of almost continental scope.

Our Art Museum is a feature where we consider we stand without a peer. Free Calendar on application to

REV. HAMILTON WIGLE, B.A. : PRINCIPAL
SACKVILLE, N. B.

St. Andrew's College
Toronto
A Residential and Day School
FOR BOYS
UPPER SCHOOL, LOWER SCHOOL
Baptist Education, Boys' Military College and Summer
Autumn Term commences on Sept. 16, 1918
REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D. : Headmaster
Calendar Sent on Application

Halifax Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music

(Affiliated with Dalhousie University.)

Attention is called to the following points in our College and Conservatory work as presented in our calendar of 1918-1919.

1. The location of the college in an important educational centre and its affiliation with Dalhousie University.

2. The number and completeness of our educational courses, thus offering to pupils of all school ages and grades suitable courses of study.

3. The scholastic rank of the teaching staff in all departments of the College and Conservatory.

4. The special means provided for careful and thorough physical training.

5. The provision made for the care and guidance of the resident pupil in every particular of her life and conduct.

6. The enrolment of pupils for 1917-1918 numbering 651.

7. The autumn term of next session begins 17th September.

Apply for Calendar for 1918-1919 to

REV. ROBT. LAING,
Halifax, N. S.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX
Arts, Science, Engineering, Music, Pharmacy, Law, Medicine, Dentistry.

New Entrance Scholarships: Three of \$200 each. Five of \$100 each.

One reserved for Cape Breton. One reserved for New Brunswick. One reserved for Prince Edward Island.

To be completed for at the Matriculation examinations, beginning September 24, 1918.

New Senior Scholarships: Three of \$200 each. Three of \$100 each.

Tenable during second year, and awarded on results of work of first year.

Lectures in all Faculties for the coming session begin on Tuesday, October 1, 1918.

Write to the President's Office for full information.

Ottawa Ladies College

New Fireproof Building
Fitted with every Modern Convenience

Academic work up to the first year University. Music, Art and Handicraft. Household Arts. Physical Culture, Etc. Ample grounds.

The Capital offers exceptional advantages.

For Calendar apply to J. W. H. Milne, B.A., D.D., President Jas. W. Roberts, L.L.D., C.M.G., Chairman of Board

W. H. Thorne & Co., Limited

"Wear-Ever" Week

\$2.15 6-qt. "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Preserving Kettle

For ONLY \$1.39

and Coupon if presented Aug. 3 to 10, '18.

To Preserve and Conserve—the Call of Patriotic Duty

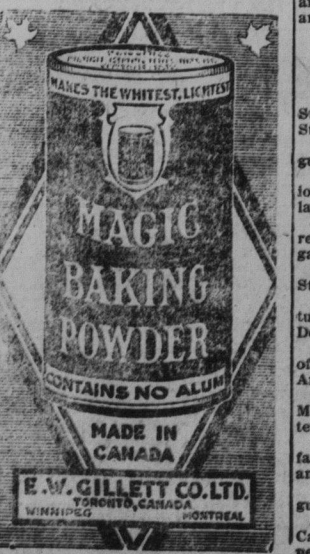
Can your fruit and vegetables in a "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kettle and eliminate the waste of burning.

Clip the Coupon—Present It TODAY! and get one of these durable "Wear-Ever" Kettles.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LIMITED.

"Wear-Ever" Coupon
In order that the factory may have an accurate record of the number of these 6-qt. "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kettles sold at this special price, we are required to return to the factory this coupon with purchaser's name, address and date of purchase, which must not be later than closing date of this sale, plainly written thereon.

Name _____ Address _____ Date _____
W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited.



CLOTHES, FRIVOLOUS AND OTHERWISE FOR THE WOMEN OF TODAY

The Times Change and Milady's Wardrobe Must Change With Them—War Workers and Butterflies Alike Chose Simple Styles—Oval Neck a Feature of the New Gowns—Picture Hat Again in Favor.

The summer wardrobe of the average woman this year is apt to be astonishingly unlike the one she has been accustomed to prepare heretofore.

It has gone energetically into war work of one kind or another and intends giving her whole time to such efforts, turning a cold shoulder to all social diversions and warm weather idling, she will have no use

is reduced to a minimum, the effect being rather trying for those who are no longer youthful. However, there are plenty of other styles to choose from; a chemise of linen, organdy, or net lace, it will doubtless have been observed, is playing a finely ornamental part in the general dress scheme just now, the machine-made clever reproductions fulfilling all requirements.



for frills and frivolous frocks and is pretty certain to cut them out of her preparedness scheme altogether. But where there are many who did this, there are others who are giving only a part of their time to war work, and these practice moderate economy with regard to summer clothes. No one wants a gay social season. Good taste would forbid that, even if no higher feeling imposed a veto, but ordinary life will be likely to flow along

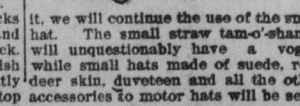


much as usual and pretty, but simple and practical summer clothes will be needed even though extravagance be taboo.

Many Dainty Models Obtainable.

There are frocks built upon simple lines of silk or wool jersey and light weight silks for wear at the beach or during cool weather. One frock seen, for instance, would be admirable for such purposes. This is a one-piece model of navy blue wool jersey made on long simple lines. The collar, cuffs and girdle are of knitted white wool. The collar is in sailor shape finished with a cravat at the throat, the cravat being loosely knotted, the ends terminating in balls of the white wool. The gown is drawn in loosely at the waist with a giraffe of knitted wool and the ash ends are also finished with balls of the white wool. The sides of the frock below the waistline are trimmed with rows of small, round buttons.

A large percentage of the new frocks are cut with the oval neck line, and occasionally in pointed or square neck. Whatever the shape of the neck finish, collars and chemises are frequently deer skin, duxetown and all the other accessories to motor hats will be seen.



it, we will continue the use of the small hat. The small straw tam-o'-shanter will unquestionably have a vogue, while small hats made of suede, reindeer skin, duxetown and all the other accessories to motor hats will be seen.

CARRY YOUR PARCELS AND SAVE PENNIES

Cash and Carry System Explained and Uses of Brown Sugar Described At Yesterday's Meeting of the Housewives' League.

Much valuable information was gathered by those who attended the demonstration given yesterday under the auspices of the Housewives' League, at the Food Centre on Carleton street.

The proceeding opened with an exhibition of the home-made fireless cooker which was explained by Mrs. Richard Hooper. The materials for making this cooker are a packing box, some linoleum, a small sheet of asbestos, and some excelsior. Methods of using the cooker, its fuel saving value and advantages in the case of those doing light housekeeping were pointed out.

For the Talks Bureau Mrs. W. E. Raymond gave a five minute address on "Milk," treating the subject in an original and interesting way, showing the necessity of milk as a body building food especially for children. A quart of milk was described as "14 cents worth of health."

A demonstration of the making of cottage cheese with directions for its use was given by Mrs. Hooper and a new way to can raspberries was described.

While the cheese was a-cooking James Jeffrey of 253 Brussels street was introduced to the audience.

Mr. Jeffrey has successfully conducted a grocery store for the last six months on the "Cash and Carry" system and explained his reasons for making this change in his methods of doing business and the way in which it had worked out. He said that there was more profit to him in selling eggs than in selling a barrel of flour. He does without telephone, advertising, delivery wagon and driver, has no bad debts and finds it a most profitable change. He has four times the trade he had before inaugurating the system. Coal oil for which one paid \$1.50 for a five gallon can could be bought at a "cash and carry" store for \$1.10, and other groceries can be bought much cheaper.

Many questions were asked and the discussion was most interesting. The Cheap Fish Week to be held later when this system will be tried was spoken of. It was a great success in Toronto and Ottawa.

Mrs. Hooper then introduced Mr. Lewis J. Seldenticker of the Atlantic Sugar Refining Co. who explained the three grades of "soft sugars" showing that they are essentially the same as the white sugar only they retain the cane flavour. Mr. Seldenticker compared the sugar to the war flour, the white sugar answering to the white flour, and the brown to the war flour. The brown sugars are made with less waste (95 pounds only are recovered from 100 lbs. in making white sugar while in the refining of brown 98 from 100 are recovered) and thus the entire sugar supply is conserved.

In his own household the speaker, said white sugar was only used for tea and coffee while brown had been found to be useful in every kind of cooking and better than white in many cases. For preserves, fruit cake and pickles the brown was equally as good, particularly if the lightest variety was chosen. The cane flavour is retained in the brown sugar just as maple sugar is sugar with the taste of the maple in it.

An instance was given by a lady present of the Forestry Commission, who is in England recovering from the effects of an air raid on a hospital in France wrote of having maple sugar on her porridge showing that the present yesterday afternoon felt that the time had been most profitably spent.

KING'S DAUGHTERS MONTHLY MEETING

A well attended meeting of the King's Daughters was held in the Guild yesterday afternoon. Mrs. A. Pierce Crockett, president, was in the chair, and many plans were discussed for the coming season.

Good reports were heard from the various committees. The house committee through its convener, Mrs. Kinnard, stated that the Guild had been well filled all along and that many transients had been accommodated also. The music Mrs. Davidson, is filling the position most acceptably.

For the hospital committee Mrs. Rothery McLaughlin, reported the regular visiting of the hospitals throughout the month.

It was decided to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the corporation of the St. John City Union which occurs in November.

At the annual meeting early in the autumn a sweet and sour shower (jam and pickles) will be held for the benefit of the Guild.

For October a miscellaneous sale is being planned.

TRIBUTE PAID TO STRAWBERRY GIRLS

A fine tribute was paid to the strawberry pickers of the Y. W. P. A. while in Sackville. Wishing to attend the performance of Robin Hood given by the Chautauque Association the president of the Y. W. P. A. asked the

GIRL IN THE MOON FLOATED OVER THE LARGE AUDIENCE

Original Novelty Only One of Pleading Acts Seen At New Opera House Programme Yesterday.

Most of us have always believed that there was a man in the moon, but until last night we did not know that there was a charming girl in the moon, too. The Opera House audiences of last evening are sure of it and judging by the comments a great many of the folks would like to take a trip to the moon and stay there for a while. The Girl in the Moon is the most original novelty we have seen here for a long, long time—how it is done is a mystery, but certainly the moon was there and it floated out over the audience most naturally, and the girl sat in it and sang and everybody sat up straight and held their breath while it lasted, and today they are all talking about it, and will want to go and see it again and try to figure how it is done.

There was another good novelty on the program that took with the audience immensely and that was the contortion act by Chester Kingston. Is he human or something made of rubber? He looked like a man, but acted like a rubber doll for he tied himself into the most intricate knots so easily that it seemed as though he did not have a bone or a joint in his body. He was the first act on the program, so go early and do not miss him for you never saw anything quite like him.

Boston and Vaughn offered a laughable skit, mostly nonsense, and caught a charming personality, sang, recited, told a few funny stories, and scored a good sized hit.

Mildred Haywood offered a number of good songs that got over the foot of a charming personality, sang, recited, told a few funny stories, and scored a good sized hit.

The serial drama, The Lion's Claws, gets better every week. The story of a charming personality, sang, recited, told a few funny stories, and scored a good sized hit.

Donny and Lynn, the man in the moon, was the first act on the program, so go early and do not miss him for you never saw anything quite like him.

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WOMEN MARKETING AS WAR-TIME MEASURE

Brings Business To City Dealer, Encourages the Farmer and Helps the Housekeeper.



1—Some "Market Basket Women" getting ready for the fray. Plenty of basket room is needed. 2—All "loaded up" and feeling pleased about it. Typical scene on market morning.

Marketing cannot exactly be called a wartime occupation for women, but it is a most assuredly part of every housekeeper's wartime occupation.

Not so long ago it was a rare sight to see a woman carrying a basket of goods to the market. Now it is a common sight to see a woman carrying a basket of goods to the market.

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Motto: Kindly Deeds Make Happy Lives

Uncle Dick's Chat
With the Children

My Dear Kiddies:—

If it were not for the holidays which we got now and then, there would be a great deal more sickness in the world than there is. At least, so we are told by doctors. Everybody needs a rest. That is why we have Sundays. No one can continue to work steady week after week, and year after year, without having a vacation. Of course, some do, but in most cases, they have a breakdown of health sooner or later.

All people require a change and a change is a rest. No matter what you are doing, if you do it hard or too long, it will tire you. And so keep in good condition, you ought to rest at intervals. Do nothing at all, while, or do something different.

This applies to your mind as well as to your body. In connection with your body, you know how you get tired of swinging yourself over the bar in the gym, how you try some other "stunt," and thus give yourself a rest. The same applies to your brain. When the brain gets tired, as it sometimes does, through thinking along one line of thought for quite a while, "You know what happens when you get at exam times," you can rest it by thinking of something entirely different. You can thus see the value of a vacation, not only for your body, to have a change and rest, but for your mind. Then when you get back to school again, you will find the brain clear and rested ready for all kinds of work.

Here is another very good idea. Particularly for you kiddies who live in the city, all the rest of the year. Now that you are in the country, and perhaps are able to see along way, with a clear view for miles, I would suggest that you often gaze away into the distance. Look at the tops of mountains, if you are near any, or watch the fleecy clouds, on a bright sunny day, as they pass across the sky. It will thus be found to ease your eyesight, as after your eyes have been accustomed to looking at books for the last few months, and everything has been within a very close vision, the changing to the long range of vision is just as restful for the eyes as your vacation is for your body, or brain.

All this kind of thing is very important now that you are young, as it is these little attentions to details, at your present age, which has such an important bearing on your lives after-wards.

This week I am giving the result of the Leaves Contest, and also the name of the winner in connection with the drawing contest. At the last minute I was surprised to receive a large number of entries in connection with the former contest, as remembering that the weather has been wet, and made it difficult to go outside, I was very pleased with the result.

One of you kiddies has written me regarding the Belgian Kiddie. Well, now I have done nothing about it, in the matter, as I have been waiting for your further opinions as to the matter, but very few of you have replied. I should like to remind you that if you once decide to look after a little orphan, you must be prepared to keep it up, as he is willing to give the few nickels a week required, regularly, and without fail. If you promised, I then should make the necessary arrangements.

Now I shall have to close, and leave all the rest which I have to say until next week, as this chat is getting rather long, and I want to answer as many of your letters, received during the past week, as possible.

With best wishes, and heaps of love from your

Uncle Dick

Children's Editor.

THE LITTLE PRINCESS

Further Adventures of the Little Wilful Girl—These Are Delightful Fairy Stories

The king and queen were much worried over their little wilful princess. Ever since she was a baby she had been badly wilful. At that early age she had cried for the moon, as we are told in many a story of little babies. Of course, when her royal papa and mamma could not get the moon for her, she was very dissatisfied and cried every night thereafter for a whole year.

The monkey came up at that mo-

At last the king, who had tried to console her with innumerable presents, bought from one of his faithful subjects a pet monkey, who was known to be very wise little animal and very intelligent. In fact, he was so well educated that he could talk, and the peasant who had brought him up from his youth assured the king that the monkey was much wiser than many of the subjects.

When the monkey was brought in to the little wilful princess, the king and queen and all the courtiers kept their breath, fearing that the little princess would say, as she had done a hundred times before, "No, I don't want this—I want the moon." But greater was her delight, and great was the relief throughout the whole kingdom, when it was announced that the little wilful princess from the moment she had seen the monkey forgot all about the moon in the joy over her new possession. She hugged him to her with exclamations of delight and the monkey seemed also quite delighted with his new mistress. He sat up, after quickly disengaging himself from the tight embrace of the princess, and with a tear in her eye and a pink color in her cheeks, which made her look really quite pretty, the little princess thought, replied to her new friend, "I'm glad to love you, you must be kind, you must be good, as every little princess should."

"My word!" said the king, "He is something of a poet—at least he is a rhymer! The poet has now been found for some time, he who filled it last being more monkey than poet!"

"No, no, papa king!" cried the little wilful princess; he is mine! I won't have him made a poet—I want him just as he is!"

"As you wish!" replied the royal father quickly, fearing a demand again for the new forgotten moon; "make him what you will." And with these words he was about to dismiss the assemblage when the monkey rose, and, bowing very low before the king and queen, he said, "I am very glad to be here, I should be happy to teach her the many things I learned when living with the peasants in your majesty's garden. I will teach her the names of the trees and the winds, and of the good little fairies who live there."

"Oh, do, please, dear monkey," cried the little wilful princess; I will try to be so good if you will." At this the wise monkey smiled significantly at her royal parents, who hastened to answer that they would be pleased to have their little daughter taught these things; and as they left the royal chamber the kind king placed his hand upon the monkey's shoulder and said, "I am very glad to see you here, and the monkey had a secret between them, which perhaps they did."

Every day after this the little wilful princess could be seen out walking with the monkey, who turned out to be so interesting a teacher that the princess at times felt—very much ashamed that she had been so foolish as to learn her lessons from the different governesses, whom her royal papa had provided her with so many, many times.

Still, it was such fun to tease these prim ladies who tried to teach her that even when a new one was provided, she would not resist being very wilful with her. This she confided one day to the monkey while they were walking through the meadow that bordered the forest. He looked quite sad for a moment, until the little princess grabbed him round the waist and danced down the narrow path that wound through the tall grass. Then he could not help but smile, and turning his bright eyes upon her remarked, "Why don't you give your patient governess a hug, my dear, after you have been naughty! It might help her to forget the trouble you caused her."

Whereupon the little princess blushed a little and replied that perhaps she would the next time, if she only thought of it. The monkey didn't answer, but instead looked intently at her for some time. "The first thing," he said finally, when one has been disagreeable to some one, is to be sorry for what one has done and to show it by telling the person that you won't do it again."

"Can't catch me," cried the little princess, making an excuse to run away as she felt very much ashamed of herself. The monkey raced after her and together they ran toward a big shady tree near the brook that would like a silver thread through the meadow.

Almost out of breath, the little princess dodged behind the tree, when to her astonishment and confusion she almost fell into the lap of her governess who sat there reading a book. The monkey came up at that mo-



CONDUCTED BY UNCLE DICK.

Good Night
Stories

THE BELFRY ELFIN.

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"Oh, dear!" cried the little princess, "I'm all out of breath running away from that tease of a monkey, and—and I'm sorry, indeed I am, that I didn't know my lesson this morning; and I'm going to try to do differently, my little princess, I'm happy to love you, you must be kind, you must be good, as every little princess should."

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WHAT TO PLAY

The Kind of Story You Will Like To Have Read To You Just Before Bedtime.

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A Regular Saturday Page for the Kiddies

They had both forgotten about Jimmy! And after he had been the one to suggest the game, too!

"What about me?" he said again.

"What can he do?" asked Kitty, turning to Harvey.

"I don't know, Kitty," said Harvey. "We have the ambulance, and I am to be the driver and you are to be the nurse, there doesn't seem to be anything left for him to be. What else does the ambulance need?"

"It needs power to drive it," suggested Kitty.

"Ah! Hurray! That's it! That's it! Jimmy can be the horsepower! He can push it! Won't that be fine, Jimmy?"

Jimmy looked disappointed.

"Please, let's play, let's play some other way," said he sadly.

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MATRIMONIAL ANTICS OF LOVE-SICK YOUNG MR. WILMERDING

**Only Twenty-Eight and Yet
This Youthful Millionaire of
New York, Palm Beach,
Paris and London Has Two
His Credit Two Weddings,
One Divorce, One Repudi-
ated Engagement, One Bro-
ken Romance and One Suit
For Stealing a Wife's Love.**

When young Lochlavar came galloping out of the West, as Sir Walter Scott sings, he established a famous record for quick wooing. Don Juan qualified as a superace in the high levels of the love chase, while Henry the Eighth's tally for wives still remains a monument to that monarch's impetuosity and perseverance.

Is young Cuthbert Mortimer Wilmerding, son of Louis Earl Wilmerding, wealthy actor of an old New York family and as well known in Paris as in New York, in Palm Beach as in Newport, out to send these champions into the scrap heap?

Consider young Mr. Wilmerding. He is only twenty-eight and yet he has to his credit already two marriages, one divorce, a repudiated engagement, a lost love and a suit for pilfering the affections of a clothier's wife.

Clearly, Cuthbert Mortimer is a firm believer of the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try again." And he adds, no doubt, "at once." Also he is an experimenter.

At the childish age of twenty-two, in 1912, after possibly profound thought as to methods, he signalled his entrance into the matrimonial arena by getting up unexpectedly at a dinner in Paris and naively announcing his engagement to the daughter of his host. This was a great surprise not only to the host and the host's wife, but also to the daughter, and Mr. Wilmerding's hopes were promptly blighted on the spot.

Clearly on the wrong track, Mr. Wilmerding took a year and a half more to study. His patience was rewarded by the formal announcement in New York of his engagement to Miss Anna Lavelle, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lavelle, also of Paris. This was all regular, but later something went awry and the engagement vanished into thin air.

Not long afterward George W. Horton, Jr., a clothier of New York, sued his wife for divorce.

Young Mr. Wilmerding's name figured in the proceedings. Perhaps his acquaintance with Mrs. Horton was only in pursuit of further knowledge of how to get a wife of his own. At any rate a divorce was granted Mr. Horton.

Confidence, however, must have come to him, because, in 1915, then a refugee from the war zone in France, he met another refugee, Miss Josephine Lewis Peet, of Washington, and after a whirlwind courtship, they were married. Over the skirts of their happiness soon spread a little cloud in the shape of a suit by the aforesaid Mr. Horton for \$20,000 against Mr. Wilmerding for alienating the affections of his wife.

And something else still was wrong. "Marry in haste, repent at leisure," said the proverb. Not so for Mr. Wilmerding. "Marry in haste and stop repenting as soon as may be," was his reading. Last August Mrs. Wilmerding secured a divorce from him, and now, in 1918, this persistent wooer has just embarked optimistically as ever on another romance, taking to himself as a wife Miss Aileen Zenia McGovern, of Fourth avenue, New York.

Will the old records now repose in safety, or are there other chapters still to be added to the interesting activities of young Mr. Cuthbert Mortimer Wilmerding?

Let us examine young Mr. Wilmerding's tactics from the beginning, starting with his initial, somewhat abrupt, effort in Paris. At that time, and even more at home in the French capital because she had lived there longer, was a very charming maiden whose name was Grace Meurer. Her father had been a banker in Brooklyn, but having made his millions, spent a great part of his time in France, and his daughter's orbit happened to cross that of the Meurers. The lovely Miss Grace was the cap that exploded in young Mr. Wilmerding's heart, and he followed the Meurers about quietly and wistfully, keeping as close as possible whenever they dined and regarding with eyes of longing the object of his first great passion. He showed, however, a reticence and hesitation soon to be lost forever.

"What on earth is the matter with that young man? He seems to be always running under our feet," said Ma Meurer one day to Pa.

"Well, I guess he's lonely," said Pa Meurer. "I've noticed him, too. Never seems to know anybody, but never seems to be right on our trail."

"Well, for pity sake," said unsuspecting Ma Meurer, "call him over and see who he is. It is too bad for a nice looking young American chap to be wandering around this way and so lonely."

All the world about Cuthbert Mortimer turned round as he approached his heart's desire. The Meurers were glad to know him, too, when they found out who he was. Besides being presentable and likeable his family, of course, is most excellent.

Miss Meurer liked Cuthbert Mortimer, too, but as at twenty-two he didn't look more than eighteen, there seems to have been little romance about her viewpoint concerning him.

But to Mr. Wilmerding all the world was nothing but romance, and Miss Meurer was the heart of it. How could he inform her and her parents of his sentiments?

Times without number, no doubt, he tried the obvious way of making a clean breast of it, but always something inside of him or outside of him interfered. At last on Thanksgiving Day the Meurers gave a dinner at Ciro's in Paris. There were quite a number of nice people there and among them Mr. Wilmerding.

It came to Cuthbert suddenly that here was opportunity, the time, the place and the girl, but how could he resolve them into possession? He sat, pale and abstracted, as course after course went by.

"I am sure Cuthbert is not well, said Mrs. Meurer to her husband. "Or else he is getting lonely again. He looks just like he did when we met him." And at this moment Mr. Wilmerding rose to his feet and threw a bomb shell.

"Let me announce my engagement to Grace," he said, and then stood gasping.

But he did not gasp any more than did the thunderstruck parents of Miss Grace or the amused guests. They looked at young Mr. Wilmerding and he glared back at them defiantly. They looked at their daughter and saw her head hanging in blushing and amazed confusion. And then Papa Meurer rose immediately and vigorously to the emergency.

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Rapidly the boat filled. Cots were spread over all the decks to accommodate those who could not get staterooms. Young Mr. Wilmerding, looking with interest on these preparations, reflected upon how lucky he was to be fixed with a berth inside for the trip across.

Suddenly his eyes fastened upon a vision of beauty. It was beauty in distress. Leaning over the rail young Mr. Wilmerding gazed, that the charming vision had been unable to get a stateroom and was bewailing that she would have to sleep on deck during the voyage. She looked up and caught Cuthbert's eyes. There was a note of appeal in hers that he could not resist.

Something whispered to him "alas—there is a girl!" and memory of all others fled.

Mr. Wilmerding made post haste out to where the maiden in distress was standing.

"I have a stateroom," he said—and then with all the air of Sir Raleigh spreading the cloak for the feet of Queen Elizabeth—"Take it! I will sleep on deck!"

Exclamations, gratitude, interest. And in the close proximity of an ocean these things ripened into love.

The lady was Miss Josephine Lewis Peet, daughter of George H. L. Peet and niece of Mrs. Charles Hudson Pope, socially prominent in New York. Miss Peet mightily feared parental objections to the match, and so for some weeks held back her promise to her gallant suitor. But was our hero Cuthbert Mortimer, to be denied? He was not! One day the two motored in from Great Neck to the Manhattan marriage license bureau. After the license was obtained Miss Peet appealed to the City Clerk.

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"Won't you help me out!" she said. "I am a Catholic and Mortimer is a Protestant. What shall we do to get married?"

Denied the ceremony at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane street, where Mr. Scully took them, they went to the chancellor of the diocese, Young Mr. Wilmerding impetuously as ever, succeeded in getting a special dispensation, and they were married at St. Stephen's Church on East Twenty-ninth street by Father Sinnott.

"Is it an elopement?" Mr. Wilmerding repeated to a question. "Sure, it is an elopement. We are getting married before anybody can object."

Down to Palm Beach went the young couple. After many trials Mr. Wilmerding was at last, at least, married! But, alas, the romance born so swiftly waned away and at last died in even quicker time. If their life could have been a succession of dramatic episodes in which young Mr. Wilmerding always could have been the hero perhaps it would have been different. But the highlights of life are scarce and sparsely scattered. Nature likes the easiest way and abhors climbing mountains all the time. In the peaceful meadows of matrimony young Mr. Wilmerding perhaps found a lack of the love that grew from self-sacrifice on the decks of the Rochambeau found no food of his particular liking.

And so, less than a year after their impetuous mating, the courts granted Mrs. Wilmerding a divorce.

Young Mr. Wilmerding has wasted little time since then. Quietly and, as usual, unexpectedly, he married the latter part of last month. Miss Aileen Zenia McGovern, City Clerk Scully, who was the good angel of Mr. Wilmerding in his first marriage, was his marriage, wedded the two at the Municipal Building in New York. While Cuthbert Mortimer might have been disappointed in his first marriage, it appears that he had no prejudice against "Cupid" Scully.

Unlike, however, all preceding romances and near romances, this one was ushered in with no blast of trumpets or sound of drums. Mr. Wilmerding in his quest had apparently changed tactics.

The bride, a very charming, pretty girl, simply gave her age as twenty-two and her address as Fourth avenue, New York. After the ceremony the couple went west to Lake Mahopac for their honeymoon.

Will young Mr. Wilmerding now rest content? Are his matrimonial efforts over, or is there to be, as heretofore, a sequel?

Over Fifty Different Woods Are Sold As Mahogany

The name "mahogany" is applied commercially to more than fifty different woods. Perhaps half the lumber now sold under that name is not true mahogany, for the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

The tree is only native to the limited area between southern Florida and northern South America. Nowhere else does it really flourish. But the public will have mahogany. Women now sold for furniture, business men prefer it for office fixtures, and teak and mahogany are rivals in the attractions of shipbuilders. Therefore substitutes flourish.

It is not surprising that the real wood is so expensive when it is learned that it takes from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years for a mahogany tree to reach merchantable size.

Most of the substitutes bear little more than a general resemblance to the genuine wood, but skillful finishing makes them very much alike. Experts can usually distinguish between mahogany and the substitutes by the aid of an ordinary pocket lens.

The efforts of the superficial, however, to judge the wood by its appearance, weight, grain, and color often lead them astray.

Old Age Is Not a Matter of Years, But of Recuperative Power

It would seem that the phenomenon of growing old has really nothing to do with the number of years that an individual has lived, but depends principally on the extent to which he has conserved his recuperative powers. The human body wears out in many ways, either by long-continued use or by long-continued disuse.

In a paper read before a medical association in the East, Dr. W. G. Hudson, medical director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., manufacturers of explosives, recently made some interesting statements concerning the risks connected with the manufacture of powerful explosives. He asserted that the dangers of that industry were greatly exaggerated. As a matter of fact, railroadings shows much higher injury and death rates than the manufacture of explosives. Of the accidents which occur in explosive factories only a small percentage are actually caused by explosives.

Four-fifths of the accidents are due to carelessness or negligence of employees who disregard the precautions necessary wherever men are working with tools and machinery. By increasing the share of work done by machinery and reducing the number of workers in proportion to the increased use of mechanical appliances, the manufacturers of explosives are striving to diminish the hazards connected with their business.

No Very Great Danger In Making Explosives

Not so very long ago the discovery was made in Germany that metals could be sawed easier and quicker with rapidly revolving smooth disks of steel than with toothed circular saws. It was found that the cutting was done by the heat generated by the friction of the edges of the disk against the metal. The metal is melted at the point of contact, while the steel of the disk, being cooled by the air, does not reach the melting point. The disks need no sharpening and do not wear out so quickly as the toothed saws therefore used for cutting metal.

The faster the disk revolves, the greater the amount of heat generated, and the quicker the job.

Saws Without Teeth To Cut Through Metal.

It certainly was!

How To Torture Your Wife.

—By Webster.



Does a Locomotive Wheel Travel Slower or Faster Than the Train?

It is an interesting point to consider that on a locomotive wheel, the circumference is continually travelling at different speeds. First a point on the circumference of the wheel will go faster than the rest of the locomotive; then that same point will go slower; at still other times, the point will travel at a speed equal to that of the locomotive.

As the train moves on from this position, however, the average speed of that same point will become less than that of the locomotive. This is evident, since the point will soon change from a position directly in front of the wheel's center to another point directly in the rear.

This apparent paradox is not related to the old saw concerning the relative speeds of a kangaroo's hind legs and front legs when jumping Australian sand hills.

A Four-Hundred-Foot Ship in a Three-Hundred-Foot Dock.

The unusual feat of dry-docking a ship of four hundred and forty-six feet in length and a displacement of 9,300 tons in a dry dock only three hundred feet long and with a lifting capacity of 4,500 tons, was accomplished a short time ago, when the Japanese first-class cruiser Azuma, the propeller of which had been damaged, was docked for repair.

What Makes the Rumble of Thunder?

Why does thunder rumble? The path of a lightning flash through the air may be several miles in length. All along this path the sudden expansion of the heated air—a true explosion—sets up an atmospheric wave, which spreads in all directions, and eventually registers upon our ears as thunder. Since the lightning discharge is almost instantaneous, the sound wave is produced at very near the same time along the whole path.

Its speed is approximately 1,000 feet per second. Thus the sound from the part of the lightning's path that is nearest to us reaches us first, and that from other parts of the path afterward, according to their distance. Intermittent crashes and booming effects are due chiefly to irregularities in the shape of the path.

A Soap Bubble Can Be Made To Last For Months

The air of an ordinary room is filled with tiny particles of matter, which have even produced a soap film, which was a year old recently and which seems to remain just as it was made.

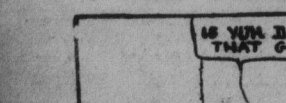
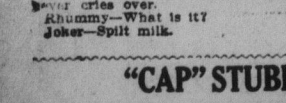
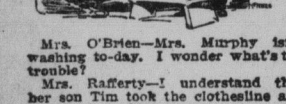
So tell the children that the secret of successful soap bubbling is to have a perfectly pure soap-solution and to blow the bubbles in and with air that is also perfectly pure.

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—By EDFINA.

LAUGH WITH US



AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME.



SIDE TALKS

BY RUTH CAMERON.

SNOBS AND CLIMBERS STILL.

Does it seem possible that, into any Red Cross work, there could possibly come anything so petty, so ugly, so trivial as small personal feelings, narrow prejudices, social snobbery?

And yet, not long ago a woman told me that several of the women in her neighborhood who had formerly been regular attendants in the Red Cross workrooms, had given up going there because they did not like the woman who had been put in charge.

I tried to find out if the new head had been disagreeable or domineering in her attitude, but that did not seem to be the case. They simply did not like her, personally, as well as the woman who had preceded her, and they were registering their resentment at the change by staying away from their workroom!

But this is not the motive of most women.

And from a friend who has moved to a city which, though small, has the reputation of being one of the most snobbish and cliquey in the country, I received this description of the attitude of several women she has met there:

"One of the snobbiest things I ever heard was a criticism of the numbers of ordinary women who have tried to 'break into' the Red Cross work."

Think of that!

How petty both classes are!

How unbelievably petty, from both points of view—that of the society woman who wants to keep the social

privilege of working through the Red Cross for our soldiers, for herself and for a small, select gathering of her sisters; and that of the social climber who calculatingly looks upon such work merely as a ladder by which she can climb into an acquaintance with someone to whom she cringingly looks up as her social superior!

They Get No Spiritual Sense Of The War.

How can they live in such tremendously big times, and be so utterly petty as that?

Still another friend told me of a woman of high social standing who gives teas and bazaar for war charities. Women of lesser social standing are invited, and flock to them with joy, though the prices are exorbitant. The privilege of meeting the hostess and saying they have been in her home is what they pay for, not the tea or fancy articles. These are just necessary camouflage.

"Does she cut them afterwards?" someone asked.

"Certainly not," said her friend. "She is a gentlewoman. But, of course, she never has any personal acquaintance with them."

That incident is not quite so ugly in fact, the hostess showed a commendable willingness to use her particular talent for the good of the cause by capitalizing her social standing.

One could wish she did not feel obliged to remain so strictly aloof afterwards, but perhaps that is asking too much.

VERY FEW LIKE HER.



Van Bogge—Yes, str, she's one woman, an out of me.

Van Bogge—In what way?

Van Bogge—She admits her age.

OUR SHORT STORY

Geraldine Miah was a young woman of varied tastes, and her two favorite authors were widely different in their appeal. The novels of Buckram Tubb were virile, manly, at times almost coarse, full of the action of red blood and strong desires, while the poems and essays of Vergilubus Tweede breathed the spirit of gentle refinement, and reflected a soul too sensitive for the world's harsh touch.

It was a bright day in Geraldine's life when she was invited to a literary tea at which the two authors were to be among the guests.

"Miss Miah," said the hostess, leading her to a tall, strapping bronzed giant of a man in a tennis shirt, who gave her a hand shake that deprived her of the use of three fingers for a month. "I want you to meet one of your favorite authors."

"Oh, Mr. Tubb!" gushed Geraldine.

A SUGGESTION.



Percy Pettipate—I'd like to give a strikingly novel impersonation at the fancy dress ball. Can you help me out?

Dolly Olli—If you'll shave your head you can give a perfect, rejuvenation of a bone collar button.

WEDLOCKED.

WHY DON'T YOU BUILD A BIRD HOUSE OUT IN YOUR BACK YARD? THE BIRDS'LL KEEP THY BUGS OUT OF THY GARDEN!

THAT'S RIGHT, AND THEY WON'T DIG EITHER!

FUNNY! I DIDN'T THINK OF THAT BEFORE!

VERNON McNUTT.



AFTER BEING SATISFIED THAT THE LAW WAS AGAINST HIM IF HE SHOT IT, VERNON DELIBERATELY STARTED OUT TO RUN DOWN THAT HEN FROM NEXT DOOR WHICH HAD GROWN SO FAT FEEDING IN HIS GARDEN.

THE EVENING STORY

FOR THE LOVE OF PETE

(By Imes MacDonald.)

Mable Wells was as winsome as twenty, as buxom as thirty, and as wise as forty, and yet she was none of these. A woman would have said she was thirty-five—a man, twenty-five, but as a matter of fact she was none of these. She was entirely twenty-eight, admitted every year, month and day of it, and smiled when she did so, serenely and brightly, whether you looked skeptical or doubtful.

In her graver moments, or hours, she should say, Mable was private secretary to the Honorable Peter Hobb, one time senator in the legislature of the great State of Ohio, and for all time the richest man in Wellington. The Honorable Peter Hobb, although only forty-one, was also the most dignified man north of the equator and south of the north pole. He radiated dignity—he oozed it. He lifted his hat with the same precise lift every time he met a woman of his acquaintance, and bowed his head at just the right angle, with never a variation. And during the four years in which Mable had been his secretary he had never treated her other than as if she were a dutiful at a diplomat's ball, with all the courtesy of a Chinese mandarin.

And yet notwithstanding all of this perfection of treatment on the part of her employer, Mable had disgraced herself. She had chewed the dignified hand that fed her, as it were, she had—but what was the use?

When a friendly, sprightly, here-and-there-and-there sort of a girl, as was Mable Wells, rises up in the office of her employer, shoves back the chair from her desk, slams a book down on its paper-littered top with a bang and yells out in disgusted tones right in the face of a dignified man like the Honorable Peter Hobb—"For the love of Pete! you make me sick," and then marches out of his office in the middle of the afternoon and doesn't come back the next morning, you may know that something wonderful was liable to happen.

"I just couldn't help it," she told her mother that night. He just lets that sort of his work him to a standstill. It will ruin the boy, and he's too nice a youngster to be ruined that way. The idea! With all those bills coming in every month and getting bigger all the time, and he never says a word!

"But, Mable, just think what you said, his name is Peter, dear? Of course, you're fired."

"I don't care if I am," said Mable, sulkily. "The nerve of him asking me if I'd take Billy Hobb in hand and marry him just to make him behave—even supposing I could!"

But Mable's voice was as calm as a kitten's slumber as she snatched the telephone at ten-thirty the next morning, and I regret to say that she

slipped her hand over the transmitter and giggled, when she heard the voice of her employer on the wire.

"Are you ill, this morning, Miss Wells?"

"Oh, no," blithely.

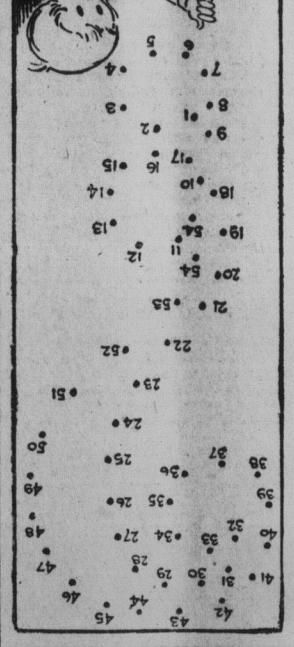
"Well—er—you were late—and—I er thought you might be ill."

"I thought I was fired," said Mable. "Fired? Oh, no, and you see, I can't seem to find anything this morning. If you could arrange to get over as soon as possible, Miss Wells, I would appreciate it."

Thirty minutes later Mable entered the office and pitched into her work. There was a pile of bills to be checked off, and checks to write for each bill, besides a dozen letters. The bills were statements from Billy Hobb's creditors, and one of the letters was to Billy himself. The letter was of Mable's own composition, and it was to the point:

"My Dear Boy!—Needless to say, I'm covering your accounts as usual. Also I'm sending you check for a hundred, which will be enough and more to get you home."

THE DOT PUZZLE.



I'm expecting you to begin work at the plant on the first of the month.

"As you know, if you had displayed any particular talent in any line at all I would be glad to extend our present arrangement to that end, but such has not been the case. As far as I can see, your only talent lies in spending money and feeding chickens."

I want to have a good time myself one of these days, and if I'm ever to have it, you've got to be able to take things in hand here. In order to do that, you'll have to get in now."

"Your affectionate uncle."

The Honorable Peter looked over the checks hurriedly and signed them, and he signed the letters without looking at them at all, while his secretary smiled demurely as she placed them in the mail.

Peter Hobb had ignored the surprising flareup of his secretary, and the days passed the same as before until the stiff formality and rigid courtesy of her long-time superior again got on Mable's nerves. She had stood it for four years, and one afternoon she got frantic enough to fly.

"If he'd only swear, sometimes," she thought to herself, "or kick over the waste basket if he'd only let go of himself once, the pompous thing!"

And a smile trickled the corner of her mouth, and when a woman smiles to herself she's planning something, and when a woman is planning something, look out!

When she left that afternoon, the Honorable Peter Hobb, following his usual custom, arose from his desk and bowed to her stiffly.

"Good-night, Miss Wells," he said gravely, just as he had done every work-day night for four long years.

"Good-night, Peter Prim, you stiff thing!" laughed Mable Wells, as she vanished through the door.

And he stood there in perplexed wonderment gazing at the door that slammed behind her, until a grin slowly spread over his sober face.

"Funny thing—a woman!" is what he said. But what he thought was entirely different. It had to do with what his private secretary might be expected to do under a given circumstance. Take kissing, for example. But during the next afternoon, the Honorable Peter was out and his wayward nephew strolled into his uncle's private office.

"Hello, fair one!" he greeted Mable familiarly.

"I'm glad you're here, Billy," said Mable. "Do you know that your uncle's been trying to get me to marry you?" she laughed. "What do you think of that?"

"Honestly?" grinned Billy. "I at ways was a lucky guy." And forthwith he reached out and caught Mable by the forearms.

"Behave yourself, Billy," she was

YOUR HEALTH

By ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, NO. 1.

C. D.—"Please let me know the cause, symptoms, and means of preventing locomotor ataxia."

Progressive locomotor ataxia, as this disease is often called, has been recognized and investigated only within recent years, particularly by the French neurologist, Duchenne, from whom it is sometimes called Duchenne's paralysis.

It is not a rare disease and the reason we do not see it often on the streets, is doubtless because its victims have so much trouble in getting about and are so awkward in their movements that they are unpleasantly conspicuous objects.

The contractions of the muscles of the body by which motion is produced, and controlled by nerves proceeding from the spinal cord, sprouting in pairs from the opposite sides, and distributed to portions of the body which are near them, their branches ever growing smaller and smaller as they are distributed over the body.

Each nerve has two roots in the spinal cord; the posterior one controlling the nerve branches along which impressions travel which are received from the sense organs, and the anterior one controls the impressions which come from the brain down the nerve strands of the spinal cord, then passing upon the spinal nerve to the muscles or muscles which are to be supplied. This causes the muscle to contract, and the contraction is translated into motion.

Thus, a &g bites your hand, the impression travels along a sensory nerve up your arm to the spinal column, from this point it is conveyed to the upper end of the cord where it crosses to the opposite side and enters the proper track in the brain then along this track to the proper center where you become conscious of being bitten and of pain.

Immediately an impulse is sent out which goes down the brain tract, crosses to the opposite side of the spinal cord, descends the spinal cord to the anterior root of the nerve which goes to the muscles of the leg, proceeds along the branches of this nerve, causing the muscle to contract, and finally results in a kick aimed at the dog that bit you.

All this happens in much less time than it takes to describe it.

In locomotor ataxia there is progressive hardening of the posterior roots of more, or fewer, of the spinal nerves, of the posterior strands of nerve fibers in the spinal cord, and of the ends of the affected nerves as they are distributed in the skin.

These nerves are no longer good conductors of impressions, but are like a telegraph wire in which has been inserted some non-conducting material which obstructs the passage of the current.

The result is ataxia—that is, want of harmony between your will to make certain movements and the way in which the movements are made; for instance, you intend to make a motion upward, and a motion downward comes, instead.

WARTIME HOUSEWIFERY

By Frances Marshall.
RICE! RICE! RICE!
(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Rice is a standby in many parts of the world. Many of us think it is a standby here, too, but we do not know to what extent it may be used without palling on the appetite. Of course, it must be well cooked, and to suit our western taste it must be served with various other flavors to be quite palatable to us. But really it could be used as often as white potatoes—often, in fact, for it can be made into so many delicious dishes—without becoming monotonous.

To begin the day, well boiled rice with milk or cream and a little sugar, if desired, may be used for the breakfast cereal. It may either be cooked in a fireless cooker, or else cooked in plenty of water on top of the stove before breakfast. If there is a long wait—without becoming monotonous.

For luncheon, rice croquettes, served either with gravy or tomato sauce as the main dish, or with syrup, honey or jelly as dessert, may be eaten.

For dinner, rice may be used in the soup. It may be served boiled in place of potatoes or cheese. It may be served with hashed meat in some made-up dish. It may be served as pudding or soufflé or in some other form as desired.

Of course, it should not be served more than once a day, for you will defeat your own ends as soon as you

serves it often enough to make it monotonous. Plan wisely, and your family will not tire of it until, perhaps, next spring, and yet you may serve it often.

Here is a very good recipe for rice croquettes, to be served with tomato sauce or with a sweet syrup or jelly for dessert.

Wash one-half cupful of rice, and add one-half cupful of boiling water to which has been added one-half teaspoonful of salt. Cover and steam until rice has absorbed water; then add one cupful of scalded milk, stir lightly with a fork, cover, and steam until rice is soft. Remove from fire, add one tablespoon of butter and the yolks of two eggs. Spread on a shallow plate to cool. Shape into croquettes, roll in crumbs, then shape in the form of boats. Dip in egg again in crumbs, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

Here is a recipe for timbale of rice, a delicious rice and meat dish that may be made to utilize leftover meat in a tempting dish for dinner:

Line a buttered baking dish with rice prepared as for croquettes, without sugar or flavoring. By pressing it over the bottom and sides of the dish, leaving it one-eighth of an inch thick, brush the inside surface with white of egg slightly beaten, and dry ten minutes in a warm oven. Then fill the dish three-quarters full of hashed chicken, turkey or veal. Bake in the oven half an hour, or until well heated through, and serve in the dish in which it is cooked.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.



Ella—I see that Almo-Lorraine is having her troubles.

Stella—Well, she ought to have known enough to stay single.

laughing, when the door opened and Peter Hobb entered.

"Look here, Billy," he said grimly, "if you must hug my private secretary, kindly arrange to do it after office hours!"

"Don't be foolish, Peters," said Mable demurely. "He wasn't hugging me at all. He was only trying to, the fresh youngster. I am perfectly able to take care of myself as well as the proprieties of the office, thank you. Now, Billy," she said, squinting up her fine eyes and facing the nephew determinedly. "It's time you were helping your uncle Peter. You will report to the foreman of the shipping department at eight o'clock tomorrow morning. Salary sixty dollars to start—a month, that is. And no fooling around me."

"Yours truly, Boss," laughed Billy as he bowed low before going out the door.

For a moment the Honorable Peter Hobb stared at his secretary in amazement, and then at the letter she had

written to his nephew, the one he had signed without reading.

"He's a good boy," she smiled, "only you were spoiling him, Peter."

But Peter Hobb waved the subject of his nephew impatiently, and stooped over his small secretary stiffly.

"A—while ago, you know," he was saying awkwardly, "I was—I guess I was jealous of the cub, Mable dear, I—"

"I knew, Peter. I—I knew you were," said Mable Wells, shyly.

While from the door, where Billy Hobb had returned to enter his blond head for the last word, came a stern voice:

"Look here, auntie! If you must kiss my private uncle, kindly arrange to do it after office hours."

And some such arrangements were subsequently made.

HOW THE SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS—

(Continued from page 11)

ing violations of them, draws the very serious attention of the German Government to the responsibility which it would assume towards the civilized world by existing in a manner which is in contradiction to the humanitarian conventions which it has pledged itself solemnly to respect.

In torpedoing hospital ships it is not attacking combatants but defenseless beings, wounded or mutilated in war, and women who are devoting themselves to the work of relief and charity. Every hospital ship is provided with the external signs prescribed by international conventions, the use of which has been regularly notified to belligerents, and should be respected by belligerents. This latter may, according to the Hague Convention, exercise the right of search, but have in no case any right to sink a ship and expose to death the hospital staff and the wounded.

The Asturias appears to have been torpedoed without any care having been taken to ascertain her character or her destination.

"Even if the correctness of the facts were admitted upon which Germany bases justification of her order, the International Committee considers that nothing can excuse the torpedoing of a hospital ship, and expresses the hope that at an order, contrary to international convention, will cease to be carried out."

Then There Was Silence.

A showily dressed woman was sitting in a car when a quiet looking soldier in getting in accidentally trod on her dress.

She talked at him for about ten minutes and wound up by saying: "A gentleman would have apologized."

Saluting the young man bowed and said: "A lady would have given me a chance."

—By LEO.

WHY DON'T YOU BUILD A BIRD HOUSE OUT IN YOUR BACK YARD? THE BIRDS'LL KEEP THY BUGS OUT OF THY GARDEN!

THAT'S RIGHT, AND THEY WON'T DIG EITHER!

FUNNY! I DIDN'T THINK OF THAT BEFORE!

WHAT DID YOU CUT DOWN THY BIRDHOUSE FOR?

THEM BIRDS INVITED SOME CHICKENS OVER TO DIG FOR 'EM!

WHY DON'T YOU BUILD A BIRD HOUSE OUT IN YOUR BACK YARD? THE BIRDS'LL KEEP THY BUGS OUT OF THY GARDEN!

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The Shenanigan Kids

