

PERONNE OPEN TO FRENCH ATTACK AFTER LATEST GAIN; RUSSIANS POUR ACROSS STOKHOD IN ADVANCE ON KOVEL

French Are Much Nearer Peronne With Capture Of Hill and Village

Paris, July 10.—In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, a height which dominates the Somme southeast of Biaches, according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight.

The text of the statement follows: "North of the Somme, the day passed quietly. South of the river we made some progress in the region between Biaches and Barleux. In the neighborhood of Biaches we captured a field fort where a detachment of the enemy still maintained themselves. We took 113 prisoners, of which ten were officers. "Southeast of Biaches a brilliant attack enabled us to capture Hill 97, a height which dominates the river and had been strongly held by the enemy. "We also took La Malsonette Farm and a little wood to the north of La Malsonette. Some of the enemy still hold out in a redoubt at the extremity of this wood.

"On the front of Verdun the enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions in the region of Froide Terre, Fleury and the Fumin woods. Our batteries replied energetically. There was no event of importance on the rest of this front. "Our aviators attacked a number of German machines yesterday in the region of the Somme. Four of the enemy aircraft were driven down within their own lines. Last night one of our six squadrons threw a number of shells on the railroad station at Ham and Poincourt."

The Belgian communication: "There were lively artillery actions at different points of the front, particularly to the north of Dixmude and toward Boesinghe."

VILLAGE A FORTRESS; WON IN 90 MINUTES

Paris, July 10.—The taking by the French of the Biaches village, on the bank of the Somme opposite Ste Radegonde, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French lieutenant, who took part in the assault, described the action as follows:

"About noon word came for the divisions to keep ready and at one o'clock the front from Sorment Farm to Belloy-Bas-Semeterre. "The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective had the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Biaches at 2.10 o'clock we found every house organized as a fort and supplied with a number of machine guns. Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power, destroyed these defenses, though it still left cellars and caves full of enemies.

"As we entered the village, the commandant, who was at the head of a battalion with rifle in hand, ordered the trumpeters to sound the charge. All the Germans in the village were captured or killed. The commandant was wounded by a shot from a lieutenant's revolver, but he knocked down the lieutenant with a blow from his rifle.

"At 2.35 the village was completely in our possession, although a recent German order had declared it to be 'impregnable.' We are now less than two kilometers (one and one-half miles) from Peronne."

Only Opening Phase. "The recent fighting on the French front, in the Somme sector, is only the opening phase of a plan elaborately made by General Joffre, according to a review of the military situation, published in today's Temps.

The paper says that all the results expected have been accomplished, and that further successes are assured. "Everybody will realize," says the Temps, "the danger of making known in the newspapers the plan which is being executed by General Joffre. It must be understood that the operations cannot be carried out in a rigid and invariable form. Napoleon himself never entertained such ideas. His plans were dominated by one chief purpose, and were in a state of continuous evolution. He modified them after observing the movements of the opposition forces, as they were always active, and their conventions are in line for the future. On the immense front where the French are in contact with the enemy the developments will be evolutionary. Without trenching aside his main purpose the French commander may modify his first intentions."

Kaiser's Physician Dead. London, July 10.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Dr. Frederik W. K. Von Lieberg died in Berlin Sunday. Dr. Von Lieberg had the special care of the throat affection from which the German emperor has suffered for many years, and was one of the emperor's most intimate friends.

Continued on page 8.

NORTH PERTH CHANGES TORY MAJORITY OF 1117 TO LIBERAL LEAD OF 573

Stratford, Ont., July 10.—E. Wellington Hay, grain dealer, of Listowel, Liberal, won North Perth for the Liberal side of the Ontario legislature in the by-election today, when he defeated the Conservative candidate, John A. Makins, farmer, of North East Hope, by a majority of 573. North Perth was a Conservative majority of 1,117 in 1914, when James Torrance, of Milverton, was elected.

The vacancy in the riding was due to the appointment of James Torrance, M. L. A., customs collector at Stratford.

Stokhod No Bar to Russian Progress



This map indicates the scene of the present great Russian drive, which is sweeping back not only the Austrians, but the Austro-German army, and the German forces as well.

Petrograd, July 10, via London.—The Russian forces advancing in Volhynia towards Kovel are crossing the River Stokhod at various points, closely pressing the Teutonic forces opposing them, says today's war office statement.

The passage of the river is being accomplished under serious difficulties. The official communication says that the crossings of the river have in most cases been destroyed by the opposing armies.

"Throughout the whole line, on both sides of the front, aviators made numerous flights. In the region of the Choubinsky Canal, east of the confluence of the Niemen and the Beresina, our artillery brought down a German aeroplane. The pilot and mechanic were made prisoners. A group of at least ten aeroplanes attacked Molodech and dropped forty bombs which set the hay depot on fire.

"Near the villages of Svidniki, Slaryi Mossor and Noryi Mossor, on the left bank of the Stokhod, lively fighting is proceeding. We took German prisoners at these points. Between Kiselin and Zublino the enemy attempted a surprise attack but was put to flight.

"The total number of prisoners taken by General Kaledines from July 4 to July 9 is 841 officers and 9,148 unarmoured soldiers. He also captured a number of pieces of artillery, forty-eight machine guns, sixteen bomb throwers, 7,890 rifles, sixty-two limbers and depots of engineering materials. These figures must be added to those given in the communication of July 6, which included 390 officers, 12,000 men and forty-five pieces of artillery.

"On the Galician front there was a particularly intense artillery action on both banks of the Dniester. In the Dvina sector the enemy undertook an offensive southeast of Lake Swenden, but was repulsed and thrown back into his trenches.

"East of Baranovichi, in the region of the village of Odochawski, the Germans launched a counter-attack which broke down, under our artillery and infantry fire.

"According to later reports regarding the crossing of the Stokhod at Ugli, chief credit for the exploit must go to Colonel Kautseroff, commander of the Paslovdz regiment, and chieftain of the Order of St. George, Colonel Kautseroff, rushing forward at the head of his advance guards, led them across a burning bridge under violent artillery and rifle fire.

"After we had successfully crossed the Stokhod the enemy rallied and made desperate efforts to maintain his positions on the left bank of the river. The fighting is continuing. Hospital Convoys Attacked. "In the region of the village of Ivanovka, in the Dvinsk region, enemy air squadrons dropped seventy bombs on our hospital convoys. Two sisters of charity and one Red Cross delegate were wounded.

"There were artillery duels on the Volhynia and Galician fronts. The enemy bombarded violently our positions at Gladiki and Tsebrova."

"In the Baltic one of our submarines, in the course of its usual cruise, sank a large German steamer loaded with iron ore in the Gulf of Bothnia. "Caucasus fronts. We are continuing progress west of Platana. In the direction of Gumushan our scouts bayoneted a large number of Turks. South of the Taurus we successfully advanced and captured an important mountain peak and an entire line of heights which the

COALITION CABINET STANDING BEHIND HOME RULE BILL

Immediate Enactment With Exclusion of Six Counties and Three Boroughs BEFORE PARLIAMENT EARLY NEXT WEEK

Premier Asquith Outlines Provisions as Announced and Pleads for Harmonious Action During War—Ulster Not Included Without Consent.

London, July 10.—Announcement was made in the house of commons today by Premier Asquith that the bill for the establishment of a government for Ireland on the lines agreed to by the Nationalists and Unionists would be submitted to parliament next week and that the coalition cabinet, in which there have been dissensions over the proposals, would stand sponsor for the measure and recommend its acceptance.

The bill will follow the lines which have been generally known, the provision for the exclusion of six Ulster counties. Military and naval forces remain under the control of the imperial parliament and judges of the imperial court at Dublin, establishment of which becomes necessary, will be appointed by the imperial government.

Mr. Asquith stated a specific proposal, which he received from the Unionists of southwest Ireland, who are supposed to be opposed to the settlement, but he said any suggestions from them would be considered carefully. He made the important announcement that only the six Ulster counties, thus uniting the whole of Ireland under the home rule government, could be accomplished only by the free will and assent of those counties.

Twelve Months After War. Premier Asquith, in explaining the Irish agreement in the house of commons this afternoon, said that it was proposed that the bill should remain in force during the war and twelve months thereafter, and if parliament had not made further provision by that time for a government of Ireland the period could be extended.

Representatives of the imperial executive, the prime minister said, would have control of the defense of the realm act. Mr. Asquith said the new bill would contain general provisions, reserving for the exclusive authority of the imperial parliament and government not only the navy and the army, but all matters arising out of the war.

He emphasized that there was no intention on the part of those who might be associated with the government of Ireland to encroach in any way in order to a successful prosecution of the war.

"We have here," the premier said, "an arrangement such as never was possible before, and he appealed to the members of the house to take advantage of the opportunity which might never recur.

There were features in the settlement plan, Mr. Asquith said, which none would have chosen voluntarily, and as a result there had been some misunderstanding in the cabinet. In view of the agreement reached in Ireland and the importance of unity, the ministers were willing to share the responsibility of submitting the proposals to parliament and recommending their acceptance.

War Forces Issue. "The dominating factor," Mr. Asquith said, "which made us all willing to become parties or sponsors to this measure is the war."

In a few sentences the premier referred to the part which the Ulster and other Irish regiments had taken in the fighting. And added: "There is no patriotic Irishman but has felt these common sacrifices have created a new bond between them and us."

While not going into details, the premier indicated the main lines of the agreement, including the exclusion of six Ulster counties. He said the Irish parliament would be composed of the members at present returned to the imperial parliament, while the appeal court in Dublin would be appointed by the imperial executive. The government, Mr. Asquith said, had not received any specific proposals from the Unionists in southwest Ireland, but such proposals would receive careful and sympathetic consideration.

The premier explained that the bill was a provisional one; but he saw all sorts of possibilities in regard to that expression.

"On all possible doubt on that point," he continued, "let me say, speaking for those who like myself look forward and are anxious for a united Ireland, that we recognize and agree that such union can only be brought about with the free will and assent of the excluded area."

Mr. Asquith recalled his visit to Ireland, which he said was made to ascertain whether the Irish parties might not be disposed to come to an agreement. As a result of what he learned, David Lloyd George was deputed to open negotiations. Lloyd George quickly discovered (Continued on page 8.)

SIXTH ATTACK WINS TRONES WOOD BACK

Germans Do Not Spare Men in Effort to Stem Tide of British Advance

Further West British Have Gained Foothold in Mametz Wood and Advanced East of Ovillers and Laboisselle—Berlin Looks for Extension of Allied Offensive.

London, July 10.—After the sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, according to the British official statement issued tonight. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties, the statement adds, and the fighting in the wood continues.

The text of the statement reads: "This afternoon, after the sixth desperate attack, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, at the expense of very heavy casualties. The fighting in the wood continues.

"Further west we gained lodgment in the Mametz Wood, where the enemy's defense hitherto had resisted all our efforts. We also gained ground east of Ovillers and La Boisselle.

"Yesterday the Royal Flying Corps operated several successful bombing attacks against various detrainment centres, ammunition depots and aerodromes. Numerous combats occurred in the air, as a result of which one German machine was destroyed and several others were driven to the ground in a damaged condition."

Germans Claim Barleux. Berlin, July 10, via London, 4.52 p. m. The text of today's statement follows: "Western theatre: On both sides of the Somme fighting continues. Our troops repeatedly repulsed the enemy to his storming positions and wherever as the result of his closely following waves of attack they temporarily were forced to yield ground, we quickly ejected him by counter-attacks.

"Between Barleux and Belloy their repeated attacks continually broke down with the greatest losses. Further to the west they were prevented by our barrage fire from leaving their trenches. "Between the sea and the Ancre and east of the Meuse artillery battles were revived from time to time.

"Infantry encounters took place west of Warmonet, east of Armentieres, in the region of Tahure (Champagne) and on the western edge of the Argonne where French detachments were repulsed. Near Hulloch, Givency and Vauquois we caused successful mine explosions.

"There was very lively aerial activity on both sides. Our aviators shot down enemy aeroplanes, one near Meusepont, two near Cambrai, one near Champagne and two captive balloons, one on the Somme and the other on the Meuse. "Senior Lieutenants Walk and Gerlicet have put out of action their fourth opponent; Lieut. de la fifth and Lieut. Farache his eighth. The emperor has bestowed upon the last named the Order 'Le Merite.'"

Is Berlin Satisfied? Berlin, via London, July 10.—German correspondents on the western front, telegraphing Sunday, agree in reporting that the great offensive is virtually at a standstill. They also assert that it achieved no results of practical importance in the week it lasted, and that what gains were made were quite out of proportion to the losses suffered.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs: "The offensive has been at a standstill for the last three days, and is shattering itself into a bitter group of conflicts on the wall of our second lines. Our defending forces have dented up the advance of the enemy in a basin, and they are unable to make further progress to enlarge the borders of the basin to any extent worth noting."

The correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung reports that the first week of the offensive "has not brought the enemy any nearer his goal." He intimates the possibility of an extension of the Allies' efforts, saying: "All kinds of signs point to the possibility of an extension of the front on which the offensive is taking place. Demonstrations by the Allies continue at La Bassée, Lens, on the Alsace and in the Bois de Preire. Places far behind our front are being bombarded, and

Paris, July 10.—Artillery activity along the Macedonian front is reported in a Havas despatch today from Saloniki. An artillery duel occurred yesterday along the French lines in the region of Killindier. French aeroplanes have raided Monastir and have thrown bombs on the military depots and camps at Petrich and on Port Dupel.

TANGA, SECOND PORT IN EAST AFRICA, CAPTURED

General Smuts Pushes Forces Along Coast to Terminus of Railroad Running Into Interior of Germany's Last Colony

London, July 10.—General Smuts, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, has occupied Tanga, according to a statement issued by the war office today. The Germans only offered slight resistance.

Tanga is the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa, and is the terminus of a railroad which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of the war.

War Summary

London, July 10.—On both eastern and western fronts heavy fighting persists. This is especially the case on the western front, where the struggle is not without fluctuations of fortune, and brings to mind the vicissitudes of the corresponding front that steady, methodical pressure, rather than brilliant advances, must be expected.

The British official statement tonight says that the Germans have entered Trones Wood, but records further British progress east of Ovillers and La Boisselle, in addition to a footing secured in the Mametz Wood, where heretofore the Germans had resisted all the British efforts.

The German official communication admits French possession of Biaches, only a short distance from Peronne, which town is thus seriously exposed and threatened.

On the eastern front the Russians have crossed the Stokhod river at many points. German war correspondents are already claiming that the allied offensive has been brought to a standstill. The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, with the Austrian army, testifies to the inexhaustible supply of Russian troops, the great efficiency of the Russian artillery and cavalry, and the endless supplies of ammunition, as in great contrast to the condition of the Russian forces last year. The Germans are continuing their strong attacks along the Russian front, but the view is held here that this is only with the object of gaining time to perfect the defenses of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, and to remove large stores of military material from these points to Brest-Litovsk and Ivangorod.

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Laundry... 2 1/2 pound packages... ARCH CO. LIMITED... STARCH

MISSING MAN A PRISONER; GALLANT OFFICER WOUNDED

Sergt. David N. Brown Officially Reported as Captured by Germans

Lieut. Basil Winter, Who Was an Expert Bombing Officer, Has Been Wounded by Shell in Back—Observer George Simpson "a Good Man," and is Not Seriously Hit—Pte. C. J. Damery Pays Price.

Miss Helena Brown, of 156 Market Place, received word last night that her brother, Sergt. David N. Brown formerly of Sheffield Mills (N. S.), who was officially reported "missing" is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

Letter from Lieut. Winter. D. J. Corr, 81 Summer street, on Wednesday received a letter from Lieut. Basil Winter, written seven days before he was killed in action.

to walk over a mile to the dressing station. I saw him there after he had been dressed and he appeared quite cheerful—smoking a cigarette. I hope by this time he is on his way to England, as he left here O.K. I sincerely trust that you have not been worrying about his being wounded as he is rather to be congratulated on a few months of quiet in "Blighty."

Private Charles Joseph Damery, son of the late Thomas Damery, who was for many years employed in the postal service as a letter carrier here, has been killed in action.

word received here that gallant soldier's death. He enlisted about a year ago with No. 1 McGill University Company, and had been at the front for several months holding the rank of lance corporal at the time he was killed.

Private Ollis Burrell, of McAdam, who was previously reported missing is now back on duty with his regiment, according to the latest official word received from Ottawa.

Private John Douglas McCohn has been wounded fighting in the ranks of an infantry battalion at the front, according to word received here today from John Eicken, a comrade of the wounded soldier.

Private Edward Speight, son of Mrs. Ellen Speight, of Main street, who was one of the first Canadians to be taken prisoner by the Germans.

St. John's, Nfld., July 8—Today's casualties include the Newfoundland Battalion suffered even more severely in last week's battle than previous messages indicated.



This map indicates the extent of the Allied drive, and the relation of the advance to the rest of the western front. The broken line is that which the French and British forces now occupy.

ing ace, Lieut. Wilfred Ayre, Bruce Reid, Clifford Rendell and Gordon Taylor. Capt. Ayre, reported killed in action in the late despatch was the second son of the late Chesley Ayre, director of Ayre & Sons, Limited, leading merchants of St. John's.

Today's afternoon casualties contain several New Brunswick men as follows: Wounded. Corporal Ernest Bailey, Newfoundland. Dangerously ill. James R. Edwards, Annapolis (N.S.).

Ottawa, July 6—(Casualties)—Infantry. Died of wounds—A. S. McIntosh, New Glasgow, N. S. Wounded—V. D. Mealey, New Glasgow, N. S.

Ottawa, July 7—Casualties: Infantry. Killed in action—John Baillie, West River Station, N. S. Chas. Jos. Damery, 86 Chapel street, St. John; Stewart Eicken, Twickenham, N. S.

THE 65TH BATTERY. Nominal Roll Shows Men From Many Towns, Hamlets and Villages

Even Parts of the United States Are Represented in Capt. Evans' Sturdy Artillery Unit, Mobilized at Woodstock.

How well the 65th Field Artillery Depot, mobilized at Woodstock (N. B.), under the command of Capt. J. H. Evans, is representative of the brave sons of New Brunswick from every city, town and village may be seen by a perusal of the nominal roll given herewith.

- Sergt. Major Thomas Hood, Victoria, Carleton county (N. B.) Q.M.S. Arthur Burnette Curtis, Hartland, Carleton county (N. B.) Sergt. Frederick Thomas Dorey, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.) Sergt. Riley Dalton Ridout, Peel, Carleton county (N. B.) Sergt. John Miller Gibson, 44 Waterloo row, Fredericton (N. B.) Sergt. Christopher Lee Armstrong, 275 Rockland road, St. John (N. B.) Sergt. Walter Ray Estabrooks, Wilton, Carleton county (N. B.) Parier-Sergt. Daniel Young Campbell, Lakeville, Carleton county (N. B.) Corp. Shoeing Smith Patrick Ryan O'Connor, Kildysart, county Clare, (Ire.) Corp. John Burns Grant, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Corp. Albert Charles Stokes, 185 Union street, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Corp. Frank Gault Baker, Randolph, St. John county (N. B.) Corp. Fred Clifford Morell, Newcastle, Northumberland county (N. B.) Bomb. Bevis Watson Turnbull, Digby, Digby county (N. S.) Bomb. Lawrence Tremaine Wilkinson, Fredericton, York county (N. B.) Bomb. Arthur Bent Clarke, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Bomb. Wheeler William John McMullin, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Wheeler Walter Horace Morell, Cherry Bank, York county (N. B.) Saddler Charles Herbert Cole, 186 seen street, Fredericton (N. B.) Gunners and Drivers. Robert Aiken, Debec, Carleton county (N. B.) Edwin Roy Arnold, 28 Wright street, St. John (N. B.) William James Andrews, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Weldon Levata Astle, Millinocket, Maine (U. S. A.) Leigh Henry Anderson, Centreville, Carleton county (N. B.) Lee Bell, Oakville, Carleton county (N. B.) Charles Bohan, Bath, Carleton county (N. B.) Edward Hilton Bealro, Glassville, Carleton county (N. B.) Chester Gladstone Beveridge, Fairville, St. John county (N. B.) Loyal LeRois Bishop, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Fred Bingham, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Abraham Bingham, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Russell Bishop, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Richard Henry Black, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) Maurice Ogden Brooks, Sunny Brae, Westmorland county (N. B.) Zenas Lee Brownlow, Newburg, Carleton county (N. B.) Harry Barker, Northampton, Carleton county (N. B.) Paul Reed Bedell, Andover, Victoria county (N. B.) William Bedell, Bedell Steele, Carleton county (N. B.) Morris Barlow Connell, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) John Samuel Corbett, St. John, St. John county (N. B.) Johnston Emery Corey, Peel, Carleton county (N. B.) Harry Willard Cowan, Upper Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Joseph Kenneth Campbell, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.) Merrill Denmore, 146 Wesley street, Moncton (N. B.) Albert Edward Duffy, Lower Coverdale, Albert county (N. B.) Robert Allison Duncan, Campbellton, Restigouche county (N. B.) John William Davis, Millinocket, Maine (U. S. A.) Bertram Moore Dusham, Campbell Settlement, York county (N. B.) Oscar Amos Estabrooks, Wilton, Carleton county (N. B.) Herbert Berge Faulkner, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Bradford Chipman Fiewelling, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) John William Forbes, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.) William Leslie Fowles, Shediac Road, Westmorland county (N. B.) Arthur Augustus Glidden, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) James Preston Greig, 129 Broad street, St. John (N. B.) Edward Arthur Grant, Hawshaw, York county (N. B.) Clifford John Grant, Biggar Ridge, Carleton county (N. B.) Robert William Hay, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Robert William Hannah, Jacksonville, Carleton county (N. B.) Henry Melvin Hewson, 855 Broadway, Maplewood (Mass.), U. S. A. William Leslie Howells, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Daniel Peter Whalen, Jacksonstown, Carleton county (N. B.) Edward Shieff Wright, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Frederick Stockton Webster, Shediac, Westmorland county (N. B.) Daniel Peter Whalen, Jacksonstown, Carleton county (N. B.) Edward Shieff Wright, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.) Alfred Deluc Waterson, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.) Wentworth Wheaton, Dowville, York county (N. B.) MORE ARE SUNK London, July 7—The steamship Gannet, of London, has been sunk. She was unarmed. The Gannet was 245 feet long, 17 1/2 feet beam, and was built at Stockton in 1879. Five more British fishing boats have been sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. In one case a fishing boat which tried to escape was shelled. One member of her crew was killed and three injured. At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. Milford Brodie, Fredericton, Wednesday, Miss Susie Brodie, a sister of Mr. Brodie, was united in marriage to Frank Raymond McNutt, of Carrieburg.

Laundry... 2 1/2 pound packages... ARCH CO. LIMITED... STARCH

MEASLES EPIDEMIC PERSISTS IN CITY

St. John city and county today is in the grip of an epidemic of measles, the like of which has not been experienced here since the year 1913. The type is mild but the very nature of the disease and the fact that contagion often comes from a source where no suspicion had previously rested, makes the disease a hard one to combat and the result is that it spreads easily.

The number of cases in April last was increased by the fact that an entire family, which had arrived here from up country, were found to have the measles while at the depot.

MOTE Money for the Farmer WHEN live stock is tormented by vermin, lice, mites or flies, it cannot be profitable.

CREONOID Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray Creonoid stands alone as a lice killer and cattle spray.

Footwear For the Boys Big and Little CALF LACED BOOTS Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, \$2.25, \$2.65, \$3.00, \$3.35 up to \$5.00.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street

WANTED quantities of cream and milk of the 15th of every month. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

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Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

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

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain a return address.

Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 12, 1916.

THE WAR.

Military writers agree that the third and fourth days of the Allied offensive were undoubtedly the most critical of the big battle on the western front.

There is on all sides a disposition to pay high tribute to the ability of Sir Douglas Haig as an organizer.

The movement has developed the fact of a complete co-operation between the British and the French, and has gone far to prove the superiority of Sir Douglas Haig over his predecessor, Sir John French.

There is no doubt that the British are apparently aiming for the important strategic point of Bapaume, the key to communication between Arras and Peronne, and have strengthened their line by the capture of several important villages, notably La Boisselle.

Under General Foch, whom the war has developed into one of the most brilliant strategists of the Allied armies, have stormed some of the most difficult and strongly fortified ground in the Somme region and have made decided gains in the direction of Peronne.

Yesterday's advance in the region of the Somme was slower than the first rush, but both British and French are slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance.

One military writer points out that after the ground gained has been consolidated artillery preparation for a second thrust will be made on an enormous scale, and he predicts that this bombardment will be even more intense than the first.

"The French gains south of the river," this critic explains, "are useful. They have advanced between Flaucourt and Estrees, including the strongly fortified village of Belloy and the woods between Belloy and Barbus, thus strengthening and straightening their line, and bringing nearer to the taking of Peronne, which now is separated from the French advanced post at Flaucourt only by a narrow, bare plateau bordering the Somme above Belloy and reaching its highest point, ninety-seven metres, at the hamlet of La Massonette. This is a logical move, since, as a result of the progress of the past three days, the depot at Peronne of the railroad connecting Chalonne, Roye and Cambrai is now under the fire of French guns, as is the depot at Chalonne, where the Paris-Cambrai and Tergnier-Amiens railroads cross. Such an offensive will be a serious menace to the Germans and likely to have the additional advantage of relieving pressure upon the British, against whom the Germans continue to direct the bulk of their forces."

Meantime, the German attacks on Verdun continue with their old time ferocity and with a little success. The victories along the Somme have given the French at Verdun new heart and they are in the fighting trim, notwithstanding their terrible ordeal of the last six months. Now that the French and British have pierced the enemy's lines on a wide front, experts who long ago declared that the war would ultimately be decided in the west are recalling their predictions with considerable satisfaction. It is increasingly evident that they were right.

THE ALLIED PRESSURE.

The Anglo-French gains on the western front during Saturday and Sunday were not extensive. But the Allied troops are on the offensive and they are progressing steadily if slowly. There has been a great deal of mining and counter-mining on both sides and much activity in the air. And the artillery fire has not slackened. The big guns of the British are playing a most important part in the fighting now going on, although the official reports indicate that the infantry attacks, made in the face of the enemy's desperate resistance, are pressed at every opportunity.

As military observers in close touch with the activities in France predicted a week ago, the big offensive has not resulted in any swift advance through the German lines. Important positions have

been taken and an enormous quantity of war material. The ability of the Allies to clear away the strongest entrenchments of the enemy with their shell fire has been demonstrated and the way paved for future victories. But there is hard fighting ahead. Any advance is gained at a heavy price, and it will take time. It is evident that the British and French commanders are carrying on the attack as originally planned, and with a keen desire to sacrifice as few lives as possible. At that, the casualty list is large and is growing rapidly.

Meantime the armies of the Czar continue to press forward and inflict tremendous punishment on their opponents. They are giving the Austrians no chance to recover their balance, and from one end of their long battle line to the other they are attacking the Teutonic forces with merciless persistence. Their vast reserves of men are telling at every point. The Germans dare not remove any of their troops from the west and the Austrians are unable to weaken their army on the Italian front. Altogether it is a perplexing problem for the Central Powers to solve.

Some irresponsible Conservative newspapers, of which the St. John Standard is a shining example, in an attempt to distract public attention from the criticism which is being levelled at Sir Robert Borden and his government for their failure to do their full share in securing recruits for the Canadian forces—criticism which comes largely from Conservative newspapers of the better class—are endeavoring to misrepresent the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier since the war began. Nothing could be more unfair or unjust. From the earliest days of the conflict the opposition leader has raised his voice in parliament and out of it in behalf of recruiting. He has been warmly praised for his activity, and it is gratifying to note that a great deal of that praise has been bestowed upon him by those Conservative journals which are not afraid to deal fairly with political opponents.

Soon after the neutrality of Belgium was violated by the Hun Sir Wilfrid Laurier, addressing a great audience in Quebec, said:

"I am proud as a British subject to proclaim that England, as the most interested of nations, England, which never had any permanent army—in fact, in the pages of English history, when the Kings of England attempted to force a permanent army upon the people—England always considered it the equivalent of taking the sword—England, which has the largest Empire that ever existed, extending from the Arctic circle to the burning plains of the Southern Cross, whose Empire rests not on force, but exists on freedom, determined her honor was at stake, and accepted the challenge. If she had not done so, she would have stood from the high position she has occupied for so many centuries."

Nothing could be more emphatic than his declaration that Quebec must accept its full share of the burden and do everything in its power to bring victory to British arms:

"If I were a young man I would enlist, but as I cannot, I want to tell the leaders that none but the brave deserve the fair. We must have more soldiers and count upon every man, irrespective of race or origin, to do his share."

"I especially ask my French-Canadian friends to do their part. There are men amongst them who tell me they must not enlist because they claim we have grievances in Ontario. Let me tell them that the grievances will be settled by the law courts, and that there are duties and obligations as well as rights, and those who want their rights recognized as citizens of the Empire must be prepared to do their duty to the full."

Notwithstanding the fact that for a long time Sir Wilfrid, who had undergone a very severe operation, was in a delicate state of health, he continued to address great meetings in Quebec and in Ontario, and so earnest were his appeals for recruits and so strongly did he support every measure adopted for the welfare of the nation, that many of his political critics expressed the greatest satisfaction with his work and more important newspapers of the Conservative party hastened to pay tribute to his broad-mindedness and great ideals. For instance, the Montreal Star which fought Sir Wilfrid tooth and nail in the last Dominion campaign, said:

"Sir Wilfrid's attitude during the war has been a subject of especial pride to his friends and of comfort and of satisfaction to the whole country. Whatever lesser men have said or done, Sir Wilfrid has raised his eloquent and persuasive voice again and again to assist recruiting—even at times of keen physical suffering on his own part. He may be said to have gone straight from the firing line of the recruiting platform to his hospital bed. As a life-long lover of liberty and a devotee of democracy, Sir Wilfrid was constitutionally prepared to fight Prussianism with all his strength."

Some days later, after Sir Wilfrid had made another rousing appeal to the young men of Quebec to come forward and do their duty in the Empire crisis, the Star paid him a second well-merited tribute, saying:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be warmly commended by Canadians of all parties who realize that the first business of every British community today is to fight and win this war. He placed himself to a political truce when the first German gun was fired and most loyally he kept that pledge. In taking this stand, Sir Wilfrid will have the support—only of the saner sections of his own party—but of the less partisan portions of the Conservative party as well. He may not get his just meed of praise from sycophants who ever worship the risen sun—from self-seekers who fawn upon the powers that be—but he will receive his reward in the esteem of all manly men whom neither patriotism nor patronage can bind, and from the calm verdict of history which will immortalize the statesman who stood most steadily by the state in his supreme hour of trial."

Such tributes as these coming from honest opponents of standing in the

country make the ill-advised comment of the Standard look ridiculous enough. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not benefit by the political activities of Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne. It was Sir Robert Borden who thankfully received their support and who during the two years of war has raised no hand to stay their anti-British speech-making in the province of Quebec. Bourassa and Lavergne have done everything in their power to hinder recruiting in Canada, yet the Borden government, which quickly suppressed a little paper at the Soo for saying things that were pro-German, has made no effort to stop their reasonable campaign.

ORGANIZATION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

With amazing disregard for the will of the people, as expressed in the by-election in Westmorland county, the local government continues to keep in charge of its most important spending department a man who failed to secure the endorsement of his own constituency. Mr. Mahoney is not even a member of the Legislature. He is in no way responsible to the electors of the province, and the government in continuing a situation that is unconstitutional and unwise is simply making itself more unpopular every day.

The people have been waiting a long time for Premier Clarke to act. Why has he failed to do so? The Westmorland verdict was against the minister selected. There is reason to believe that the lieutenant-governor is seriously considering the steps he should take to consider the electors on both sides of politics. This is no time for mere partisan appeals, but it is a time when the public must insist on the proper administration of its affairs.

The Clarke-Murray-Baxter government ought to have resigned long ago. It must be beaten when it does bring on the elections. Westmorland indicated the trend of public opinion, and the people of the province may be depended upon to choose men in whose ability and honesty they have faith. The opposition is selecting strong candidates in each county—men who are offering their services from a sense of duty and who place the affairs of the province above personal consideration. But this in itself is not enough. There must be proper organization in every parish, in every polling division. And this organization must not be delayed; otherwise the efforts of those who are working hard for good government will be greatly handicapped. No greater mistake could be made than to take it for granted that there will be lots of time to organize after the date for the election is announced. Now is the time to make full preparations for a clean and vigorous fight for the people's rights.

THE CASE OF MR. MAHONEY.

The Standard would like the people to forget that it is the Clarke-Murray-Baxter government which is on trial instead of past administrations. Incidentally it recalls the fact that Hon. A. G. Blair once remained in charge of his department after his defeat until he was elected in another constituency. According to the Standard's own figures Mr. Blair was defeated in York county on October 22, and was elected in another county on November 22. In other words, allowing for a campaign of three weeks, Mr. Blair announced to the people within one week after his defeat that he was to run again, naming the date and constituency. It has been forty days since Mr. Mahoney was defeated in Westmorland, yet there has been no word of an appeal to the electorate, and he is still in charge of the government's most important spending department.

It is also well to remember that Mr. Blair was attorney-general, whose department is not a spending one, whereas Mr. Mahoney's department is one involving the expenditure of millions. The same is true of Mr. Richard, who, as Solicitor-General, filled a minor position and one that was really a part of the Attorney-General's department.

Mr. Blair lost no time at all in making his second appeal to the electorate, following his reverse in York. The Standard's figures make that plain. In a month's time he had been nominated and elected in another constituency. There does not seem to be much of a comparison between his case and that of Mr. Mahoney who continues to spend the people's money without the slightest authority from the electors and without being even a member of the Legislature.

CANADA'S NICKEL SUPPLY.

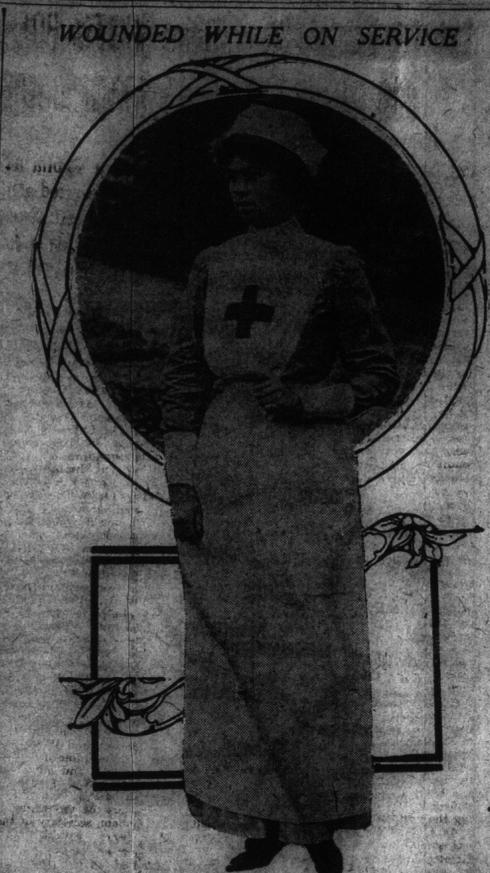
Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proprietor of the Toronto World and for twenty-five years a Conservative member of Parliament, has joined the critics of the Borden government. Mr. Maclean is a partisan. He is a member of Sir Robert Borden's party, but he is one of the most independent thinkers in the House. His present grievance is the failure of the Dominion government and the government of Ontario to prevent a foreign nation and a company controlled by Germans from mining and exporting the nickel stores of Canada. So glaring is this neglect, in Mr. Maclean's eyes, that he declares it ought to be made an issue in the by-election campaign in North Perth (Ont.), and every effort made to defeat the candidate of the Hearst government. In a signed editorial which is printed on the front page of The World, Mr. Maclean says:

"The electors of North Perth have now opportunity of passing on the policy of the recruiting platform to his hospital bed. As a life-long lover of liberty and a devotee of democracy, Sir Wilfrid was constitutionally prepared to fight Prussianism with all his strength."

Some days later, after Sir Wilfrid had made another rousing appeal to the young men of Quebec to come forward and do their duty in the Empire crisis, the Star paid him a second well-merited tribute, saying:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be warmly commended by Canadians of all parties who realize that the first business of every British community today is to fight and win this war. He placed himself to a political truce when the first German gun was fired and most loyally he kept that pledge. In taking this stand, Sir Wilfrid will have the support—only of the saner sections of his own party—but of the less partisan portions of the Conservative party as well. He may not get his just meed of praise from sycophants who ever worship the risen sun—from self-seekers who fawn upon the powers that be—but he will receive his reward in the esteem of all manly men whom neither patriotism nor patronage can bind, and from the calm verdict of history which will immortalize the statesman who stood most steadily by the state in his supreme hour of trial."

Such tributes as these coming from honest opponents of standing in the



This picture shows Lady Sybil Grey in her costume as a Red Cross nurse. She has been wounded severely while in active service on the Russian front. Lady Sybil is well known in Montreal, having played a prominent part in society functions during Earl Grey's term of office as Governor-General here.

and Canadian nickel has been made an agent of that danger.

"If the electors of Perth rebuke that policy now there will be an end of it forever; if they do not, the fight must be carried on until the Hearst government is forced to abandon the unpatriotic course they have been led into."

"We have the world's monopoly of nickel and we have turned it over to foreigners, and the Canadian representative of the most potent factors in our politics now for years. And we think we know of what we speak. Once for all this must stop."

"Canadians have been shot to death with nickel surreptitiously taken out of Canada for that very purpose; and this game has been aided and abetted by the agents of the great armament and metal trust in Britain. The strength of the metal and armament trust in selling to every belligerent and in promoting and encouraging war, the strength of the armament trust that is seeking to dominate munitions and nickel armor in the States as against the Wilson government, is in their control of the Canadian nickel output. The armor trust, headed by the Bethlehem Steel Company in the States, has appealed to Congress, and, after the hardest kind of a fight, has won the Wilson government to make her own armor plate hereafter, without intervention or dictation as to price, without a possible enemy using the industries of that country to forge munitions and armor plate that may be turned against the United States. Shall we in Canada do less after our bitter experience?"

About eighty per cent. of the world's nickel is supplied by Canada. Previous to the outbreak of the war the rest of the nickel came from the New Caledonia deposits owned by France, with the exception of a small quantity mined in Norway, Sweden and Germany. Since August 1914, the Norwegians have increased their output, but not enough to be of much use to a nation at war if the Canadian supply were withheld. This is the opinion of experts, notwithstanding a statement by the Dominion government in 1914 to the effect that Norway's deposits controlled by the Germans would meet the requirements of Germany during the present war. It is for this reason that the campaign for government control of the Canadian nickel is of great importance.

If Mr. Maclean's arguments are sound—and there is no reason to doubt their soundness—the government should act at once, and it would have the support of all citizens who have the welfare of the nation at heart. In any case the exact truth should be ascertained, for Canada ought not to allow any of its nickel to go to Germany to help that nation prepare for another war. Of course, the Germans might find some substitute for nickel, but that cannot be prevented. If the control of the nickel exports from Canada would have anything to do in safeguarding the peace of the world in future no time should be lost in taking such steps as may be necessary to meet the situation.

DANGER MUST BE REMOVED.

The military writer of the New York Journal of Commerce comments rather seriously on some quotations from the preface of Prince von Buelow's new book on German policies. He is astounded at the sentiments expressed therein, and is compelled to ask: "Is the German obsession incurable?"

In this book Prince von Buelow takes it for granted that Germany and Austria cannot be beaten, that the war is already as good as won, and that be-

fore very long the whole structure of the Allies will go down with a crash and the Central Powers will dictate the terms of peace. He goes on to say that it will then be necessary for Germany to increase her striking power so that she may be better prepared for the next war and that the people must meet the situation boldly and with a keen desire to strengthen armaments on land and water that Germany may be safe against the renewed and new (but not revenge) in the west and east and across the Channel." The doughty Prince continues:

"We must make ourselves stronger and harder to be attacked on our borders and our coasts than we were at the beginning of this war, not for the sake of striving for world supremacy, with which we have been falsely charged, but in order to maintain ourselves against our foes. It is not a question of saving ourselves from being destroyed, weakened, dismembered or plundered, but we must gain real securities and guarantees, both as recompense for the unheard-of trials and sufferings we have endured and as security for the future."

This seems to be about as silly and ridiculous as anything that has been written in Berlin since the war began, but it shows, nevertheless, the attitude of the Prussian caste. It shows the danger that lurks in the official mind of the Hun and the necessity of removing this danger before there can be any thought of peace. In this connection the Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"Can anything be more amazing in the eyes of the rest of the world than this obsession that Germany was forced to prepare herself for this war in sheer self-protection, that it was forced upon her by enemies intent upon destroying her, that they cannot accomplish their fell purpose and she will gain strength from the effort and be 'battered by the war,' through strengthening her political, economic and military power to an extent outweighing the emittences ended by the conflict? It is implied in what he says that Germany will not only consolidate her empire, but strengthen connections with neutral nations in spite of the efforts of the enemy press and enemy agitators, to influence the feeling of people against her during the war. This indicates a blindness to the view of the rest of the world which must be incurable. It implies that Germany will win the fight in which she is engaged and dictate the terms of peace and will have increased power to resist an enemy which has strengthened its armaments. If this reflects the belief and the purpose of those who rule Germany, there is no hope of peace until that obsession is dispelled. The other nations of the world can have no alternative but to put chains upon the maniac empire, unless its own people awaken and cast out the demonic legion with which it is possessed and drive it down a steep place into the sea."

It must be borne in mind that von Buelow's book was written some months ago. Since then a great deal of water has passed under the bridge. The whole military situation has been changed during the last six weeks. The Allies have passed from the defensive on all fronts to the offensive on all fronts. A wide scope of territory has been won back by the Russians and the Anglo-French forces have captured many strategic positions in the west; and the Allied push has only begun. It is possible that Prince von Buelow would not display the same conceit today that he did at the time he wrote his book. But it is clear that the Germans must be beaten soundly and Prussian militarism crushed for all time if we are to prevent them from going back only to prepare for another war.

An inconclusive peace would simply mean that the Prussians would go on strengthening their navy and building up their army and making every possible preparation for again drugging Eu-

rope in blood at the earliest opportunity. That is why the Allies have pledged themselves to fight to the bitter end. And that is why those who urge peace regardless of whether or not the time is ripe for peace, are not working in the interests of humanity. There are some things worse than war.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The British blockade is to be tightened once more and another stunning blow struck at Germany's power of resistance.

"The Kaiser," says the New York Sun, "must be tempted at times to believe that his God is a very fickle being."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to make another recruiting tour of Quebec and Ontario. The Liberal chieftain has been a tower of strength to the recruiting campaign in those provinces since war began.

Trade statistics given out at Washington show that Great Britain is easily taking care of the United States trade balance which for the fiscal year ending February, 1916, amounted to \$2,200,000,000. British gold in fabulous amounts is finding its way to New York, and London is still the great banking centre of the world. It is encouraging to note that the exports from the United Kingdom this year are expected to greatly exceed the exports during 1914.

The arrival of a large German freight-carrying submarine at a United States port is interesting and is another proof of the marvelous ingenuity and determination of the Germans. By using a large number of such underwater craft a considerable quantity of provisions might be taken to German ports, but it would be some time before an effective fleet could be built. So far Germany has been pretty busy building the submarines necessary for her naval activities.

Mr. P. G. Mahoney is still in charge of the government's largest spending department, notwithstanding the verdict of the people of his constituency. What do the electors of Westmorland think about it? Wait and see. Neither the Clarke-Murray-Baxter government nor any other government can continue to defy the will of the people in such a shameful manner. The opposition in New Brunswick is preparing to put in the field a strong list of candidates; the people, so soon as they are given an opportunity, will do the rest.

Admiral Jellicoe believes that at least twenty-one German ships were sunk in the North Sea battle, while many more were badly damaged. His report to the Admiralty is clear and convincing and no one will suspect him of exaggerating the enemy's losses. He pays a high tribute to the officers and men of the fleet and he is gallant enough to extend his praise to the crew of a German warship who fought bravely long after their ship was doomed. Admiral Jellicoe's report is late in coming, but it fully sustains the earlier reports which showed that the German losses were much heavier than announced by Berlin.

This is the season when every person who is in a position to do so should learn to swim. The following advice from the Providence Journal is timely:

"Good swimmers are drowned now and then, but most of the victims lose their lives because they are not able to swim. As between the swimmer and the non-swimmer the chances for escape in an emergency are as ten to one. The point of the important lesson is driven home with emphasis every summer, and still it apparently needs urging as much as it did twenty years ago. Most people seem to regard swimming as an important accomplishment, but merely as an optional recreation, like golf, tennis or orchina painting. And yet any of us may be confronted at any time with a crisis that will require an art more important for the moment than that of walking. The folly of the common neglect is heightened by the fact that it is an art as easily acquired as the ability to walk. And once acquired it is never lost. Learn to swim! It is one of the most important items in the equipment of personal preparedness for summer."

The editor of one of the largest daily newspapers in America was asked recently by a boy who has just finished his high school course and who must now earn a living, for suggestions as to books that will give him the broader education he desires but must acquire by himself. Here is the editor's answer:

"For every work of fiction read also a well selected volume of history or biography. More is gained from the study of living people than from books; more is gained from the perusal of a good newspaper than from the pages of a good history; no reading and no amount of observation avails unless reflected upon, and by the kindling of the imagination faculty age rules the wide and serene dominions that youth set forth to conquer."

That is the case in a nut shell.

The New York Sun quotes with considerable relish Lord Bryce's stinging reply to the suggestion from "friends" in the United States that the war should be stopped now as neither side can possibly win. It adds:

"Not a few workers for peace here have conducted themselves as if they, and they alone, recognized the brutality and understood the sorrow entailed by the struggle now in progress. They have felt it incumbent on themselves to point out to men and women whose sons and husbands are in the trenches the terrible fact in health and lives, and pain and suffering, that has resulted from the military operations, an impudence the recipients of their ill-judged effusions must have found hard to bear. Lord Bryce knows the meaning of words. His protest to the pacifists is more impressive because of the gentleness with which it was spoken."

Rev. Malcolm Ferguson of New Dublin and Conquerall (N. S.), has accepted the call to plaster Rock and Theresa Brooks (N. B.), in which congregation he will be inducted shortly. Rev. J. P. McIntosh of Bridgewater will be moderator of New Dublin congregation during the vacancy.

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"A Vision of France." (Ethel M. Richardson Rice, in London Daily News.)

Now in fair France the scenery as of old Has classic touch—wide skies and sense of space, Hedgeless, the cornfields, promise autumn gold.

Faded to woodlands deep, bedecked with Nature's grace, Tranquil the cattle browse, and women work

With aged men and children for their aid, But Husbands, Fathers, Sons are far away Facing the Guns, or in the still earth laid.

Green silences that speak of peace and rest, Are here—but rose-briars and the grape vines climb, O'er-battered walls, and ruined village

In wheatlands, ripening to their prime, And o'er the swaying corn a little crew Peeps out, and marks a resting place for men

Who, for their country, bravely fought and died, But like the corn of wheat, will live again.

France takes her shattered bodies to her breast, She has no leisure now to weep and moan, But 'mid the weeds, she buries friend and foe.

And crosses here are sparse, and there are thickly strewn, The dead sleep on beneath the cloud-flecked sky.

The winds rush by and whisper with their glee, 'Though corn grows fast, and faster grow the graves, The end's not here, for Life springs out of Death."

The Ally.

Three hundred thousand strong she's marching in, Night after night, to the ammunition shop; For Tommy's Thomsomian means to win, She'll see that British arms come out on top.

Yer ally will find her if you look below, For the milliner, the cook, Or that pretty, pigtailed flapper of mamma's;

Lady Vere with jewels many, And the girl who hasn't any, The Bachelor of Arts, and she who "chairs."

Each leaves what she loves best—the home she made— For lace and punch, the shrapnel shell to fling, Her fingers deftly grease the hand grenade.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the drill," Let her see her needle and her reel, "For machines of polished steel; Woman, gentlest of creation, out to kill, She has thrust aside romance, Just to speed the Great Advance, She's the ally, always has been, ever will be."

Olive Chandler, in the London Daily Express.

The Long Day's Goss.

(Willis E. Bloomfield, Verses and Paragraphs.)

"The long day draweth to a close," Yoke its end, We still have time to pluck a rose To give a friend, or to a foe.

There yet is time, ere drops the sun Below the last, To speak a cheering word to one By fear oppressed;

Time yet for many a little deed To help our brothers in their need; Or sooth and bliss.

"I will seem perhaps we cannot spare Time to relieve another's care; Believe not so!"

We who have suffered should be strong To rise above, To our pain and grief; to sing a song, To work, to love—

That whose falters on Life's road May see the light, And hear his seeming heavy load With freshened cheer.

So may our day draw to its close; Let us sun our eyes, Calling to mind the earned repose, And God's "Well done!"

BIRDS.

W. H. Davies, the tramp poet contributes to the Nation one of his fine original lyrics. Nobody sings like Mr. Davies in shape. It is expected that this entitled "Birds."

AG

Majority of Arg State of Main Be Applied W Great Oppor Sheep.

Owing to the fact that the State of Maine has a large number of sheep...

There were 800,000 sheep in Maine in 1915, but there was a decline of 10,000 head...

Five years, caused in the prices of wool a decline of 50 per cent...

Another reason the sheep industry is in a state of depression is the fact that the majority of farmers...

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AGRICULTURE

Majority of Arguments Applied by Hon. W. B. Kendall to the State of Maine in Regard to Sheep Raising May Very Well Be Applied With Profit by the Farmers of New Brunswick; Great Opportunities for the Farmer in the Raising of Sheep.

Owing to the fact that some conditions of an agricultural nature in this province occur very nearly with those of the State of Maine the following opinion on sheep raising will be of interest to New Brunswick farmers:

There were 350,000 less sheep in Maine in 1915 than there were in 1880, or a decline of 10,000 head each year for thirty-five years, caused in part by the decline in the prices of wool, but the decline in the old-time expensive method of fencing, destruction by dogs, and more than anything else it got to be a fashion to cut out the keeping of sheep. It spread all over the state in the early part of the century, and the farmer from one to another throughout central Maine, taking its cue from Aroostook county. There seems to be too much of a habit among farmers to follow the latest popular fashions, with not the conservatism that they manifest so often in other directions. Although the majority of farmers have abandoned sheep raising in the last twenty years, yet they almost universally admit that "it paid to keep sheep in the old days."

Another reason that should not be lost sight of as to why the sheep industry in Maine met with such a decline was the action of the big western beef houses, who early in the game centralized the best supply of wool in the country, and few western farms. They authorized high priced agents in Maine and New England with instructions to buy up all the sheep they could, and in order to buy the flocks to tell all the discouraging stories they could to farmers, and to point out the black story for the future of the business. That this campaign on a part of the western houses was successful, one has only to view the situation as it exists today, but it is now high time to commence to rebuild, for no agriculture can successfully maintain itself in New England unless it is based largely on the livestock industry, of which sheep should be a far more important part than sheep should count back for ten or more potent reasons.

First: Because for the past five years we have much higher meat values. Years ago when farmers said that it paid to raise sheep for wool, the price of a lamb was \$4.00 and the price of a lamb \$2.00 and for mutton 4 cents to 8 cents per lb., with now the price of a sheep at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 and mutton 8 cents to 12 cents per lb., and this is practically 100 per cent. more for each carcass.

As for wool values, the profit in keeping sheep in New England must always rest upon the meat value of the sheep and lamb and not on the wool product. The question of the amount of wool to be a secondary consideration. The sheep population of the world is down so low that it would seem reasonable to presume that the wool would not range less than 20 cents to 25 cents a pound for a pound of sheep of good size, well kept, will easily average eight pounds per fleece, or an actual wool clip of \$2.00 per head, and the value of a good four month old spring lamb for the past five years has averaged up around \$5.00, whereas in the old time days such a lamb was worth only \$2.00. This makes the value of the meat product of the sheep two and a half times an average \$2.00 for the lamb and \$2.00 for the wool, and averaging the increase at 125 per cent. yearly, we have a gross income per sheep of: Lamb, \$6.50, wool, \$2.00, or \$8.50. The gross income ten years ago was not over \$3.50 or \$3.00.

Improved Breeds Needed.

Second: Improved breeds, which means that the Hampshire, Suffolk, Cheviots, Shropshires, Dorsets, which have all been developed in the north. In the front in recent years, will put on from 100 per cent to 80 per cent more flesh with the same feed than the old grade sheep usually kept in the years past. This fact of improved breeds is a most important one, because the 100 per cent proficiency when applied in small flocks throughout New England, in other words, much more adaptable and successful than on the range flocks of the west, in South America, Australia can be seen.

The English breeders of dogs would be a negligible quantity if all farmers kept sheep. If they did, sheep killing dogs would get little headway before they would be destroyed, and if larger flocks were kept, they would be practically impossible for dogs to destroy many with a portion of the flock, whereas with the small flocks now kept sometimes the entire flock is destroyed.

Third: Low cost of fencing. Aside from advances in meat prices and improved breeds, there is no other factor that carries so much weight as the possibility of keeping sheep in many numbers in Maine, as the factor of a secure, inexpensive and permanent fence. At the present price of lumber and labor, the old time wooden fence is so costly that it would be practically prohibitive to fence for sheep. We might have the breeds and the market and feed on ten thousand farms for the sheep, but if they could not be kept within bounds, probably they would be meaning more than the income from the flock, the business would be down and out from this factor alone but with a woven wire fence at less than 20 cents per rod, and a cedar stake costing three cents or four cents, we have a very rapidly built, secure, economical and successful solution of keeping the sheep within any certain enclosure, and if there are woods on either side of the pasture it need not be fenced, but it can be easily taken up and replaced. Mowing fields after haying have short periods in which sheep thrive splendidly, and if not kept on them too long it will benefit and not injure the coming crops.

Fourth: Labor factors. In these days of high priced labor and the growing inefficiency of hired help, that branch of farming or stock raising which will permit of the smallest amount of labor of common ability, demands our most careful consideration. Sheep proverbially call for less attention than any other farm animal, both from the owner and his assistants. Three men will easily tend to a flock of 1000 sheep and have time at their disposal for other things, and do not forget in this connection of the demands of sheep against the farmer, that in the busiest season of the year, they care for themselves entirely, going to pasture about the 20th of May and needing no care whatever until the middle of November, except the general oversight of perhaps a weekly visit to the pasture. This kind of stock leaving the farmer entirely to himself during the planting, haying and harvesting season, and during the winter season when he has the most time at his command, it is their busy season with him.

Fifth—Sheep should be restored in Maine because of the great reduction in the keeping of beef cattle, which came about at about the time the sheep were put out, but there are many advantages presented for keeping sheep. They do not really apply to beef cattle. To be most successful with sheep, however, one needs a special liking for them. The natural cattle man will win out best and cutt, but among the sheep man with keeping sheep over that in keeping cattle, it should be noted you can produce a pound of mutton easier than you can a pound of beef, that the increase of the flock is fully 125 per cent, and of cows only 100 per cent. A sheep needs little care, will thrive on rougher food, and being an animal of lighter weight can be fed on mowing fields without injury to the same after heavy rains, whereas the heavy weight of cattle would prove of great injury to such fields, and sheep can be kept on less than one cow.

Sixth—The adaptability of Maine conditions. To develop a sheep to its highest proficiency our climate conditions are superior. Our state abounds in the purest spring water. The rather rugged structure of our land making nearly all pastures contain some high and low areas, on which the sheep thrive best, and the great variety of food from the sweetest grasses to a half hundred varieties of weed, shrub, and bluish growth, a mixture of which the appetite of the sheep crave for their best condition of health and growth. It is a common saying with sheep and converted into mutton and wool, which would at least create greater intelligence to the farmers of Maine and put thousands of dollars into their pockets, and don't forget the process of gathering this crop is done by your agent, the sheep while you are employed in other ways, and each individual one of them is working for you. "Gathering up the fragments that nothing be lost." All the world was a sheep, and the stranger within our gates is a sheep, and the true hearted lover of Maine never fails to respond to the beauty of a flock of sheep on a hillside, attentive, patient, willing, wool workers. Since the time of Abraham has been so. Can we the farmers of Maine, who are the basic principles of economy continue to let our possessions of such rich values pass away unappreciated?

Seventh—The sheep industry as an industry is practical for farmers' wives and business women. There are already quite a large number of successful flocks of sheep in Maine, and in all cases well showing a splendid balance on the right side of the ledger.

The small amount of labor required to successfully carry along a flock of sheep is a fact of great interest to women, this should also lead business men who are perhaps raised on farms and want to come back to some line of agriculture, or stock raising, to take up sheep on a financial basis, on which they would be practically sure to win.

Eighth: Dog Laws. The Maine dog law protection in favor of the keeper of sheep is a most liberal of any law in any state in the Union. We ought to be proud of this law. No one ever seems to have attempted its abuse. It is too familiar to be quoted, but the western sheep papers, the middle west papers, and the papers of the east, are fond of quoting Maine's liberal dog law, under which a sheep owner gets as much proper compensation for the ravages of dogs among his flock, as it is perhaps possible for him to get. The ravages of dogs on sheep are a most serious matter, and the hazard of keeping sheep on account of dogs would be a negligible quantity if all farmers kept sheep. If they did, sheep killing dogs would get little headway before they would be destroyed, and if larger flocks were kept, they would be practically impossible for dogs to destroy many with a portion of the flock, whereas with the small flocks now kept sometimes the entire flock is destroyed.

\$34 TO \$40 A TON FOR HAY IN CUBA

But Canadian and New Brunswick Shippers Have Dwindled Greatly, and United States Shippers Reaping the Benefit.

J. C. Manser, special representative of the New Brunswick government in Havana, Cuba, has forwarded to the department some interesting figures that show the noticeable decrease of the hay importations from New Brunswick to the Cuban Republic. In 1912 Canada supplied 7,789 tons to 7,741 tons supplied by the United States. During 1915 our government was able to send but 1,711 tons, while the United States sent 41,448. Last year as the result of local conditions, brought about by the war, Canada supplied only seven per cent of the hay. The United States sent over ninety per cent. There has been a continual decrease in the amount sent from Canada during the past three years, in face of the fact that amount imported there is continually growing larger.

A considerable quantity of these hay importations are going by way of Baltimore, New Orleans and other southern ports. The flavor is not so good as well cured hay grown in the north. For this reason when Canadian dealers are again in a position to supply this market they can secure a large share of Cuba's hay trade. Cuba buys a limited quantity of high grade hay, but the bulk of the importations are what our dealers call "dead hay." The hay in the States sent over to the Cuban trade is 17-inch by 22-inch by three feet long. This will run about twelve bales to the ton. On account of the heavy demand for steamer space for the bulk classes of freight, it has been difficult to secure facilities for hay during the last few months.

As a result the price of hay in Cuba has steadily advanced. Good No. 2 timothy hay is quoted at \$84, and choice timothy hay at \$40 per ton.

MAINE CIVILIAN PRISONERS WILL BE EXCHANGED

New York, July 7.—A Copenhagen despatch to a news agency here today says:

"England and Germany have agreed to an exchange of civilian prisoners, according to information received by Americans here today."

"The exchange will affect many thousands of Germans who were interned in England after the Lusitania sinking and a large number of English civilians in German interned camps."

WORK MAY HAVE MUNICIPAL FARM AFTER THE WAR

Fredericton, N. B., July 6.—At the municipal council meeting this morning Warden Stairs received from the members of the board an address and traveling bag as a token of their appreciation. Es-Warden Hunter made the presentation.

MAY ORGANIZE TWO DIVISIONS IN CANADA

Ottawa, July 7.—A proposal is under consideration by the minister of militia to mobilize and train in Canada two complete infantry divisions which would be ready to leave for overseas service in the event of a general war.

Send Them Away With Your Smiles. (Hovace Seymour Keller, in New York Sun.)

Send them away with your smiles, Not with a frown or a scowl, Theirs the wearisome miles, Heartaches and smarting, Give them the hand that is warm, Hold them a moment beguiling, Theirs the memories that charm, Good-byes and smiling.

Smother, ah, smother your sobs, Still the heart's tremulous aching, Theirs the pulse that throbs, Bleeding and breaking,

WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA BOARDS OF TRADE ORGANIZED AT DIGBY

Digby, July 7.—Scidels Digby's quota of summer visitors, the town, tonight is filled with delegates from the various boards of trade between Yarmouth and Windsor. The delegates were met at the train by a committee from the Digby Board of Trade. After luncheon they assembled at the landing of the Western Nova Scotia Yacht Club, and were taken by a number of the boat owners, belonging to the squadron, on a sail down the bay and out through the Gut Gap to Point Prince Light, Commodore D. Hamilton's flagship Oakesdale leading the fleet. The weather was all that could be desired. The outing proved a pleasant one and apparently was much appreciated by the delegates. Their return, an organization meeting of the Western Nova Scotia Board of Trade was held in the yacht club rooms from 5 to 6 p.m.

Professor W. S. Blair, of Kentville, called the meeting to order, W. E. Porter of the same town acting as secretary. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. E. Corbett, Annapolis Royal; vice-president, Geo. E. Graham, general manager of the D. A. R., Kentville; secretary, O. S. Dunham, editor of the Annapolis Royal News; Treasurer, Short, manager of the Maritime Fish Corporation, Digby; auditors, P. R. Bentley, Middleton, and W. M. Romans, Bear River. After some discussion by-laws were passed and adopted. The delegates were then entertained by the members of the board, Professor Blair, J. E. Kinman, M.P.P., Kentville, F. W. Nichols, secretary of the Digby board, and O. S. Dunham, secretary of the new organization, were motored to Hill Grove and here as the guests of W. A. Bacon, president of the Digby County Farmers Association, they were shown over his farm, and entertained at his beautiful country home. A meeting opened at the court house at 8 o'clock tonight with President Corbett in the chair. In the address was delivered by Professor Blair of the experimental farm, Kentville. He spoke on land settlement and employment of returned soldiers.

George O'Brien of the live stock division, Ottawa, spoke on the raising of sheep in Nova Scotia and on the North and South mountains, which skirt the Annapolis Valley, and W. A. Bacon, president of the Digby County Farmers Association, on the relation of the farmer to the business man and mail order houses, via the local merchant. Mr. Corbett also gave a brief but good speech at the close of the meeting at 10 o'clock. The delegates were motored to the Pines Hotel, Greenpoint, where they were guests of the Digby Board of Trade.

SEVERAL CHANGES ON MOUNT ALLISON STAFF

Sackville, July 17.—A number of changes are to take place in the teaching staff of Mount Allison Ladies' College in the coming year, owing to the departure of some members of last year's staff. The resignation of Miss Elva Machum has necessitated the appointment of a new instructor in French and English essays, which position has been filled by Miss Ella Stann, M.A., Miss Stanley graduated from Berlin College, and later received her M.A. from that institution. She also holds an M.A. from Columbia University and studied for a time abroad. She has a wide teaching experience in the Mount Allison school, and is highly spoken of by her former associates.

FORMER SACKVILLE GIRLS DROWNED NEAR MONREAL

Montreal, July 16.—Word reached here this morning of a double drowning accident last evening at Lac Lachapelle, near Shawbridge, Quebec. The victims were Misses Helena and Kathleen Moss, aged 22 and 20 years, daughters of Mrs. Chas. E. Moss, of Sussex avenue, and late of Sackville, N. B. Misses Moss were bathing and one was seen to sink and screams were heard and it is believed the second sister lost her life trying to save the first.

ORANGE AND GREEN SIDE BY SIDE IN THE WAR

Ottawa, July 8.—"The Orange and the Green are standing shoulder to shoulder in this war," observed General Sir Sam Hughes yesterday. He was alluding to an order he had just issued, permitting the Irish Rangers in Montreal to recruit anywhere in Quebec.

There is a mistaken impression, he said, that the regiment is composed wholly of Roman Catholics. This is not correct. There are lots of Protestants in it, and the design is to make it a typical Irish regiment, and as I stated, with the Orange and Green blended. The Rangers are an exceptionally fine body of men.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON KING'S COUNTY BRIDGE

L. B. Johnson, of French Village, Rather Seriously Injured When Horse Backed Through Rail.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 5, a serious accident occurred on what is known as the "new road" leading from French Village to Nauwigewauk. J. B. Johnson of the former place accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lordy, of this city, was driving over to the train in a single horse-drawn carriage. A certain bridge on the road the party met a double team. Mr. Johnson hastened to make way and backed against the bridge rail which collapsed instantly and horse, carriage and occupants went over into the bed of the brook a distance of some twenty feet.

Mr. Johnson had his collar bone broken and two ribs fractured. Mr. and Mrs. Lordy had no bones broken but were very badly shaken up. The horse, which was a very valuable animal, was also badly injured.

I. C. R. RATES LOWER

Net Likely to Be Brought up to Increased Scale of Others

Ottawa, July 8.—The government system of railways not being subject to the jurisdiction of the railway commission, may not avail themselves of the authorized increase of rates on other railways and bring up their schedules correspondingly.

The situation is peculiar in that the state owned road rates are lower than other roads but the disparity will be more marked than ever now that the railway board justifies increases in Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Northern Pacific. F. F. Guthrie, general manager of the government railway returning from Winnipeg is to spend the week end in Ottawa and the situation will be discussed with the minister of railways and afterwards considered by the government. The railway commission has a very great likelihood of the rates being raised to the authorized scale of other corporations.

At Harbor View Hotel, a business session of the new board will open at the court house at 10 o'clock tomorrow evening. The principal feature will be an address by George E. Corbett of Annapolis Royal, president of the new board.

Deal Loading Begins at Grindstone Island. Hopewell Hill, July 7.—Miss Margaret Archibald returned here home yesterday from Vancouver, B. C., where she has been teaching the past few years. It is understood she will not return west for a time at least, but expects to take one of the departments in the Sussex schools at the beginning of next term.

HORSE IS STILL KING IN CANADA

Opportunities in Horse Raising Open to New Brunswick Farmers--Valuable Advice Culled From Agricultural Reports for Benefit of Telegraph Readers.

Although the demand at the present time for horses may not allow the historian to record the words "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," as falling from some kingly lip, nevertheless the demand for horses at the present time is very real.

Mars has ever dominated the horse market, even when the world was young, and although the motor has in a measure very much lightened the task of the horse in modern warfare, nevertheless it is impossible to successfully conduct a war without the aid of the equine.

The real danger of the present time of a depletion of horses in this country lies not so much in the great demand as in the falling off of the breeding of horses.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the number of horses owned in the province of New Brunswick has been steadily mounting during the past seven years. In 1901 it was reported in the dominion census that New Brunswick had 61,786, in the 1908 agricultural commission report it was stated that the province had 57,804 horses, and the reports given since that time by the provincial agricultural department have been as follows:

1909	67,718
1910	61,042
1911	60,293
1912	68,048
1913	64,675
1914	64,488

But the increase in horses in the province in fourteen years it may be noted has only been about 8,000, which is in other words about 200 horses per year, which is a very small increase, which may be termed casual rather than an increase attained by any special effort or desire. So far as the counties of the province are concerned in the matter of horses the following figures gleaned from agricultural reports in this province during the past few years give the following figures:

1918	1914	1915
Albert	2,421	3,290
Carleton	7,820	7,712
Charlotte	8,243	8,266
Gloucester	4,158	3,744
Kent	4,555	4,912
King	6,241	6,820
Madawaska	3,138	3,263
Northumberland	4,510	4,447
Quebec	4,846	5,287
Restigouche	1,589	1,641
St. John	2,184	2,212
Sunbury	2,099	1,700
Victoria	2,220	2,047
Westmorland	7,779	7,710
Yorks	3,388	3,268

It may be noted from the above table that substantial gains have been made in some counties, while in other hand other counties have fallen off. It is evident that there was little or no effort on the part of the farmers to increase the number of horses in the province, being contented with a sufficient number to carry on their agriculture.

Possibly in no country in the world does a business depression affect the horse market to such an extent as in Canada. A new country reaching out with its railway connections, parts of the dominion many horses are needed and the demand is usually great.

From 1891 to 1901, the horse population of Canada increased from 1,000,000, as against 400,000 for the previous ten years. Toward the close of this period light horses became a drug on the market while the demand for draughts was limited, and the price very low. The result was that in many sections of the country breeders became careless. They ceased patronizing pure bred sires because of the service fee. In other sections they almost ceased breeding, and when conditions changed in the As it was impossible to get rid of anything but the best, the practice of breeding mares that were old, unsound and of poor conformation became prevalent. This, coupled with the sale of mares in many parts of Canada, produced a retrograde movement. Fortunately for the country, however, many of the good contractors continued to improve their horses and when conditions changed supplied much of the breeding stock with which to start anew.

The outbreak of the South African war in 1899 had a beneficial effect upon some breeding. While it lasted many thousands of horses were taken out of the country and for the country's good. The exportation of the surplus, the brightening of conditions in the money market and the rush of immigration had far-reaching effects. People began breeding horses again.

From 1901 to 1913, the horse population increased from 1,000,000, or almost ten times as many as during the previous ten years. During the next three years, statistics show that the increase amounted to over 250,000, a considerable falling off taking place during the years 1918 and 1914.

The reason for this, between the years 1901 and 1912 the country developed beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people and the price of horses rose to the highest point in the history of the country. The demand for horses made it possible for breeders to get rid of almost anything that might be given that name. Good animals, whether light or heavy brought good prices. Comparatively speaking, the poorer animals brought higher prices than the better classes, and often very much more than they were worth.

The Light Horse Period. From 1908 to 1908 the light horse came into its own. The good and the bad were in demand at fair prices, while the choice animals were eagerly sought after, and readily picked up at unheard-of figures. The amassing of wealth by many of our citizens, the desire to obtain publicity and to achieve fame in show ring and the scarcity of showing winners, together with the advent of the automobile, were factors that in the end, proved the undoing of the light horse. During this period some of the best of our light horses were taken out of the breeding ring and gelded, in order to make show ring winners of them. Wealthy men, after having achieved the successes which they had set their hearts upon, and having no further interest in the horse industry, quickly disposed of their large stables and dropped out. Others, unable to secure the class of horse they desired, turned to the automobile. It might further be explained, that automobiles cost much less than it would to establish a first class stable of horses and properly equip it, particularly for city use. The stringent laws and restrictions imposed by the province have been steadily mounting during the past seven years, and it would take years of breeding to get a sufficient number, and years to train and fit an entirely new set of grooms and coachmen. Nevertheless, a number of people will continue to use these horses and there will always be a limited market for choice animals, at fair prices. However, as experienced breeders well know, but a small percentage come up to the standard. The everyday farmer should leave this field to the expert.

The Heavy Horse Period. The demand for heavy horses grew with the increase in population and the consequent development of the country. The heavy water mark was reached in the years 1911 and 1912. Up to this time draught horses, of any kind, found a ready sale at good paying prices, while the good, big ones were eagerly sought for and quickly picked up at figures that would have been looked upon as high by many of the middle class and poorer draughts brought a price much beyond their intrinsic value, but this was largely through the supply not being nearly equal to the demand and also to the fact that they were bred in the centers of demand.

During these years heavy horse breeding took a decidedly upward and upward trend. The free circulation of money made it possible for the people to buy and use a better class of sire than heretofore. Consequently the importers were not only enabled but compelled to bring a rather better class to the country. In certain sections an improvement that took place was that the parts of the country, particularly in the west, were fortunate to certain sections of our country. It was not uncommon to find that, while one district improved the conformation, quality and health of the stock, another, rather, others adjoining went on milking using inferior sires and poor mares, just as they had done in previous decades. Nevertheless, there is in Canada today a great deal of high class foundation stock, both imported and home bred, which if properly handled will prove of inestimable value to the country.

Conditions in Canada. The outbreak of the war was found the country with a very considerable surplus for which there was little demand. That date practically the only demand had been for remounts. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1915-16 in the neighborhood of 1,000 horses were taken out of the country. Of this number the British war office took close to 14,000 head, the Canadian department of militia approximately 26,000 while the contractors for the French government purchased over 1,000 horses. The French contractors who are now buying in the country have still large contracts and are willing to buy every suitable horse that Canada has to offer. One firm writes saying that their contracts call for 10,000 a month while the war lasts.

Future Demand. The good crop of the past year has enabled the Canadian farmers to go out and buy a part of the war powers, and badly needed, and accordingly a good number of horses have gone into new districts, with more to follow. Card lot are being shipped quite commonly. Already the number of horses from Canada to the United States during the war has increased ten times as many as during the previous ten years. The increase in immigration which is expected to follow the war must of necessity go to the land, will create a still further market.

What to Breed. The only safe advice that can be given to the farmer, is to start now to breed good draught horses, sound, of good conformation and as large as possible. These will undoubtedly be wanted in numbers both at home and abroad. The only light horse that bids fair to be wanted is the good, big roaster; a square trotter of good conformation and sound, weighing from 1,000 pounds upwards. However, the demand for this class of horse will not in any way compare with the demand for draughts. Nevertheless, there should be a steady market for good animals such as have been described.

JOB FOR DIGBY MAN. Ottawa, July 7.—(Special)—H. H. Marshall, of Digby, is acting as inspector of fisheries for the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings.

The marriage of Miss Loretta (Dot) Cahill, daughter of William Cahill, and Howard Underhill, of Blackville took place at the cathedral in Chatham on Wednesday. The bride was taken out of the cathedral by a carriage, and the bride wore a suit of white silk with hat to match. She was attended by Miss Nellie McIntosh, Stanley Cahill brother of the bride, was best man. The honeymoon will be spent in New York, and Boston. Many presents were received.

"A Vision of France." (Ethel M. Richardson Rice, in London Daily News.)

Now in fair France the scenery as of old Has classic touch—wide skies and sense of space, Hedgeless, the cornfields, promise autumn gold, Fading to woodlands deep, bedecked with hazy grace, Tranquil the cattle browse, and women work With aged men and children for their aid, But Husbands, Fathers, Sons are far Facing the Guns, or in the still earth laid.

Green silences that speak of peace and Are here—but rose-briars and the grape vines climb O'er battered walls, and ruined village homes In wheatlands, ripening to their prime, And over the swaying corn a little cross Peep out, and marks a resting place for men Who, for their country, bravely fought and died, But, like the corn of wheat, will live again.

France takes her shattered bodies to her breast, She has no leisure now to weep and moan, But, amid the weeds, she buries friend and foe, And crosses here are sparse, and there are thickly sown. The dead sleep on beneath the cloud-becked sky, The winds rush by and whisper with each breath, "Though corn grows fast, and faster grow the graves, The end's not here, for Life springs out of Death."

The Ally. Three hundred thousand strong she's marching in the Daily News. Night and morning, to the ammunition shop; For Tommy's Thomasina means to win: She'll see that British arms come out. You will find her if you look For the milliner, the cook, The lady ere with jewels many, And the girl who hasn't any, The Bachelor of Arts, and she who "chairs."

Each leaves what she loves best—the hand-made—The girl who hasn't any, The Bachelor of Arts, and she who "chairs." For lathe and punch, the strap and shell to fill. Her fingers deftly grease the hand grenade: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Left her needle and her reel For machines of polished steel, Woman, gentler of creation, out to kill. She has thrust aside romance, To take to speed the Great Advance. She's man's ally, always has been, ever will—Olive Chandler, in the London Daily Express.

The Long Day's Close. (Willis E. Bloomfield, Verses and Parables.) "The long day draweth to a close," Yet still have time to pluck a rose To give a friend, or stock a friend. Time yet for many a little deed Of kindness to their needy, Or soothing and bliss. 'Twill seem perhaps we cannot spare From our own work, or from our care, Believe not so!

We who have suffered should be strong To rise above our grief, To work, to love;— That whose fathers on Life's road May see the light, And bear his seeming heavy load With freshened cheer. So may our day draw to its close, Life's sunset gleam, Calling us to our earned repose, And God's "Well done!"

BIRDS. W. H. Davies, the tramp poet contributes to the Nation one of his fine original lyrics. Nobody sings like Mr. Davies, and he sings like nobody. Read this entitled "Birds."

When our two souls have left this mortal clay, And, seeking mine, you think that I am dead, Look for me first in that Elysian glade Where Lesbias is, for whom the birds sing most.

What happy hearts those feathered mortals have, That sing so sweet when they're wet through in spring! For in that month of May when leaves are young, Blend a dream of song, and in their sleep they sing.

And when the spring has gone and they are dumb, Is it not fine to watch them at their play? Is it not fine to see a bird that tries To stand upon the end of every spray?

See how they tilt their pretty heads aside When women make that move they always make, What costs homes birds make in leafy walls That Nature's love has ruined—and the trees.

Off have I seen in fields the little birds Go in between a bullock's legs to eat, But what gives me most joy is when I see My doorstep, printed by their feet.

FREDERICTON NEWS. Fredericton, N. B., July 8.—The newly organized golf club is rapidly getting things in shape. It is expected that play will start on Monday. Money for a club house to cost \$2,000 has been subscribed.

Marysville now has adopted electric lighting for streets and dwelling houses. Power is generated by the cotton mill, and lights were turned on last evening and were very satisfactory.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Antimony Company will be held here on July 19. It is said the company will be re-organized with largely increased capital to be supplied by an American mining syndicate.

NEW BRUNSWICK PARTY UNDER LEUT. F. B. WINTER RAID GERMAN TRENCHES

Gallant St. John Officer, Previously Reported Wounded, Himself Shot Two Germans, One by Pushing His Revolver Through the Loop-hole of an Enemy's Trench.

Ottawa, July 7.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following communique from the Canadian general representative at the front:

Canadian Army Corps Headquarters, via London, July 7.—Artillery duels were frequent during the past week on the Canadian front. At times our positions were so heavily bombed as to suggest that an attack was imminent. On these occasions the enemy trenches and batteries were subjected to an intense retaliatory fire from our guns.

During the course of one night the Germans repeatedly shelled a section of the area recently taken over by our troops, and subsequently a hostile reconnoitering party advanced to approach our lines. It was at once detected and driven off by our rifle and machine gun fire.

In trench mortar contests our batteries maintained the upper hand, returning approximately six shots for every one thrown by the Germans.

In many places the hostile trenches and entanglements were severely damaged by our mortar shells.

With finer weather rapid progress was made on the consolidation of our new positions and the construction of other works. A large amount of enemy small arms ammunition was discovered in some old German trenches. In some cases the bullets were found to have been reversed.

Great activity was displayed by our patrols. Every night reconnoissances of the German lines were made all along our front. The enemy was found everywhere on the alert and busily engaged strengthening his wire and trenches.

Numerous hostile working parties were located and dispersed by our fire. A

patrol of four men belonging to a Montreal battalion encountered a party of 20 Germans advancing in open order. Our patrol opened fire with bombs and rifles. The enemy withdrew hurriedly.

A raid on the trenches to its front was carried out by a New Brunswick battalion. The raiding party was led by Lieut. F. B. Winter, Lieut. A. S. Fleming and Company Sergeant-Major A. G. Gunn. A passage through the outer wire entanglements was cut by hand. When close to the German inner wire the party was detected by the enemy, who opened rapid fire. Our men, nevertheless, forced their way through the obstacle and reached the parapet. Most of the garrison fled. One man continued to fire through a covered loophole until Lieut. Winter pushed his revolver through the opening and wounded him, when he also ran away, leaving his rifle behind.

The German trenches were then entered and searched for several days. A second German was shot by Lieut. Winter but in the darkness managed to escape, while a third was unsuccessfully pursued by Sergeant-Major Gunn. After several articles of value for identification had been secured our party was attacked by hostile bombers. Lieut. Winter gave the signal to retire, and the whole raiding party returned to our trenches.

Through accepting an incorrect report the Telegraph inadvertently yesterday reported the gallant Lieut. Winter as wounded. It is good news to be informed by his mother she has no such word.

SON OF BONAR LAW MEMBER OF ROYAL FLYING SQUADRON



The photograph shows Captain Law, son of Bonar Law, who is an officer in the Royal Flying Corps, leaving the War Office.

Kitchener's Armies Broke Through Wall Of Bursting Shells

(By PHILIP GIBBS.)

With the British armies in the field, July 6.—Last night and this morning the Germans made attempts to drive the British out of their positions at Thiéval, but were repulsed with heavy losses. At other parts of the line, between La Boisselle and Montauban, there have been bombardments by the German batteries and by the British, who, by hard fighting, captured Poak trench and an important system of trenches known as "The Quadrangle," north-east of La Boisselle and on the way to Contalmaison.

Standing today on the battlefield, north of Ovillers, and La Boisselle, it was able to look over a wide area of the zone of fire, and to see the new British positions. Straight in front of me was Thiéval Wood, marked by a ragged fringe of broken trees, through which appeared the ruins of the village. Heavy shells were falling there, and the British shrapnel was bursting thickly upon the high ground held by the Germans. To the left of me was Beaumont-Hamel.

Over this stretch of country, a few miles wide, has been fought one of the greatest battles of history, and here many thousands of British troops advanced upon the Germans with a spirit of self-sacrifice beyond the ordinary courage of men. They faced hellish fires, but without faltering. There was not one man who turned and fled at a time when the bravest of them might have quavered.

The number of casualties was high throughout the whole length of the front of the left of the British attack, and it was inevitable, because the valor of the men counted no cost in their assault against positions terrible and strong. They were men of the north country, who were on the left of the attack between Ovillers-La Boisselle and a point south of Hebuterne. As soon as the bombardment lifted at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of July 1, the brigade left its trenches and advanced by line, in perfect order, as if on parade. It was evident that the Germans expected an attack here, perhaps the main attack, and had massed heaviest guns at this point. The barrage was intensive in its effect upon the British trenches, and the ground between the two lines. To reach this line the British had to pass through a wall of bursting shells.

The British barrage continued intensely, but at the moment of the infantry attack German soldiers stood up on parapets in the very face of this bombardment and fired upon the advancing British with automatic rifles.

Their machine gunners also showed extreme courage and forced their way over the broken parapets into No Man's Land and swept the British ranks with a scythe of bullets.

Many of the British dropped, but the others went on, charging the machine guns, with fixed bayonets, hurling bombs at the men on parapets, and forcing their way into and across the German trenches. Wave after wave followed, and those who did not fall went on into the Germans' first line, into the second line, and on again to the third line, and by a kind of miracle even to the fourth line. There were men who went as far as Serre. They never came back.

On the night of these north country-

GERMAN SUBMARINE, COMMERCIAL TYPE, CROSSES ATLANTIC

The Deutschland, Unarmed, Makes Naval History by Running into Norfolk, Va., With Cargo

CARRIED 1,000 TONS MEDICINE AND DYES

Quantity of Mail and Letters from Emperor William to President Wilson Also on Board—Proceeding to Baltimore Under Surveillance.

London, July 8, 8.50 p. m.—The German merchant ship, *Deutschland*, of 3,482 tons gross, has been sunk by a Russian submarine off Oernskold, Sweden, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen today.

The steamer was sent to the bottom after the crew had taken to the boats.

Baltimore, July 8.—The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner *Deutschland*, anchored below Baltimore tonight, after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, passing the allied blockade squadrons, and eluding enemy cruisers watching for her off the American coast. She carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs, and a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, and is to carry back home a cargo of nitrate and crude rubber, needed badly by the German army.

The *Deutschland* carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns, of about three-inch calibre. No torpedo tubes are visible. She is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots more than the average merchant steamer.

Fifteen days out from Bremerhaven to Baltimore, the submarine reached safely between the Virginia Capes at 1.45 o'clock this morning. Three hours later the big submarine started up the bay under her own power, with the German merchant flag flying, conveyed by the tug *Timonius*. She was making more than 12 knots, and could have docked in Baltimore tonight. Arrangements had been made for receiving her with formal ceremonies tomorrow and her captain was ordered to wait in the lower harbor. He and his crew of 29 men remained aboard the vessel until about 4 o'clock.

Regarding his vessel, as a merchantman, subject to no unusual restrictions, the ship's papers were in the name of Captain Katig, went up the Chesapeake without waiting to notify local customs and quarantine authorities of its presence. He was five hours away before the U. S. collector at Newport News, heard the news, and started on his trail aboard the coast guard cutter *Onondaga*. At last reports tonight the cutter had not approached the submarine.

It was understood that the vessel was ordered out to keep the strange craft under surveillance as a neutrality precaution. Little was known here tonight about what happened during the week-making cruise across the ocean. Some of the submarine's crew had landed and the agents of her owners had received only meagre reports.

Pier and Warehouse Ready.

The boat is consigned to A. Schumacher & Company, local agents of the North German Lloyd line, and her cargo to the Eastern Forwarding Company, a concern said to have been organized by the Hachtel collector at Newport News, to handle the business of underwater liners. The latter company has a pier and warehouse, in which are stored the goods to be loaded on the submarine for her return trip.

The submarine is a new commerce carrier, built in Bremen and sent here on a purely commercial mission, according to Henry G. Hilken, the senior member of the Schumacher concern. She belongs to the Ocean Rhederei Limited (Ocean Navigation Company, Limited), and was launched at Kiel in March. The undersea liner, Mr. Hilken understands, is about 21 feet long and thirty feet beam, and is propelled by two great Diesel oil engines. She is as large, if not larger, than any of the German naval submarines, and carries 750 tons dead weight of cargo. As to details of her construction, Mr. Hilken said he was lacking in information.

Mr. Hilken is an American and his firm has been in business here operating since the late American flag since 1874.

To whom the *Deutschland's* cargo is consigned Mr. Hilken said he did not know, but he believed it was going to a number of concerns, mostly in need of dyestuffs.

"Purely Commercial Proposition."

When she will return, whether it is planned to have her make regular trans-Atlantic trips, Mr. Hilken refused to discuss.

"This project was conceived," he said, "by German commercial interests, who wanted to reopen trade with the United States. It is a purely commercial proposition, and that is all there is to it."

Six months ago came first reports that Germany was preparing to put into the trans-Atlantic trade a line of submarines. London cable reports told of the organization of a company to inaugurate such a service and English newspapers, by saying they felt no surprise at the announcement of the plans.

Pilot Says Craft Unarmed.

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—The German submarine *Deutschland* arrived at Norfolk at 1.45 a. m. this morning.

The *Deutschland* was met at the capes by the tug *Timonius*, which stood by until 4.45 a. m. when the submarine proceeded to Baltimore, piloted by Captain Cooke. The pilot said the submarine was unarmed.

Carro for New York.

New York, July 9.—The German submarine *Deutschland*, which entered the Virginia Capes today, carries a cargo of about 100 tons, consisting of chemicals and dyestuffs, valued at five New York houses, it was announced here tonight.

"War Is Hell and The Infantryman Is Man of the Hour"

Corp. J. W. McIntyre Consoling a Man Under Fire for First Time When Message Came—Pte. Macaulay Recovers Use of His Voice—Stories of the Wounded.

Details of the circumstances surrounding the death of Corporal J. Walter McIntyre, Methodist theological student, who was killed while at the front with an infantry battalion, come in a letter from a close friend, a member of a New Brunswick artillery unit. Extracts from the letter are as follows:

"Friday, June 16, was one of the worst nights we have had. As I wrote you before, I could not sleep, so watched the fight from a distant hill—an awful, but grand sight. The shells fell just like heavy rain. As we got ready for bed, a little Scotch lad in my tent said: 'Boys, pray for the boys in the trenches; for tonight is going to be one hell of a time.' I at once thought of Walter, and was not surprised when I received the news, but I could hardly believe it. I last saw him going into the trenches, sometime before, shook hands, and he promised to see me next time they were out. He looked fine, far better than a couple of months ago.

"He was sitting in the reserve trenches, on one of the bags, near the village of H—-. Seven other fellows went with him. They never knew what hit them, so did not suffer any pain. He, with the others, was buried in a little spot to the



PTE. HAROLD MCKIEL, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McKiel, of Brown's Flats, who was wounded a short time ago and is now convalescing in an English hospital. Pte. McKiel was with a New Brunswick battalion, and is suffering from gunshot wounds in the neck. He was only eighteen years old when he enlisted. Two other members of his family are in khaki. They are Sergt. George, with the 55th Battalion, and Bomb. Ronald, with No. 4 Siege Battery.



PRIVATE CHARLES JOSEPH DAMERY, of North End, reported Thursday as being killed in action.

rear of the village. I had hoped to be able to send a snap of the spot, but find it impossible. I will make it my business to try to see the spot and have it properly marked, although it will be pretty hard to do.

"Canadian and German both suffered. Many were found in the death-grip showing that they had had it with their fists or cut each other with their bayonets. Walter was spared this. In his private papers have not been sent home, let me know and I will try to trace them from this end. I can promise little, but will do my best.

"Walter was well thought of by his boys, and many will miss him. 'Mac' was always smiling and cheering someone. I believe he was consoling a chap who was in the trenches for the first time when Fritz got both.

"War is hell, and the infantryman are the men of the hour."

All honor is due them. I tell you I feel bad, but will feel worse at the home coming. Poor Douglas. Love to all. Recoverers Loss of Voice.

Pte. Roy Macaulay of the 26th Battalion, a son of G. A. Macaulay of West St. John, in a letter to his mother, dated

June 21, states that he was recovering his voice, the loss of which he sustained as a result of shell shock seven weeks before.

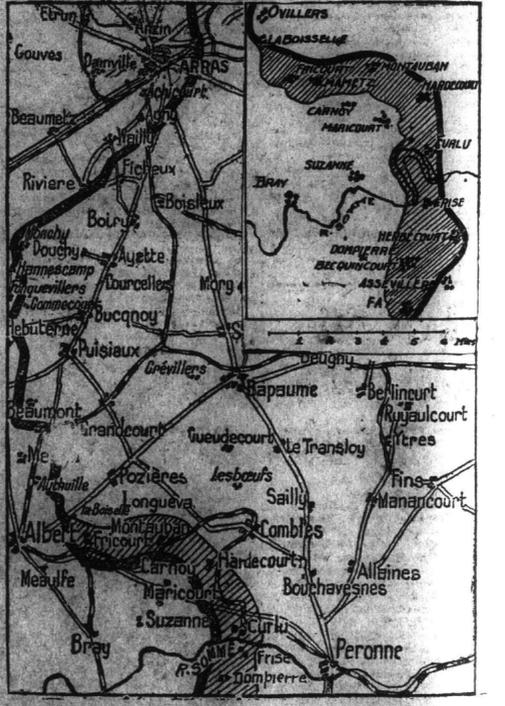
Writing from the King George Hospital, London, Pte. Macaulay says in part:

"I recovered my voice this afternoon as the result of electrical apparatus applied by Dr. Stewart, a civilian specialist here. Whilst a Sister regulated the batteries, the doctor applied the electrical instrument to my neck, while showing me how to hold my mouth to pronounce 'B' and 'K.' I tried for ten minutes, but could not until finally he got me coughing and at the same time trying to articulate 'K' and 'B.' Then I found I could say faintly and then plainly until I found myself stuttering and talking with effort.

"In the morning the doctor will give me a lesson in talking and seems to make the effort easy and eliminate the stuttering. It is wonderful, considering that I was in four hospitals in France, attended by nine doctors. The last doctor put me under chloroform to bring me to a high state of excitement and yet I could not speak.

"Considering everything, I have been rather fortunate. You know I was one of the few of 'A' Company who returned unscathed after the crater charge of Oct. 19. During seven months I spent nearly every spell at the listening posts that is, with a comrade, one goes out, over the parapet into No. Man's Land as far as the barbed wire. Of course this is at night time. After listening and trying to find out all we can for an hour, lying on our stomachs, we return to the trench for two hours rest and go out at it again. The chief danger is in going and coming, for if they detect us by the light caused by fires, a machine gun is turned on us and possibly bombs, mortars or rifle grenades chase after us. The last time out two chaps in the next post were killed by a gren-

LINE OF BRITISH ADVANCE



The map shows above indicates the extent of the Allied advance against the German between La Boisselle and the Somme. The shaded portion is that occupied by the Allied troops. Peronne, in the lower right hand corner, is said to be the French objective and Bapaume, fairly in the centre of the larger map. The smaller map in the upper right hand corner shows the line extended to the north with Ovillers, occupied by the British yesterday, the most northerly point. (For larger map see page 9.)

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Breaking Enemy In East and West

London, July 9.—The eastern front continues to overshadow the western front from the spectacular viewpoint, the Russian forces going from success to success. Not only Gen. Letichitzky, in the south, where his army has now occupied the railroad junction at Delatyn, west of Kolomea, thus cutting off Gen. Von Bothmer from his supply base, but Gen. Bessiloff, in the north, is making surprising advances on both sides of the Kovel railway towards the Stokhod river.

Tonight's Russian communication reports the enemy forces in this region retreating in great disorder, and adds that the Russians have occupied Hileviche, which is about 24 miles to the east of Kovel, while apparently the Russians are already across the Stokhod river, somewhere in the region of Janovka.

German possession of Baranovichi and Kovel are absolutely essential, if it is to retain her hold over the invaded parts of Poland and Lithuania, but it is considered likely that it is only a matter of a few days before the Russians will be in possession of Kovel, which would compel Von Linsingen's retirement from the Lutsk salient.

German official and unofficial despatches reflect anxiety over the Russian advance as being greater

than even the Anglo-French offensive, which the German military critics contend will not interfere with the operations against Verdun. Major Mohart and other German critics express surprise at the extent and persistence of the Russian offensive, and the endless resources of ammunition.

It is reported from Rome that at a recent council of German and Austrian marshals Von Hindenburg declares that it would be impossible to attempt a new offensive on a large scale without reinforcements of at least a quarter of a million men.

The news of today shows little change in the relative positions on the western front except for a brilliant French gain east of Floucourt when German trenches on a three mile front were carried and the advance carried to a depth of from one to two miles. Berlin admits the loss of Hardscourt.

The Roumanian government, according to a Berne despatch has declined an invitation from the German and Austrian governments to participate in a conference of the Danube powers.

London, July 8.—French troops by the number of 4500 have disembarked at Petra Bay, Mytilene, according to despatches to the Daily Mail from Athens.

GERMANY ADMITS LOSSES UP TO JULY 1 OF 3,012,637

London, July 9.—German casualties from the beginning of the war to the end of June, as computed from official German lists are given as 3,012,637 in an official statement made public here today.

German casualties reported in German official casualty lists, exclusive of corrections, in the month of June follow:

"Died of wounds and sickness, 18,585; prisoners and missing, 6,279; wounded, 63,187. Total, 88,051.

"These, added to those reported in previous months and including corrections reported in June 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists, since the beginning of the war, to: died of wounds and sickness, 757,327; prisoners and missing, 342,873; wounded, 1,912,637; total, 3,012,637.

"These figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurtembergers.

"They do not include naval casualties or casualties of colonial troops. They are not an estimate by the British authorities, but merely casualties announced in German official lists."

AGENTS W

RELIABLE represent meet the tremend fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to rep general agents. T taken in the fruit-gro New Brunswick offers portunities for men o offer a permanent on, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick reliable Agents now in district. Pay week Felham Nursery Co. T

WANTED—First male teacher (P to take charge Sisson term. Apply, stati Briggs, Secretary Trust Victoria county. N

FIVE delivery men opportunity for mald salary and commis Farms, Princeton, N

WE handle Spruce would be glad to for you. We buy tion, and can give what you will have. Bangor (Me).

SECONED school, Carleton County; must Apply, Robert Swales R. No. 2, staling area

WANTED—A sco teacher, for ne staling salary, to Hug retary of school trust Queens county, N. B.

HEMLOCK BARK load lots. Best m Gerry Company, Ban

FOR SA

FOR SALE—Lot about 65 acres, in Charlotte street, 146 Germain street, St

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year "bit" by fitting women for the work them.

Students can enter Send for catalogue.

BIRTH

BONNEY—To Mr. Donney, 29 Hartley st Thursday, June 6, 1916. MILES—On Saturday and Mrs. H. B. Miles, a son.

MARRIA

POST-LANIGAN June 28, at the residence, Winslow street, Rev. E. A. Westmorland of Douglas Harbor, O. Mrs. Ethel Lamigan, Sunbury county.

DEAT

LINGLEY—In this inst., after a short ill bety, leaving Mrs. L. W. Lingley, leaving two children and three sisters. (Be copy.)

HATFIELD—Enter the 6th inst. Mrs. J. Hatfield, wife of S. H. Hatfield, after a long leaving a husband a James W. Corey, Le MCDADE—In this inst, Christopher, son liam and Mary McL brother and two siste GUREN—In this inst, Alma Margaret of Dr. L. M. and Mr HOGAN—At his East St. John, on th Vincent, age 12, c William and Edith H. BETTLE—On July daughter of Stephen Bettie, leaving three brothers (Cal coma, Wash, papers

ADMIRALTY

FOR 100 FRO

Ottawa, July 6 asking for another ada as recruits for Service. Athletic me and twenty-five year cepted, through the ment at Ottawa. T ally and of good already 280 Canadian

In Seattle, Wash Mrs. Martha B. Tom Tomlinson, and William C., also four sisters, ders, of Fredrickton chell, of New Westa beth Saunders, of James Melane, of S

Shipbuilding Industry Is Booming at Shelburne

Many Vessels Are on the Stocks and the Outlook is Excellent for the Next Two or Three Years

Shelburne, N. S., July 9.—With shipyards and boat shops handling more work than ever before and in several instances with orders standing for extended labor and material, this town is enjoying a period of exceptional good times.

Another big term schooner has been ordered by the four hundred tons on the stocks in George A. Cox's yard. She is the largest vessel built in Shelburne since the days of the old shipbuilding, exceeding by some tons the *Provincer* launched here several years ago.

The shipbuilding industry in these days limited solely to vessels in size and rigging, is probably on a more solid and permanent basis in Shelburne than anywhere in Eastern Canada. It is the backbone of industrial Shelburne and the workmanship of Shelburne yards is a guarantee that while shipbuilding lasts Shelburne will obtain its share. The industry here is only confined to the three yards. The Joseph McGill estate, G. C. Mackay and Sons, and George A. Cox. Although Mr. Cox builds for himself principally, yet he, with the other two yards build for outside parties. The fact is Shelburne yards receive inquiries, and contracts from all parts of the world.

The Joseph McGill estate turned out five schooners aggregating 462 tons in last twelve months; W. C. Mackay and Son turned out three schooners in that time aggregating 480 tons and the Cox yard built one schooner 110 tons for owner's fleet. That yard is now building a 400 tons schooner for owners. The McGill yard is laying the keel of a three hundred ton schooner for Newfound-land parties and the Mackay yard is building a fishing schooner of 180 tons for Newfoundland.

One shipbuilder informed our correspondent that "we have more work than we can do; quantity of labor is deficient of procuring material, retarding output and delivery. We have had all we could do for many years past. There are more inquiries lately, and for a greater variety of vessels."

The schooner now building in the McGill yard is for Newfoundland parties and to be used in the carrying trade between St. John's, Newfoundland and Brazil ports.

Jahn Mackay, junior member of the firm of W. C. Mackay and Son, when interviewed told of the work done by his yard. Last year three vessels of 145 tons each were launched for Lunenburg parties. This year the yard has already launched one schooner of 195 tons. At present there is on the stocks at this yard a very fine 145 tons schooner, which will be fitted with an eighty horse power auxiliary engine. This schooner is for Newfoundland parties and there is another under contract for delivery in the autumn.

The Outlook Is Good
Mr. Mackay said that the outlook was excellent for the next two or three years. Inquiries for all sorts of vessels from 200 tons to seven hundred tons in-

cluding an inquiry from British Columbia. The only impediment to building all desired is the difficulty of getting timber. As they are wanted for building principally to search for labor and difficulty in getting prompt delivery of material.

Where it took formerly four months to build an average schooner, the work can now be done in two months. This yard has launched 267 tons in five months—the actual time the three vessels on the stocks not exceeding eleven weeks.

What is true of the Mackay yard is also true of the other yard. The Joseph McGill estate is self supporting in its work, having a large mill attached and cutting its own timber most of all which is shipped to Montreal. The yard is well standing and cut and prepared by the men employed by the firm. There has been some delay experienced this year in obtaining iron, canvas and other material, which has to be imported from England, as all English goods of such nature have advanced in price and confronted with the difficulties of transportation. On the other hand Shelburne yards are employing everybody obtainable in the town and much employment is being obtained from outside.

No one factor of recent years has so aided Shelburne's progress than the introduction of electric energy. Your correspondent has reminded of this when passing one of the big boat shops. There was the hum of energy by day and glow by night. Here again is another industry that is carrying the name of Shelburne to all parts of the world—the building of small boats, gasoline, sail and row boats and dories.

Demand for Boats
As proof of the wide demand for Shelburne boats was the recent industry made of John Etherington, whose name and reputation have already crossed the continent, for dories for the French navy. Mr. Etherington has supplied many of the same boats for Portugal firms. His yard turned out 850 such boats last year, besides 100 pleasure and gasoline boats. The gasoline boats are mostly for the local and New Brunswick trade. The dory output for the town boat shops would aggregate about 1,200 a year.

Shelburne has a large boat shop actively engaged, running full capacity. They are John Etherington, Bower Brothers, Kenneth MacAlpine, George V. Backman, John Williams, John Morrison.

Mr. Morrison when interviewed by your correspondent was busy getting a contract filled for Gloucester fishing vessels. He said he was filled up with orders. His output in dories at the present time was two a day. Although Shelburne boat builders may say at the time that they are filled up with orders, they are always able to take on more as with energy and labor available their plants are always capable of increased capacity.

ment coming in such a short space of time called forth expressions of sympathy from the entire community as well as many friends outside. The family have done exceedingly well for King and country and best wishes of all who knew him go out to the son now on the firing line and who as yet does not know of his father's death.

Mrs. Margaret Sangster.
Friday, July 7.
Mrs. Margaret Sangster, aged 75, of Mrs. Kelmans, of Kintore (N. B.), died recently in Dorchester (Mass.). She is survived by a son and one daughter. She was a native of Belhelvie, Scotland. The burial took place at Kincardine church, the services being conducted by the Rev. Gordon Pringle.

Joshua C. Lutes.
Moncton, N. B., July 7.—Joshua C. Lutes, of Steeves Mountain, is dead, aged eighty-three years, following a stroke of paralysis. He is survived by his wife and four sons. G. B. Lutes of Moncton is a brother.

Louis Vincent Hogan.
Louis Vincent Hogan, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hogan, died at his home, Saturday afternoon. During the four years of his illness the little fellow had been a patient sufferer. The fatal illness was said to be due to an automobile accident. An unusually bright intellect, and a naturally sunny disposition had endeared him to many. Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers and two sisters.

Alma M. Curran.
Monday, July 10.
The many friends of Dr. L. M. and Mrs. Curran, 177, Princess street, will sympathize with them in the loss of their little daughter, Alma Margaret, who died yesterday.

Percy H. Warren.
Sussex, N. B., July 9.—Percy H. Warren, eldest son of George H. Warren, of the C. P. R. front department, and Mrs. Warren, passed peacefully away at the home of his parents, Saturday afternoon after a brief illness. Deceased was 26 years of age, and leaves to mourn besides his parents, one sister, Miss Daniels of the Noble hospital staff in Westfield (Mass.), and one brother, Lieutenant Harry D., now in France with the 21st Battalion.

Mrs. Ida M. Niles.
The death occurred at Woodstock (N. B.), on June 27, of Mrs. Ida M. Niles, wife of Joseph Niles, in her forty-seventh year. Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters, Miss Hester, at home, and Mrs. William Brown, of Woodstock, and four sons, Percy, Arthur, and Colburn, at home, and James E., of this city, also four sisters.

John A. Dupliss.
On Sunday, July 2, at Enniskillen, John A. Dupliss died, aged fifty-three years. He is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters. The sons are William A., of Orange street, Fairville; Harold, formerly of the Princess Pats, and now at home; James, of the 20th Battalion, now serving at the front; Arthur, of Gaspeaux, and Andrew, of Enniskillen. The funeral was conducted under auspices of the Orange Lodge, Star of Boyme, No. 36, and the services were in charge of Rev. Mr. Belyea, Baptist minister.

Within two days death again visited the home, with suddenness, taking away little Viola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dupliss. This double bereave-

ment had been up and around and her death coming so unexpectedly proved a great shock to her family. She had been a member of the staff of Messrs. Wilson and had many friends who will learn of her unexpected death with deep regret. Besides her parents, Miss Sweeney is survived by one sister, Mrs. W. G. Evans, and two brothers, William and James, all of this city. The funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock from her parents' home to the cathedral.

John E. Stephens.
The death of John Edward Stephens, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stephens, occurred on Sunday at his home, 58 Albert street, West St. John. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. The father, who is a member of a New Brunswick battalion, has been at the front for several months and news was received only today that he is now in a hospital in France. His only other son died, soon before he left for the front.

Freeman Simpson.
The Methodist church, Buctouche, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Wednesday last, when Miss M. E. Simpson, of Buctouche, and Miss Annie M. Simpson, of St. John, were united in matrimony. The church had been prettily trimmed by interested young ladies and an arch made before the altar for the young couple to stand under at services, which gave an artistic finish to the decorations and made a very pleasing effect to the whole as well rendering credit to the skill of the decorators.

Miss Simpson was born by auto from the parsonage nearby where she had been the paragon of the inmates in arrival from St. John, and she has been a special friend of hers for some years.

The ceremony was performed by her former pastor and friend, Rev. W. Lawrence, assisted by his son-in-law, Rev. Walter Small, minister from Chimes. The wedding march was played by the church organist, Miss Betty Douglas. It was witnessed by a large number of people besides the invited guests of the bride, where a most sumptuous and elaborate repast was provided by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Freeman, and which your correspondent both personally and by observation can testify was heartily enjoyed by all the participants.

The many valuable and useful presents made Miss Simpson both in St. John and Buctouche—where she was by no means a stranger—bore testimony to the popularity she had deservedly won in both places by her genial and pleasant manner towards all who have known her.

The young couple are followed by the well-wishes of all their friends, for a long, prosperous and happy voyage over the matrimonial sea, and that its storm may be kindly met with calm by the All-wise Captain who steers their bark.

Rhodes-Jackson.
A wedding of interest took place in St. Luke's Episcopal church, on last Monday afternoon when Miss Kathleen E. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson, 20 Dorchester street, was united in marriage to Frank Rhodes of New York, by the Rev. R. P. McKim, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The ceremony was a beautiful one, and was attended by a large number of guests.

The bride entered the church with her father and looked very charming in her beautiful gown of white crepe de chine with pearl and white satin trimmings, wore veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and sweet peas.

The full church service was used, the choir singing "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden," as the bride entered the church. During the signing of the register, the wedding was rendered very acceptably "Oh, Perfect Love."

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes left for their residence, Mr. Rhodes is secretary in the law department of the Interboro Transit Ry Co. of New York.

Among the out of town guests were the Misses Wannamaker of New York, cousins of the groom. Many valuable gifts were received, including a case of silver, a watch, and a pair of diamond earrings. The bride was a valued member.

Morton-Montrose.
At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allison Montrose, Pugs-walk Junction, N.S., their eldest daughter, Miss Kathleen E. Brown, was united in marriage to Ernest Francis Morton of Irishtown, N. B.

Rogers-MacMackin.
Havelock, N. B., July 5.—A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday, June 28, at 11 a. m. at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah MacMackin, when their youngest daughter, Nellie Victoria, was united in marriage to Theodore B. Rogers, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rogers, of Dobson's Corner (N. B.). The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. S. Ryden, pastor of the Havelock Baptist church, under an arch of maple leaves and wedding bells of white daisies.

The bride, who was gowned in ivory duchess satin and silk net, carrying a bouquet of pink and white flowers, entered the parlor on the arm of her brother, W. Lee MacMackin, to the strains of the wedding played by Miss Allard.

After the ceremony, dinner was served, after which the happy couple left in automobiles for their homes. The bride was accompanied by her brother, W. Lee MacMackin, and her sister, Miss Allard.

Beyea-Brown.
At the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, of Scotch Settlement, on the afternoon of June 28, their daughter, Mabel Faye, was united in marriage with Walter James Beyea, of Little River Road, St. John county. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. H. Staver, of Northville. The bride was given away by her father, was beautifully gowned in blue silk, and carried a bouquet of white carnations and sweet peas. The marriage took place under a large tree on the lawn, which artistically decorated for the occasion. There were present from outside: Mrs. George McConnell and the Misses Mabel and Marjorie McConnell, Miss Theresa Beyea and her sisters, Misses Mabel and G. Roy Brown, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Beyea will reside at Little River Road.

The large number of beautiful presents, among which was included upwards of \$100 in cash, testify to the popularity of the young couple.

Rhodes-Jackson.
On Monday afternoon, July 5, a very pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Luke's church by the Rev. R. P. McKim, when Miss Kathleen E. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson, of New York, was united in marriage to Frank Rhodes, of New York.

Preceded by the choir, the bride entered the church on the arm of her father,

and was charmingly attired in silk tulle with shadow lace and pearl trimmings, with Juliet cap and veil, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Nellie E. Brown, sister of the bride, wore old rose silk tulle with hat to match and carried a bouquet of roses. Little Kathleen Bettle was flower girl. The groom was supported by George I. Higgins, Charles Ramsey and Walter S. Dunlop united. The choir rendered appropriate music and Miss Beattie Irvine presided at the organ. The church was prettily decorated with daisies and ferns.

The ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 70 Dorchester street. Among the guests were the Misses Wannamaker, of New York, cousins of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes left on an extended wedding tour to the West Indies. They will reside in New York.

Lawrence-Parker.
A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fulton of Upper Mills (N. B.), when their eldest daughter, Augusta S., was united in marriage to Stanley Percy Chase, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Chase of Briggs Corner. The bride, who was unattended, was becomingly gowned in white satin with lace trimmings. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. E. Nowata, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. After the ceremony, a dainty supper was served. Many beautiful gifts were received by the bride, including cut glass, china, silverware and linen. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will reside in Chatham.

Chase-Fulton.
A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fulton of Upper Mills (N. B.), when their eldest daughter, Augusta S., was united in marriage to Stanley Percy Chase, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Chase of Briggs Corner. The bride, who was unattended, was becomingly gowned in white satin with lace trimmings. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. E. Nowata, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. After the ceremony, a dainty supper was served. Many beautiful gifts were received by the bride, including cut glass, china, silverware and linen. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will reside in Chatham.

Holland-Gree.
Fair View, N. B., July 6.—In the Methodist church here at 8 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Hazel R. Greer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Greer, was united in marriage to Herbert H. Holland in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives. Miss Edna Gamble presided at the organ and played the wedding march. Rev. Spencer Crisp tied the nuptial knot.

Lawrence-Parker.
A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Warren Vincent, when Miss Ina May Lawrence, of Conway (N. H.), became the bride of A. McDonald Parker, of New Glasgow (N. S.). The bride was prettily gowned and attended by Miss Lottie M. Vincent, while LeRoy S. Good-nough supported the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. S. Crisp. Many costly and useful presents were received by the bride and groom. The happy pair will take up their residence in this city.

Jones-Challenger.
The wedding of Sergt. James J. Jones, who was at the front with the 10th Battalion, and Miss Jane Challenger of Fredericton took place at St. Dunstan's church this afternoon, Rev. Father's organ performing the ceremony. The bride was given away by Joseph Meigs Carron, and Thomas G. Powers was best man. The bride was attended by Miss Lillian Clark. After the ceremony the bride held a reception at the Victoria Hotel. The groom was recently appointed a sergeant in the recruiting office and promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Stokhod no bar to Russian progress.
(Continued from Page 1.)
elected from Kermanshah at a point 28 kilometers east of the city, while they were on the way to join their main forces. After a fight of seven hours the Russians were compelled to flee to Sinch.

"On the Caucasus front the offensive undertaken by the Russians in the Tchokruk sector several days ago in an endeavor to arrest our advanced positions, collapsed against our flanks. Our counter offensive regained for us some parts of the ground previously taken by the Russians. We captured a large quantity of munitions and supplies.

"Attacks against some parts of our left wing were repulsed easily.

"The cruiser *Yavuz*, Sultan Selim and *Midilli* (formerly the German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau*) attacked a squadron of hostile transports off the Caucasus coast, sank four ships and several sailing vessels, and bombarded the harbor works near Pash, southwest of Novorossysk, causing a conflagration in a large petroleum depot and in material at another place. During the passage they saw no hostile vessels. An enemy torpedo boat approached near Potche and was driven off by our artillery.

"On July 7 a British aeroplane, carried by a French torpedo boat, arrived off Beirut (Syria), the aeroplane ascending from the sea, and dropping bombs about the port, wounding three civilians."

COALITION CABINET STANDING BEHIND HOME RULE BILL
(Continued from page 1.)
that an agreement had been reached on the basis of immediate enactment of a home rule measure, with the exclusion of six Ulster counties, and the boroughs of Belfast, Newry and Londonderry. There was no section representative of any substantial body of opinion, Mr. Asquith said, whose views were not invited by Lloyd George. All parties concerned took the responsibility of submitting their recommendations to parliament.

As soon as the agreement concluded his statement he was pelted with questions, but he referred all inquirers to the bill which will be introduced next week.

BANK CLEARINGS IN CANADIAN CITIES
Montreal, July 6.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$74,542,548, as against \$71,148,877 last week; \$38,494,476 in the corresponding period in 1913, and \$67,294,000 in 1914.

Toronto, July 6.—Bank clearings, with comparisons for the week ended today were: This week \$57,745,600 (five days); last week \$56,320,154; a year ago, \$41,486,827.

Winnipeg, July 6.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$84,254,441, corresponding week last year, \$13,728,854; in 1913, \$29,599,276.

According to a statement made by a Portsmouth correspondent, Admiral Beatty, after the German fleet had been reported off Iceland, signified to the battle cruiser squadron: "Hotly engaged the enemy." A great cheer rose up from all the British ships, and the men on the Queen Mary shouted, "We have got them at last!"

U. S. AT WAR SAYS WILSON, ONLY IN CASE OF UNMISTAKABLE NECESSITY.
Toledo, Ohio, July 10.—"The United States will go to war only in case of unmistakable necessity," said President Woodrow Wilson in a five-minute talk at the Union station here this afternoon on his way back to Washington from Detroit, where he had addressed the World's Salesmanship Congress and expressed a desire to help Mexico.

The president was met and welcomed by Congressman Isaac R. Sheerwood. Continuing, President Wilson said: "Our rights, our border citizens, and our sovereignty must be respected. We will respect Mexico's sovereignty in return."

628 British Officers In Casualty Lists Of Last Four Days

London, July 9.—The lists of casualties among British officers issued in the past four days apparently composed almost altogether of losses suffered in the past week's advance, give a total of ninety-four killed, 504 wounded, thirty missing.

A small proportion of these probably refer to other operations, while some of the casualties were possibly included in the lists earlier than Thursday's. It is impossible from the lists thus far issued, to judge of the losses in the ranks.

THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS RIOT AT CAMP BORDEN
(Continued from page 1.)
The men then moved off to the headquarters building.

The front of the south verandah, was a mass of men, black with dust. They climbed on the roof and mounted the railway cars nearby. Officers and non-commissioned officers tried in vain for a hearing.

A good proportion of the men came from London, and they kept repeating their request to return to that city. Brigadier-General Galt appeared, with a list of complaints that had been handed to him on behalf of the men. The first, he said, was that they had not been allowed water bottles on the parade rehearsal. He promised that they should have the bottles tomorrow. "We want to go home," the men shouted. "Or send us overseas. We might as well die there as choke here with dust."

"I cannot send you back, or overseas. That is for the government," said the general.

Here the uproar prevented him saying more.

The officers then left and held a conference. The shouting continued, windows were broken and doors burst open at headquarters. Later, many of the men went to their lines, but about three hundred loitered threateningly, and the more pugnacious of them tried to force the rest up for a charge. Rifles and bayonets were visible in their hands, and eight shots were fired from the lines of the 140th London Battalion, where the men were lined up. The eight cartridges were evidently blank.

The 170th, Toronto Battalion were out with bayonets fixed, and they made a rush toward the rioters. The latter turned and fled, and some were taken prisoners. This seemed to settle matters, and the riot gradually subsided about 11 o'clock.

STOKHOLM NO BAR TO RUSSIAN PROGRESS
(Continued from Page 1.)
The names of nine New Brunswick men appear in the midnight casualty list. Wounded—Andrew Walls, Newcastle; killed in action, Irvine Long, Walton's Lake; died of wounds, T. St. Cecile Mays, Hoyt (N. B.); Harold Macdonald, McAdam (N. B.); Thomas Gibson, St. John (N. B.); Max Estabrooks, McAdam (N. B.); Carl Spedy, McAdam (N. B.); Joe Purdue, McAdam (N. B.).

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