

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 Blaches, 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 Blaches and Barleux. In the neighborhood of Blaches 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 Blaches 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 Maisonnette Farm and a little wood to the north of La Maisonnette. 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 air 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 Blaches 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 Sormont Farm to Bellefleur-Somme."

"The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective had the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Blaches 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 remnant of the 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 the newspaper 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 enemy.

"Our operations have begun and begun well, and it is unnecessary to seek to foretell what will follow. On the immense front where the French are in contact with the enemy the developments will be evolutionary. Without reviving 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. Frederick W. K. Von Liebig died in Berlin Sunday. Dr. Von Liebig had the special care of the throat affection from which the German emperor has suffered for many years, and was the emperor's most intimate friend.

North Perth Changes Tory Majority of 1117 To Liberal Lead of 573

Stratford, Ont., July 10.—F. Wellington Hay, grain dealer, of Listowel, Liberal, won North Perth for the Liberal side of the Ontario legislature in the election today, when he defeated the Conservative candidate, John A. Makins, farmer, of North East Hope, by a majority of 573. North Perth gave 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 Austro-German 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 prisoner. A group of at least ten aeroplanes attacked Moldech and dropped forty bombs which set the hay on fire.

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

20,000 Taken Here.

"The total number of prisoners taken by General Kaledines from July 4 to July 8 is 841 officers and 9,148 unarmoured soldiers. He also captured a number of pieces of artillery, forty-eight machine guns, sixteen bomb throwers, 7,390 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 300 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 Divina sector the enemy undertook an offensive southeast of Lake Swenon, 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 Kautersoff, commander of the Pavlovsk regiment, and a cavalry of the Order of St. George. Colonel Kautersoff, rushing forward at the head of his advancing 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 Divinsk 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 Glodki and Tschernova.

"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.

"Caucasian fronts. We are continuing progress west of Platana. In the direction of Gumenian 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 accepted, 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 appeal court at Dublin, establishment of which becomes necessary, will be appointed by the imperial government.

Mr. Asquith stated no specific proposals had been 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 admission 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 accept 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.

"I believe 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."

"Near the Bois Des Trones, for instance, which had been penetrated by the English, and the farm Lamalolette and the village of Barleux, which had been stormed by the French, were reconquered and consolidated against the enemy."

"At Ovillers there was uninterrupted hand-to-hand fighting. The French obtained a lodgment in the village of Blaches.

"Between Barleux and Bellefleur our aviators attacked 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 also on the line of the Champagne 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, Giverny and Vauquois we caused successful mine explosions.

"There was very lively aerial activity on both sides. Our aviators shot down five enemy aeroplanes, one near Nieuport, two near Cambrai, two near Champagne and two captive balloons, one on the Somme and the other on the Meuse.

"Senior Lieutenants Walz and Gerliet have put out of action their fourth opponent; Lieut. Lefter his fifth and Lieut. Panchard 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 damned up the advance of the enemy in a basin, and they are unable to unite for sufficient time 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 Alsne and in the Bois De Prete. 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 warnings of the correspondents from the western 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 Blaches, 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 stocks of military material from these points to Brest-Litovsk and Ivangorod.

ARTILLERY WARMING UP ALONG FRONT IN MACEDONIA

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

WESTFIELD

Westfield, July 6.—The ladies of Ononette met at the home of Mrs. A. B. Gilmour, Monday afternoon, and formed The Ononette Patriotic Society. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Chas. Leonard, president; Mrs. H. Evans, vice-president; and Mrs. D. Ledingham, secretary-treasurer. The work of the society is to be divided between the Red Cross and Soldiers' Comfort Association. They propose to meet every Friday afternoon at the home of the members, and a tea will be served in aid of the work.

Mr. and Mrs. Rarris Biggar and child, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Biggar's mother, Mrs. Leander Lingley.

Mr. W. B. Bamford arrived from Toronto Sunday to spend a short time with his family at Hillside.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgcomb, of St. John, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kerr on Saturday.

Mrs. W. McMullin and family arrived from Toronto Saturday, and are at their cottage at Sand Point for the holidays.

Miss Gardner and Miss Prichard, of St. John, were holiday guests of Mrs. G. W. Crowford.

Rev. H. Dickie, D.D., Mrs. Dickie, and two children, of Chatham (Ont.), spent Friday with friends at Ononette.

Mrs. Langley, of St. John, is visiting Miss Bester.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, of Montreal, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ewing. Miss Gertrude Ewing, who has been visiting in Montreal, will be home for the week-end.

Nearly all of the suburban homes have been opened. Among the later arrivals are: Dr. W. P. and Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Thompson and Miss Thompson, Mrs. H. E. McDonald.

Mrs. James Collins, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. Schofield, went to Grand Bay this week to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Simpson.

Miss Grace Langley, of Wexford, was the week-end visitor of Miss Ida Caulfield.

Mrs. McQuarrie and family, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Henderson and family, of St. John, have moved to Inglefield for the summer.

Mrs. A. Willett, of Tupperville (N.S.), who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Crawford for several weeks, returned to her home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Miss Fox and Miss Earle, of St. John, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hutchings.

Miss Thurston and Miss Hanson spent Sunday with Miss K. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Tilton left Thursday on a trip to Yarmouth (N.S.).

Miss Carlisle, of St. John, was the guest of Miss Ellen Keefe over the holidays.

Mrs. R. S. Machum returned to Fredericton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Grant and children returned yesterday from a trip to the White Mountains, their private car being attached to the Montreal express.

Mr. Stanley Bamford, of Ottawa, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bamford.

Miss L. Hunter, of St. John, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. C. Miles, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Baxter had Miss Crocker as their guest on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peters entertained a few friends at dinner at the Manor House Friday. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. F. Small, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Goulding, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Clive Rose were holiday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Robson.

Miss Jennie Smith left Friday to visit her parents in Fredericton.

Mrs. W. Roy McKnight and children have returned to their home at Nerepis, after spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Finley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Currie and family have taken rooms at Hillside for the holidays.

CHATHAM, N. B.

Chatham, N. B., Miss Jessie Lyon, who has been visiting friends here, returned to her home in Millerton on Saturday last.

Dr. C. Boies of Bangor (Me.), arrived in town last Thursday and left on Friday with Fred L. Connell for a two weeks' fishing trip on the Tabusintac.

Miss Ada Johnson who has been visiting friends in Chatham, for the past week returned to St. John on Monday.

Mr. George Reid of Moncton, spent the holiday with his parents here.

Miss Dorothy Vaughan of Melrose (Mass.), is in town, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Vaughan.

Miss Beattie Smythe of Bathurst spent the week end here the guest of Mrs. S. A. Waters.

Mrs. R. A. Liddle and family have gone to Bay du Vin to spend the summer at their cottage there.

Mrs. J. Harris Pallen and son, Lebert left on Monday to visit friends in St. Stephen.

Miss May Ryan who has been teaching in Hamilton (Ont.), is spending her vacation with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Benson of Campbellton were in town for the holiday.

Miss Audrey Anderson has returned to her home in Buri church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gillespie, Mr. Gillespie and Miss Wells of Dorchester spent Saturday in town the guests of Mrs. F. A. Miller.

Misses Louise and Jean Anderson of St. John, were in town over the week end, the guests of Mrs. F. H. McNaught, Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ward have returned from their wedding trip.

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hat to match and also carried a white prayer-book. The groom was supported by Mr. Stanley Cahill, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the party proceeded to the bride's home where a dainty wedding breakfast was served.

The happy young pair left on the Limited at noon on a wedding trip to Boston and New York. The bride's traveling dress was of blue serge with black picture hat. A large number of beautiful gifts attested to the bride's popularity and a large circle of friends extend their best wishes.

Mr. R. H. Anderson of St. John spent the holiday with friends in town.

Miss Florrie Coleman, who has been spending the past two months with friends in Boston, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. G. C. Bruce and little son, of St. John's (Nfld.), are the guests of Mrs. L. J. Tweedie.

Mrs. Burr and son, Moffatt, are spending the summer months with friends in Haysport (N.S.).

Mr. Lloyd Swain is spending a few days in town.

Miss Louise Walls has gone to St. John, where she will be the guest of Miss Ada Johnson.

Miss Blanche Cameron spent part of last week in town with Miss Green Waters.

Mrs. Harold Logan and niece, Miss Dorothy Mullins of Gibson, who had been spending a few days with Chatham relatives, went to Logerville Tuesday to visit friends before going to Washburn for the summer.

Miss Blanche Taylor of Newcastle, and her friend Miss Bertha Savage of St. Mary's, were in town Saturday.

Misses Pearl Hart and Lourdes Burube of St. Michael's Academy, left on Monday for their homes in Woodstock.

Cummings Cove, July 5.—Miss Beneva Fountain is this week visiting the Normal school exams, at St. Stephen.

Miss Mary Chaffey a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Chaffey at Calais.

The Misses Rheta and Edwina Cline, of Richardson, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Fountain.

Willard Chaffey, of Calais, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Fremont McNeill, at Chatham Cove.

Mrs. Carrie Wentworth, of Eastport, and friend, Mr. Gillis, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert McNeill on Sunday last.

Roy Cummings with his guest, James Loyall, of Eastport, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cummings on Sunday.

Ronald Fountain and friend from Woodland (Me.), were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fountain.

Howard McKinnay, of Woodland (Me.), spent the week-end here with his family, who have been spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hooper.

Mrs. Jack Ingalls and little daughter, Dorothy, have returned to their home at Lubec. Albin Cummings accompanied his sister for a brief visit.

The closing exercises of the school at Chatham Cove, were held on Thursday afternoon of last week. The school-looked beautiful with decorations, many of which were strictly patriotic. A profusion of flags, daisies, ferns and maples banked the platform, where the pupils were allowed to depart from the regular routine of school work, and gave an interesting entertainment, consisting of readings, essays, songs and a very pretty flag-drill. About forty visitors were present. Miss Hilda Hewitt is to return next term.

Mr. Patten held service in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening last.

Mr. Wasson is this week attending the sixth district meeting consequently no services will be held in the United Baptist churches on the island on Sunday, July 9.

Mrs. John E. Stover and daughter, Mrs. Gordon McNeill, and little daughter, Bernice, of Worcester (Mass.), are guests of Miss Ida Stover at Fair Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Harland Haven are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

A large number from all parts of the island, attended the Fourth of July celebration at Eastport yesterday.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, July 5.—Mrs. Samuel Gregory, of St. John, spent the holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary.

Miss I. J. Cate, a teacher in the Aberdeen school, St. John, came on Saturday to spend a vacation at the home of her father, John C. Cate.

Miss Tena O'Leary, a student at Mount St. Vincent Convent, Halifax, came on Saturday to spend a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Leary.

Miss Agnes Ferguson, teacher of the advanced department of the grammar school, went today to Sussex to attend the rural science school.

Mrs. Robert Goucher and children, of Fort Fairfield (Me.), have for the past two weeks been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce M. Brown, Mrs. Goucher's sister.

Miss Grace Wathen, who was teaching her labor here last week to the regret of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wathen.

L. A. Gilbert, principal of the grammar school for the past year, concluded his labor here last week to the regret of all. At the closing he was presented with an address and a gift from the pupils of the school.

William Curwin and son, Ross, of Moncton, spent the holiday in town.

Miss A. Bernice Keith, for the past three terms teacher of the intermediate departments of the grammar school here, left on Saturday for her home in Havelock, Kings County.

Miss Lillian Wathen, daughter of W. H. Wathen, a graduate this year of normal school, has been engaged to teach as H. Keith's successor for the ensuing year.

REXTON

Rexton, July 7.—The high tea held by the ladies of the Red Cross Society, Wednesday, was very successful in all respects. The sum of \$201 was realized. The society will send \$100 to the Canadian hospital in France and the remainder will be retained to buy supplies when needed.

Mrs. A. Wood, of Moncton, is erecting a bungalow at Upper Rexton. She and her friend, Miss Beattie Carson, came in from Moncton, Thursday.

Miss Della Wauss, of Bridgewater (N.S.), is visiting the Misses Langman. Miss Janie Lennox, of New Hampshire, her mother, Mrs. Janie Lennox, Mrs. Murray and daughter of Moncton, are also the guests of Mrs. Lennox.

Miss Margery Duncan of Bathurst is

the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gilvan.

Louis Langman of Bridgewater (N.S.), visited his home here this week.

Mrs. W. E. McWilliam and children left this morning to join Mr. McWilliam in Putnam (Conn.).

Mrs. D. A. McDonald and Mrs. Egbert Atkinson were in Bathurst this week attending the Presbytery.

R. B. Fraser is attending the Pilgrimage at Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, July 7.—The examinations for Normal School entrance, held in the Consolidated school building at Riverside this week, closed today. Those writing papers included six for first class, eighteen for second class, three for superior, three for matriculation, and two for the High School leaving. Those E. Colpits, B. A., of Alma, a former well-known teacher, was supervisor.

The three masted schooner, Harry Miller, is loading dross at Albany, for the old country, for Peck & Smith. The F. G. French came in to Riverside today to load lumber for the American market for the Robinson firm.

Miss Anne Cook of St. John, came to the village, Wednesday, to spend a few weeks with friends.

Wm. Hutchings of Lewiston (Me.), came to Hopewell Cove on Wednesday, bringing the body of his wife, formerly Miss Powles, for burial at her old home at the shiretown. Mr. Hutchings resided at the cape for a number of years, and many old friends were pleased to see him, though regretting the loss of his wife, which was the cause of his visit.

The late Mrs. Hutchings was a sister of George, James, A. V. Powles and Mrs. Joseph Cook of Hopewell Cape.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, July 6.—The recruiting meeting, under the auspices of the 148th Battalion, which was billed for Salisbury Village for last Tuesday evening, was postponed on account of the rain and will be held on Saturday evening. The 148th regimental band will accompany the speakers.

Wm. Gowland, of New York, is enjoying a brief visit here with his brother, Victor E. Gowland, and his sister, Mrs. James O. Sentell. Mr. Gowland was born in Salisbury and is receiving a hearty welcome from his old friends.

Horace C. Foster, of Ottawa, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Judson E. Foster.

Mrs. S. E. Parker, widow of the late Rev. J. M. Parker, of River Hebert (N.S.), is visiting at Salisbury, the guest of Miss Laura Crandall. Mrs. Parker was a resident here for a few years, some 25 or 30 years ago, when she ate Mr. Parker was pastor of the Salisbury Baptist church.

Miss John B. Gaynor and two children, of Torrington (Conn.), arrived in Salisbury this week and will spend a few weeks with Mrs. Gaynor's father-in-law, G. W. Gaynor, of Salisbury. John B. Bleakney returned home this week from Cambridge (Mass.), where he enjoyed a couple of weeks visit with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Bleakney, and with his sister, Mrs. E. J. Bleakney.

A. C. M. Lawson, of Fredericton, was among the visitors here this week.

Hon. Donald Morrison, of Newcastle, was in Salisbury on Wednesday, conferring with deputy shery wardens, Charles Jones and James A. Steves.

GAGETOWN

Gagetown, N. B., July 5.—His many friends here heard with deep regret the news that Sgt. Rolfe K. Nevers, who is reported missing, Sgt. Nevers, who is the only son of G. B. Nevers, of Lower Lang, was missing. A large number of friends of the school five years ago, and after a successful course at Normal school, taught in the Kings county schools. He was very prominent in Cadet Corps work, and enlisted early in the war. More encouraging news of him is anxiously awaited.

Capt. M. A. Scovill, who was taken prisoner at Hooge, while unconscious from a mine explosion, continues to receive great praise for his bravery on the occasion of that terrific battle. A letter received from a member of another battalion, who is now at a large English receiving centre for returned soldiers, says: "Morris had a great name with his men. I have seen lots of men who were in the trenches with him, and they said he was the best officer in the regiment, always looking to the comfort of his men first, and himself afterwards."

Pte. Thomas Cutler, of an infantry battalion, who was wounded in a recent engagement, is another "Cossack Farm" boy, who has brought additional credit to the institution at Lower Gagetown. Private Cutler was employed with Sheriff Williams while in Gagetown. He is now in a hospital in England.

Dominion Day was very quietly observed here. Flags were displayed on a number of buildings, but the usual water sports were not indulged in.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Nellie Bulyea was hostess at a very pleasant picnic at the home of the guests of honor were Miss S. Jessie Weyman, principal of the Grammar school, and Miss Josie Matthews, teacher in the primary department, who are severing their connection with the school. A large number of friends was present, and enjoyed a delightful motor boat sail down river to the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ebbett, where the afternoon was spent, and tea served. Mr. Ebbett, the father of the boy provided their motor boats for the occasion.

M. G. Fox, B.A., principal of Sackville High school, has returned to spend the summer at home here.

Miss Marian Casswell, of the Aberdeen school, St. John, returned on Saturday to spend the summer with Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Casswell.

Miss Molly Oddy, who has been principal of the Bathurst Superior school, returned home on Saturday from St. John, where she has been attending the Provincial Institute. Miss Oddy will be principal of Gagetown Grammar school for the ensuing year.

A. B. Brooks, principal of the St. George Superior school, is here for the summer vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Humphrey and little daughter, Helen, of St. John, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Scovill.

Queenstown. On Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey were visitors in Gagetown. Miss Stella Boyd, principal of the Campbell school, and Miss Alice Boyd, of Bathurst school, returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Barry Smith, and sister, Miss Hazel Smith, of St. John, spent the holiday here, the guests of Mrs. Joseph R. Rennie.

Miss Lucile Nevers, who has been attending the Provincial Institute, in St. John, returned to her home in Lower Jemseg on Saturday.

Rev. J. H. A. Holmes, of Hammond River, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sherman Peters for Dominion Day.

Miss Minnie Osburn returned home on Saturday from a visit to St. John.

Mr. Paul Peters, who has been spending the week in St. John, returned home on Saturday.

William H. Elgee, principal of Moore's Mills Superior school, returned to his home in Jemseg on Saturday.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovill, who has been visiting friends in St. John and Sackville, has returned to her home in Meadowslands.

W. Gilbert returned on Saturday from a visit to St. John.

Dr. Steele, of St. John, occupied the pulpit of Gagetown Methodist church on Sunday. While here Dr. Steele was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. H. Harrison, at St. John.

Wilbur Cooper was a passenger from St. John on Saturday.

Miss Eleanor Palmer left on Monday for Fredericton, where she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Lawson.

Miss Jessie Weyman left on Monday for Sussex, where she will spend the summer. Miss Weyman has made many friends in Fredericton, and will be returning to her home in St. John.

Miss Nora Peters is spending a few days in St. John.

Miss Josie Matthews left on Tuesday for her home in Maryville, where she will spend the vacation. Her many friends regret that she will not return to Gagetown, as she intends going west to meet her husband.

Miss G. W. Nevers returned in Tuesday from a visit to Woodstock and Fredericton.

R. D. Gagnon, of River Hebert (N.S.), arrived on Tuesday to take up his duties as teller in the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Bathurst Grammar school, has received a telegram from Manitoba, offering him the principalship of the Collegiate Institute at Neepawa. At a special meeting of the Bathurst school board Mr. Hounthorn was released from his duties. The board expressed its appreciation of his services and its regret for his leaving.

The aim in each department is practicality. The instructors are: soils, H. E. Bigelow, Ph.D.; animals, F. A. Dixon, M.A.; plants, A. M. McDermott, B.S.A.; manual training, R. H. Murray; domestic science, Mrs. Tye.

Mrs. H. E. Bigelow and little son, arrived in town Friday night from Sackville, to join her husband, Dr. Bigelow, principal of the Summer Science School.

A. M. McDermott, instructor in plants and gardening at the Woodstock Summer Science School, has received a telegram from Sackatchewan, offering him the direction of the agricultural work in that province. Mr. McDermott is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, and has been associated with Director R. P. Stevens at Sussex.

A memorial service was held in the Methodist church today, for Clarence McInnes, who was killed in Flanders in the service of the empire. The orange lodge of which he was a member, marched to the church, the 67th band furnished music.

HARVEY STATION

Fair View, N. B., July 9.—Mrs. Martha Reid, Upham, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. William Greer.

Kenneth Black, St. John, who is an employed man, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Black.

Miss Edna Gamble, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wilson Gilchrist, at Fair View, returned to her home last night.

Mrs. Henry Black, accompanied by her son, Chester, spent Tuesday with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. M. Brown, in New Brunswick (Mass.), who is residing in St. Mary's.

Mrs. Wilson Gilchrist and her daughter, Lillian and Amy, are visiting relatives here today.

Wilfred G. Fletcher, who has been teaching here for the last term, will be leaving for St. Martin's in the morning.

CAPE SPEAR

Owing to the wet weather July 7, a large number of people were unable to attend the picnic held at Cape Tormentine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bobson, of this place, spent Friday in Port Elgin (N. B.).

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Fillmore of Bayside (N. B.), spent Friday in this place, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Dobson.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen had the misfortune to have his arm badly injured Friday while cranking a motor engine and will necessarily be laid up for some time.

More than usual interest was taken in the Cape Spear excursion, which was held on Friday, June 30, at the school. A large number of parents and visitors, were present and listened with interest to the following programme, which was successfully carried out.

Opening address—Mr. G. B. Boyce.

Song—"O Canada," by the school.

Recitation—"Don't Let England's Banner Fall," Courtney Trenholm.

Recitation—"Roll Call," Edith Allen.

Recitation—"Off to the War," Georgina Allen.

Recitation—"The Soldier's Tear," Parker Trenholm.

Song—"Well Never Let the Old Flag Fade Away," by the school.

Recitation—"March on Boys," Oscar Oulton.

Recitation—"Nelson's Touch," Leona Allen.

Song—"Britannia the Pride of the Ocean," by the school.

Recitation—"The Tyrant of the Rhine," Daphne Allen.

Recitation—"Joe Lee's Death," Cynthia Oulton.

Recitation—"Vocational Training," Doris Allen.

Recitation—"Burial of a Canadian Soldier," by Hilda Dobson.

Song—"God Bless Our Soldier Boys Tonight," by the school.

After the programme, Mr. Stephen Allen moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the teacher for his efforts in carefully training the pupils. This seconded by Smith Dobson and carried.

Mr. Fillmore responded with an appreciative reply, thanking parents, pupils and friends for the kindness shown him during his stay, and regretted that he will not be present for the coming term. The parents and visitors were delighted with the progress made by the pupils, nearly all of whom have graduated. Their proficiency reflects credit upon the ability of the teacher, Herbert C. Fillmore. The school then closed with addresses, flag salute, physical drill and singing the National Anthem.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Scamen of Great Shennogue (N. B.), are spending some time in this place visiting friends.

Mrs. Arthur Simpson is confined to her home by illness.

The many friends of Mr. Harvey Allen, of Upper Cape (N. B.), will regret to learn that he is critically ill with pneumonia, and has no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Rev. Mr. Whiteside, pastor of the Bayfield Methodist circuit, stationed at Bayfield (N. B.), preached his farewell sermon here Saturday to a large congregation. Mr. Whiteside goes to Young's Cove, and will be succeeded by Rev. Mr. Ives.

The heavy downfall of rain, which has been prevailing for the past week has prevented the farmers from completing their spring seeding.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, July 9.—The Summer Science School, which opened at Woodstock, Wednesday, is showing every indication of a successful course. The number of student-teachers in attendance is slightly over forty, there being fifty-two applicants, a somewhat less than the number enrolled last year. The students are showing an active interest in the work of the different departments, which are under the direction of Principal Dr. H. E. Bigelow. The first year course, is the addition of the second year course. The course includes: first, soils, the soil preservation

WANTED
quantities of cream and milk,
the 15th of every month.
these commodities. Reference
BEST FARM,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sergt. Simpson • Wounded.

Mrs. G. H. Simpson, of 44 Westmo-
land road, was yesterday in receipt of
a letter from Sergt. W. F. B. Robinson,
of the 5th Brigade Observers, giving her
some details relative to the wound
which her husband, who was in the same
unit, received recently. His letter is in
part as follows:

"By this time you have no doubt heard
from Ottawa that your husband has been
wounded and I hope that you will have
heard from him to the effect that his
wounds are not serious.

offered his services but was refused owing to his eyesight. The sisters are Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Frank Mosher and Marjorie E. Damery, all of this city.

A. R. Ford Killed.

Fredericton, July 6—Superintendent A. R. Ford of the Live Stock Division of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has been killed in action while fighting in the ranks with the Princess Pats, according to information received by E. P. Gorham, assistant horticulturist of the department of agriculture.

The news came in a letter sent here

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

Lance Corporal Ford resigned his position as supernumerary of the live stock division to answer the call of empire and his first service was with the provincial department. He was a graduate of Macdonald College, Quebec, and organized the live stock branch of the department, his work being highly satisfactory. He was a member of the Canadian Soldiers' and Sailors' Association for live stock judging at Chicago three years ago and was recognized as a capable official. He was about 25 years of age and unmarried.

In reference to his death this morning Secretary J. B. Duggan said: "Mr. Ford was an efficient officer and he did splendid work as a member of our staff. His death will be learned with general regret among the live stock men of the province and the host of friends he made here and abroad. He was a conscientious man. We were all looking forward to his return as a member of the staff."

Blackville Man Dies of Wounds.

Sapper Joseph Savoy, who was officially reported wounded five days ago, has died of wounds at an English hospital, according to a telegram received this morning by his wife, Mrs. Joseph Savoy, of Blackville.

Sapper Savoy was wounded in the thigh and the first word received by his wife indicated that his condition was not considered serious. He enlisted with one of the tunnelling corps mobilized in Ontario bound from Chatham (N.B.), where he was in the Pembroke (Ont.), as soon as snow in.

Fletcher Foster Wounded.

An official telegram received here this morning indicated the information that Private Fletcher Foster had been wounded in action in the infantry. According to the information received by Mrs. Lydia Foster, wife of the wounded soldier, Private Foster was admitted to the 104th General Hospital at Waddington, England, on June 30 with gunshot wound in the side.

Private Foster enlisted here a year ago with the 58th Battalion and is one of three brothers now in khaki. Private Foster's father being a member of the 104th Battalion and Private Judson Foster being with the 224th Battalion. He has been at the front for two months, having gone to the front in a reinforcement of the 104th of the French-Canadian battalions now in the trenches.

Newfoundland Battalion Suffers.

St. John's, Nfld., July 6.—Today's casualties indicate the Newfoundland battalion suffered even more severely in last week's battle than previous messages indicated. Besides ten officers reported yesterday wounded, eight are reported today killed and four missing. The killed are, Capt. E. A. Ayre, Sgt. Fred McInnis, Lieut. Herder, Richard Shortall, ing are, Lieuts. Wilfred Ayre, Bruce Reid, Clifford Rendell and Gordon Taylor.

Capt. Ayre, reported killed in action in the above despatch was the second son of the late Chesley Ayre, director of Ayre's Soda Water and leading merchants of St. John's. His older brother, Capt. Bernard Ayre, serving with the Norfolk Battalion in the British forces was reported yesterday as killed, also. This leaves their widowed mother childless.

Lieut. Ayre, was a son of Frederick Ayre, a member of the same firm and Lieut. Wilfred Ayre reported missing is a son of Charles Ayre, third member of the Ayre firm.

Lieut. Bruce Reid, reported missing is the oldest Ayre, Sir William Reid, of St. John's and Montreal, the Newfoundland railway magnate, president of the Reid railroad and steamship enterprise. The list of killed and missing privates has not been received.

Now Back on Duty.

Private Otto Burrell, of McAdam, who was previously reported missing in action on duty with his regiment, according to the latest official word received from Ottawa. Private Burrell is a son of ex-Coun. Thomas Burrell and is with the 14th Battalion at the front. He enlisted with the Cape Breton Battalion in Halifax and later went overseas in a draft from that unit.

Private McCohn Wounded.

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 McCohn, father of the wounded soldier. Mr. McCohn, who resides at North Esk Boom, Northumberland county, received a telegram today from the officer in charge of record office at Ottawa, stating that Private McCohn had been admitted to hospital suffering from gunshot wound in the leg.

Casualty Lists.

Ottawa, July 6—(Casualties).—

Infantry

Died of wounds—A. S. McIntosh, New Glasgow, N. S.

Wounded—Lieut. V. D. Mealey, New Glasgow, N. S.

Ottawa, July 7—Casualties:—

Infantry

Killed in action—John Baillie, West River Station, N. S.; Chas. Joe. Damery, 48 Chapel street, St. John; Stewart Henry Brown, N. S.

Died of wounds—F. J. Campbell, Elmira, P. E. I.; Ames Glen Sawyer, Green Point, N. B.

Previously reported wounded in error, now with unit—Frederick Brown, Moncton.

Wounded—Fletcher Lyman, Fredericton; James Douglas McCohn, North Esk Boom, Northumberland Co., N. B.; Philip Brown, N. S.; McDonald, Station, N. S.; George Morton Peacock, New Waterford, N. S.; Pioneer Thos. E. Porter, New Waterford, P. O. N. S.; Edwin Usher, N. S.

Killed in action—William Richmond, N. B.; Alex. G. O'Sullivan, N. B.; prisoner of war, Glensien; John Child McPhee, Georgetown, P. E. I.

Mounted Rifles.

Missing—Rolf Kennedy, Newers, or Jensen; Queen county, N. B.

Artillery.

Killed in action—Corpl. Lionel Riggs, ex Prudential Ins. Co., Halifax.

Engineers.

Seriously ill—Sapper Patrick Ward Timmons, Conception Bay, N. B.

Ottawa, July 8.—Arrangements have been made for allowing several units of the men who have served at the front to qualify as officers and thus alleviate the officers through casualties to be filled from the men in the best qualified through experience training. In the signing of the month there are more than 500 of casualties in the three Canadian lions.

A report has been received at the militia department from the war office in London, announcing that Brigadier-General Victor Williams of the third lion, is now a prisoner in Germany, was wounded in the fighting of June but the wound was not serious.

Lieutenant Hugh Fraser, of Ottawa, staff officer to General Williams is reported to be prisoner with him.

Today's afternoon casualties at several New Brunswick men as follows:

INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Corporal Ernest Balle, Newfoundland.

Dangerously Ill.

James R. Edwards, Annapolis (N. B.).

Wounded.

Andrew Wales, Sydney Mines (N. B.).

Charles W. W. Sydney Mines (N. B.).

Killed in Action.

Irvine Long, Walton's Lake (N. B.).

Died of Wounds.

T. Petrie, Bathurst (N. B.).

Died.

Earl Morris, Kilburn (N. B.).

Killed in Action.

Charles L. McQuoid, St. Andrews (N. B.).

Wounded.

J. L. Lightner, Middleton (N. B.).

Corporal Eldon Schwartz (N. S.).

Lewis B. Sheldon, Fredericton (N. S.).

Charles Caldwell, New Waterford (N. S.).

Corporal Kenneth Cosseboom, Stephen (N. B.).

Harold C. Jones, Macaan (N. S.).

Edward King, John's Bay (N. S.).

David McDonald, New Waterford (N. S.).

James Molloy, Caledonia (N. B.).

Acting Corporal Earl Anderson, Head West (P. E. I.).

S. Joseph (N. B.).

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Died of Wounds.

Driver James Miller, Halifax (N. S.).

MIDNIGHT LIST.

The midnight list follows:

INFANTRY.

Wounded.

Sergt-Major Thomas Hood, Victoria, Carleton county (N. B.)
Q.M.S. Arthur Burnette Curtiss, Hartland, Carleton county (N. B.)
Sergt. Frederick Thomas Dorey, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Sergt. Riley Dalton Ridcut, Peel, Carleton county (N. B.)
John Gibson, 44 Waterloo row, Fredericton (N. B.)
Sergt. Christopher Lee Armstrong, 275 Rockland road, St. John (N. B.)
Sergt. Walter Ray Estabrooks, Wilmot, Carleton county (N. B.)
Eugene John Clarke, Young Campbell, Lakesville, 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, 155 Union street, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Corp. Frank Gault Baker, Randolph, St. John county (N. B.)
John 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.)
Frederick Arthur Clarke, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Bomb.-Wheeler William John McMillin, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Wheeler Walter Horace Morell, Cherry Bank, York county (N. B.)
Saddler Charles Herbert Cole, 138 seen street, Fredericton (N. B.)

Gunners and Drivers.
Robert Allen, Debec, Carleton county (N. B.)
Edwin Roy Arnold, 93 Wright street, St. John (N. B.)
William James Andrews, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Weldon Lerata Astle, Millinocket, Maine (U. S. A.)
Leigh Henry Anderson, Centerville, Carleton county (N. B.)
Lee Bell, Oakville, Carleton county (N. B.)
Charles Bohan, Bath, Carleton county (N. B.)
Edward Hilton Bearlto, Glassville, Carleton county (N. B.)
Chester Gladstone Beveridge, Fairville, St. John county (N. B.)
Loyal Robin Baird, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Fred Bingham, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Abraham Bingham, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Russel Bishop, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Richard Henry Black, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Maurice Ogden Brooks, Sunny Brae, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Geeas Lee Brownlow, Newburg, Carleton county (N. B.)
Harry Barker, Northampton, Carleton county (N. B.)
Paul Reed Bedell, Andover, Victoria (U. S. A.)
William Bedell, Bedell Steeleam, Carleton county (N. B.)
Norris Barlow Connell, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
John Edmund 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.)
Robert William Campbell, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Merrill Denmore, 146 Wesley street, Moncton (N. B.)
Albert Edward Diffy, Lower Coverdale, Albert county (N. B.)
Robert Augustus Druman, Campbellton, Restigouche county (N. B.)
John William Davis, Millinocket, Maine (U. S. A.)
Bertram Moore Dunham, Campbell Settlement, York county (N. B.)
Robert Amos Estabrooks, Wilmot, Carleton county (N. B.)
Herbert Berge Faulkner, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Bradford Chipman Peir, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
John William Forbes, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
William Leale Fowler, Shediac Road, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Arthur Augustus Glen, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
James Preston Greig, 129 Broad street, St. John (N. B.)
Howard Arthur Grant, Hawshaw, York county (N. B.)
Clifford John Grant, Bigler Ridge, Carleton county (N. B.)
Robert William Hay, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Robert William Hannah, Jacksonville, Carleton county (N. B.)
Henry Melvin Hewson, 555 Broadway, Maplewood (Mass.), U. S. A.
William Charles Heatlie, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Herbert Horton, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
George Harlow, Caribon (Me.), U.S.A.
Leonard Ansell Haines, Richibucto, Kent county (N. B.)
Walter Gordon Higgins, Al Victoria street, St. John (N. B.)
Frank George Hickling, Collings, Kings county (N. B.)
Henry George Ingram, Newcastle, Northumberland county (N. B.)
George Frederick Irving, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
James Leslie Jacques, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Robert Augustus Kennedy, Lakesville, Carleton county (N. B.)
Guy Winfred Kidney, Northampton, Carleton county (N. B.)
Dennis Everett Keating, 888 Main street, Moncton
John Postelwaite Keim, 68 Portland street, St. John (N. B.)
Willard London, Monticello (Me.), U. S. A.
Edwert Clair Lutes, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Silas Jeffrey Lockhart, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
George Edward Monthett Northampton, Carleton county (N. B.)
Rupert Arthur Milbury, Bath, Carleton county (N. B.)
Charles Franklin Mowatt, Houlton (Me.), U. S. A.
Gordon Anderson Milton, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Alfred Horatio Prescott Munroe, Rossville, York county (N. B.)
George Leonard Nowatt, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Eugene McDonald, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
William Henry MacKenzie, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
William Donald MacLardy, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
William MacCallum, Newcastle, Northumberland county (N. B.)
Gordon MacDonald, Newcastle, Northumberland county (N. B.)
Trueman Isaac MacFarlane, Lower Southampton, York county (N. B.)
Finley MacDonald, Lower Southampton, York county (N. B.)
George Alexander Mackay, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Douglas Fraser MacDonald, 78 Weston street, Moncton (N. B.)
Ellisworth MacLeod, Little Ridgeport, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Judson Raymond McCormack, Hartland, Carleton county (N. B.)
Hazen Herman MacCorney, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Campbell MacPherson, Campbeltown, York county (N. B.)
Henry Lawrence Norman, Woodland, Maine (U. S. A.)
Melbourne Phillip Patterson, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Guthrie Allan Peabody, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
John Percy Pickel, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
John Kimball Randall, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Edward Randall, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Lester Lorne Rockwell, Wilmot, Carleton county (N. B.)
Charles Joseph Rand, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Victor Gorham Robinson, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Percival Edwin Ritchie, Cherryfield, Westmorland county (N. B.)
Herbert Miller, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Harry Walton Seeley, 2 Brydon street, St. John (N. B.)
George Robert Smith, Hartland, Carleton county (N. B.)
Hazel Stuart, Lower Southampton, York county (N. B.)
Lee Nelson Stairs, Pinder, York county (N. B.)
Seely Barton Stairs, Lower Southampton, York county (N. B.)
Walter Davis Sparrow, Newburg, Carleton county (N. B.)
Clarence Blanchard Somers, Gunningville, Albert county (N. B.)
Murray Clifford Steves, 475 St. George street, Moncton (N. B.)

Stanley Archibald Stairs, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Ludlow Stairs, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Ernest Sprague, Milltown, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Albert John Sullivan, Greenville, Maine (U. S. A.)
Bryce Philip Sawyer, St. Stephen, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Milford Guy Stairs, West, Waterville, York county (N. B.)
Sperry Everett Tepley, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Wendell Philip Telle, Upper Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Allen David Trearant, Wilmot, Carleton county (N. B.)
Charles Shepherd True, Jacksonville, Carleton county (N. B.)
Donald Fraser Tredle, Lower Brighton, Carleton county (N. B.)
Frederick Vernon Thomas, Campbellton, Restigouche county (N. B.)
Millen Hazen Tepley, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
James Hazen Tuck, Milltown, Charlotte county (N. B.)
Stanley Philip Thwaites, Box 15, Houlton Maine (U. S. A.)
Hugo Marshall Thompson, Weymouth, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Walter Henry Whitehead, 59 Railway avenue, Moncton, Westmorland county (N. B.)
George Melvin Weatherly, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Rutherford Lewis Weatherly, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
William Treacane White, Campbellton, Restigouche county (N. B.)
Frank Campbell Wilson, Campbellton, Restigouche county (N. B.)
Robert Karl Watson, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Frederick Stockton Webster, Shediac, Carleton county (N. B.)
Daniel Peter Whelan, Jackstown, Restigouche county (N. B.)
Edward Shireff Wright, Woodstock, Carleton county (N. B.)
Acland Lee Wright, Temple, York (N. B.)
Alfred Delue Waterston, 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, 27 ft. deep, and was built at Stockton in 1878.
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. Milford Brodie, Fredericton, Wednesday night last, a party of friends were gathered. At about midnight a fire broke out in the kitchen. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the entire house was in flames. The fire was extinguished after some time, but the damage done was considerable. The loss sustained was estimated at \$10,000. The cause of the fire was traced to a gas lamp which had become overheated.

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All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., 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. They explain this by pointing out that "the ground cleared by the preliminary cannonading would have been crossed, and the exhausted troops called upon to face a counter offensive of their foe."

At this time has passed, with the Anglo-French armies still strongly on the offensive, it is the opinion of expert observers that the British and French troops will continue to push back the Hun and gain new positions in the territory now held by the Germans.

There is on all sides a disposition to pay high tribute to the ability of Sir Douglas Haig as an organizer. It is clear that Sir Douglas has brought his army to the highest point of efficiency and his organization is to-day standing up with wonderful fortitude and courage to the full shock of the new campaign.

It is against the British that the Kaiser is directing his most formidable army. Commenting on this phase of the situation The New York Sun says:

"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, as an organizer of an effective military drive. 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. The French, under General Poth, whom the war has developed into one of the most brilliant strategists of the Allies' 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 Assevalles and Bailleux, 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 Bailleux 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 Chaulnes, Roye and Cambrai is now under the fire of French guns, as is the depot at Chaulnes, where the Paris-Cambrai and Tergier-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 as 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 Caesar 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.

SIR WILFRID'S AID IN RECRUITING.

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 disinterested of nations, England, which never had any permanent enemy—in fact, in the pages of English history, when the Kings of England attempted to force a permanent army upon the people of France, 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 on the consent of the governed, who exist on freedom, determined her honor was at stake, and accepted the challenge. If she had not done so, she would have stood 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 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 done all that a statesman could do in this emergency, and his conduct in our history. He stood squarely and publicly behind the government in its preparations to put Canada with the fighting forces of the Empire, and he has raised the 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 to the recruiting platform to the 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—not only of the sane 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-seeking who fawn upon the powers that be, but he will receive his reward in the esteem of all men who value neither partyism nor patronage as a hind, and from the verdict of history which will immortalize the statesman who stands most steadily by the state in its hour of 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 treasonable campaign.

ORGANIZATION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

With amazing disregard for the will of the people, as expressed in the 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 he selected. Why does he ignore that verdict? There is reason to believe that the lieutenant-governor is seriously considering the steps he should take to end a situation that is insulting to the better element of our citizenship, to the more thoughtful electors on both sides of politics. This is no time for 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 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 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 another 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.

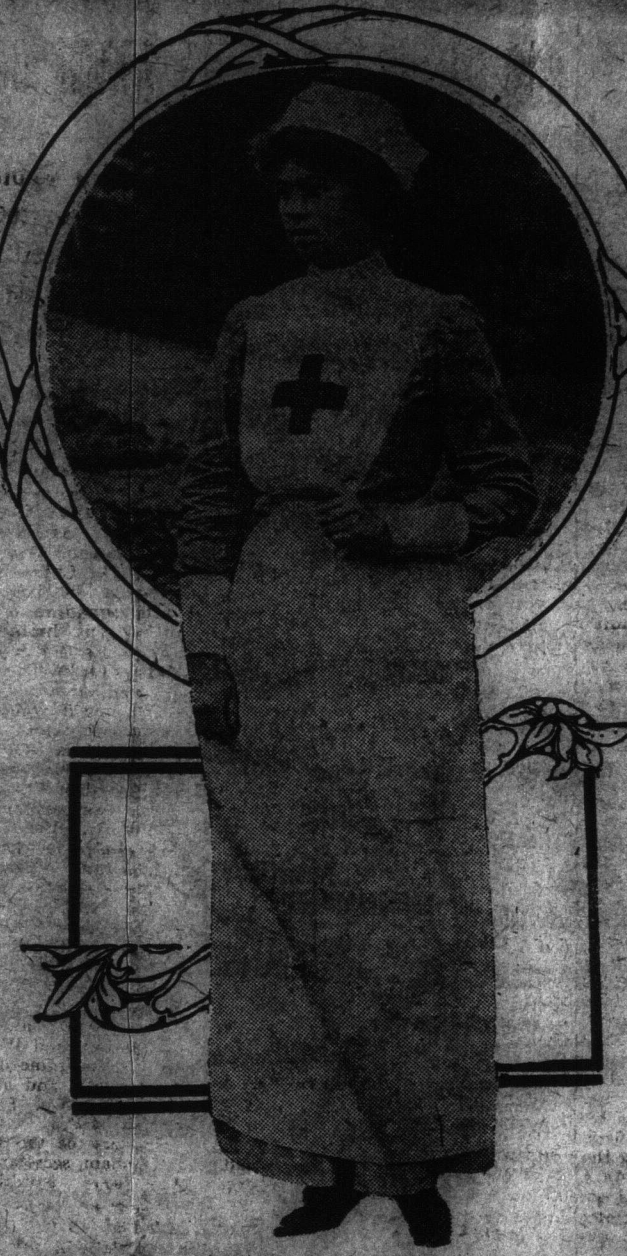
Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proprietor of the Toronto World and for twenty-five years a Conservative member of Parliament, has joined the critics of the Borden government. Mr. Maclean is not a partisan. He is a member of Sir Robert Borden's party, but he is one of the most independent thinkers in the House. 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 Dominion government in allowing a foreign nation and company—the latter under German control—to mine, export, refine, sell, control, the nickel stores of Ontario—to the great destruction, as it has proved, to the sons of Canada and of the Empire; to the almost annihilation of British freedom and British rule. That supreme cause of liberty is still at stake."

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 Beulow'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 Beulow takes it for granted that Germany and Austria cannot be beaten, that the war is already as good as won, and that be-

WOUNDED WHILE ON SERVICE



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. Not to condemn that policy now is to pave the way for its continuance; to condemn it now the Hearst government and the Borden government will be forced to abandon it once and for all and to prohibit any export that is not absolutely controlled from Canada."

"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 by nickel, surreptitiously taken out of Canada for that 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 been beaten. The United States will 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.

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, and 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 attainment, an accomplishment, but merely as an optional recreation, like golf, tennis or archery. And yet any of us may be confronted at any time with a crisis that makes swimming as important as an emergency measure as it is to most of us. 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."

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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 failed to see on themselves to point out to men and women whose sons are sent to men and women in the trenches, suffering 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."

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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 drowning 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.

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"A Vision of France."

(Ethel M. Richardson Rice, in London Dally 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 Nature's grace. Tranquil the cattle browse, and women work With aged men and children for their lot. 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 homes. 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 sown.

The dead sleep on beneath the cloud-flecked sky. The winds rush by and whisper with the grass, The earth's not here, for Life springs out of Death.

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

For you will find her if you look 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 safety and punch, the shrapnel shell to fill. Her fingers deftly grease the hand grenade: The hand that rocks the cradle rules the drill.

To rise above her nose 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 Gaze.

(Willis E. Bloomfield, Verses and Paragraphs.)

"The long day draweth to a close," Says its end, and we are glad To still have time to pluck a rose To give a friend.

There yet is time, ere drops the sun Behind 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 soothe and bless.

Time yet perhaps we cannot spare To relieve another's care; Believe not so!

We who have suffered should be strong To cheer the last; Our pain and grief; to sing a song, To work, to love—

That whose falters on Life's road May see the light of dawn; And bear his seeming heavy load With freshened cheer.

So may our day draw to its close; Let us be true, and true to God; Calling us to well 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 his this entitled "Birds."

When our two souls have left this mortal clay, And, seeking mine, you think that mine is lost, Look for me first in that Elysian glade Where Lesbos 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, Birds 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 asides When women make that move they always please. What cosy homes birds make in leafy walls. That Nature's love has ruined—and the trees.

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

FREDERICTON NEWS.
Fredericton, N. B., July 8.—The newly organized golf club is rapidly gaining members. It is expected that the club will start on Monday. Money for the 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

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 article by Hon. W. B. Kendall, formerly dominion 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, meat values, 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 much the same way as the advent of potato growing caught on to 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 lines, 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 concentrated the best supply of the country there, and a 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 disadvantages of keeping sheep and to paint a 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 hard to get 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. A sheep should come 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 keep sheep for good sheep at that time 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 \$8.00 to \$10.00 and mutton 8 cents to 12 cents per lb., and this is practically 100 per cent. more for good carcasses.

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 price of wool should 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 many years to come. At 25 cents a pound a flock 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 months 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 of \$8.00 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 \$4.50 or \$5.00.

Improved Breeds Needed.

Second: Improved breeds, which means that the Hampshire, Suffolks, Cheviots, Shropshires, Dorsets, which have all been developed so much to the front in recent years, will put on from 10 per cent to 80 per cent more flesh with the same feed than the old grade sheep until the very best kept in the years past. This sort of improved breeds is a most important one and should be of great proficiency when applied in small flocks throughout New England. In other words, much more adaptable and successful than on the ranges flocks of the west, in South America and Australia can be. The English breeders on their 200 to 300 acre lands can successfully raise lambs to yearlings better than we can do it in New England, but after that Maine climate, feed, and conditions, will maintain the quality, size, and excellence of the sheep as well as the British breeders can do it.

Third: Low cost of fencing. Aside from advance 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 fences are 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 profitably, the business of raising meaning more than the income from the flock, the business would be down and out from this factor alone but with the woven wire fence at less than 20 cents per rod, and a cedar or oak coating 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 is need on either side of the pasture it need not be fenced at all. It can also be easily taken up and replaced. Mowing fields after hay has 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 number 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 100 sheep and have time at their disposal for other things, and do not forget in this connection of the demands of sheep against the farmers, 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 leaves the farmer entirely free to do other things, planting, haying and harvesting season.

The death took place at the residence of his father in Chatham on Tuesday afternoon after a lingering illness, of Ernest Ahearn. He was a young man, and many will regret to hear of his early death.

\$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 here, 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 31,448. Last year as the result of local conditions, brought about by the war, Canada supplied only seven per cent. of the hay that 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 good No. 2 timothy. Clover hay is not in demand. The size of the bale sent to the Cuban trade is 17-inch by 22-inch by three feet long. These will run about twelve bales to the ton. On account of the heavy demand for steamer space for the bulky 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.

MANY 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 Germany 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.

The question of establishing a municipal farm was discussed but it was decided to defer action until after the war. The principal feature will be an address by George E. Corbett of Annapolis Royal, president of the new board.

Already small fruits have suffered from the wet weather, but it is believed that the yield in this vicinity will be good. Cultivated strawberries are worth eighteen cents a box here.

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 the front in the event of a war. The divisions are to be organized and trained as follows: The first division is to be organized from the militia of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The second division is to be organized from the militia of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The divisions are to be organized and trained as follows: The first division is to be organized from the militia of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The second division is to be organized from the militia of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

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

Send them away with your smiles. Not a word of complaint at the parting. 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 beat that throbs. Bleeding and breaking.

It will give cheer to the boys, Not a word of complaint. Come, my dear, my dear, my dear. Good-byes and smiles.

NOVA SCOTIA BOARDS OF TRADE COMBINE

Western Nova Scotia Boards of Trade Organized at Digby—Geo. E. Corbett, President—A Rousing Banquet the Feature.

Digby, July 7.—Scenes 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 Digby Board of Trade. After luncheon they assembled at the Digby Board of Trade. The delegates were met at the Digby Board of Trade. After luncheon they assembled at the Digby Board of Trade. The delegates were met at the Digby Board of Trade. After luncheon they assembled at 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 several of the 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 Stannard, a student of the college who has been a member of the staff for some time.

FORMER SACKVILLE GIRLS DROWNED NEAR MONCTON

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 Mr. Chas. E. Moss, of Sussex avenue, and late of Sackville (N. B.). Witnesses of the tragedy say the young women 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 of 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."

Capt. Otto Nase RECEIVES APPOINTMENT. Many friends will be pleased to know that Capt. Otto Nase, D.D.S., who is at Port Hope, Ont., has received an appointment and will be attached to Shorncliffe Hospital. He will still make Port Hope his headquarters, but will drive to Shorncliffe each day.

At Dundas, near Moncton, on July 5, Alonzo H. Jones died. He was sixty-six years of age. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Aurelia Carpenter, of Dundas, three sons and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Thomas Scott and Misses Ethel and Greta are residing in Boston. The other two sons, Percy and Edison, and one daughter, Hazel, are at home.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON KINGS COUNTY BRIDGE

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

On the morning of Tuesday, July 4, 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 carriage. Arriving at 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 bruised and shaken up. The horse, which was a very valuable animal, was also badly injured.

This bridge, it was stated afterwards, was condemned, but nothing had been done to strengthen it. The accident was caused by the collapse of the bridge, 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 agency 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 HEAVY HORSE PERIOD

It may be noted from the above table that substantial gains have been made in some counties and 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 the small number to carry on their agricultural work.

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 tentacles to all parts of the dominion many horses are needed and the demand is usually great.

From 1891 to 1901 the horse population of Canada increased by round numbers 100,000, 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 the result was a general decline in the quality of the stock.

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 use of crude artificial breeding, led to a general decline in the quality of the stock.

The outbreak of the South African war in 1899 had a beneficial effect upon horse 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 results. People began breeding horses again.

From 1901 to 1913. Between 1901 and 1911 the horse population increased a little over 1,000,000, or almost ten times as many 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 1910 and 1914.

There was a 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.

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 king's 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 at 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 1906 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:

Year	Number of Horses
1909	57,718
1910	61,042
1911	60,829
1912	63,038
1913	64,075
1914	64,486

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 viewed as 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 demand for heavy horses grew with the increase in population and the consequent development of the country. The heavy horse market 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 heretofore unthought of. In the opinion of many, 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 of late years the horse has been removed from the centres 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 the improvement in the stock place was truly wonderful. Fortunately, however, this applies only to certain sections of our country. It was not uncommon to find that, while one district improved the conformation, quality and size 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 in the horse and in the bred, which if properly handled will prove of incalculable value to the country.

Conditions in Canada. The outbreak of the war found the country with a very considerable surplus for which there was little demand. It had been practically the only demand had been for remounts. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1915-16 in the neighborhood of 100,000 horses had been purchased. 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 surplus, 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 east to west exceeds the total number shipped during 1915. The increase in immigration which is expected to follow the war must of necessity go to the land, will create a still further market.

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, roidster; 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 gazetted as acting superintendent 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 with Rev. W. H. Hart officiating. 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.

Stanley, and William C., also four sisters, daughters, of Frederickton, N. J. The family of John M. Chell, of New Westchester, N. Y., and his wife, Elizabeth Saunders, of James Malone, of St.

Man Under Fire for First Time

Pte. Macaulay Recovers Use of Wounded.



Pte. Harold McKel, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McKel, of Brown's Mills, who was wounded a short time ago and is now convalescing in an English hospital. Pte. McKel 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 Sgt. George, with the 55th Battalion, and Bomb. Ronald, with No. 4 Siege Battery.

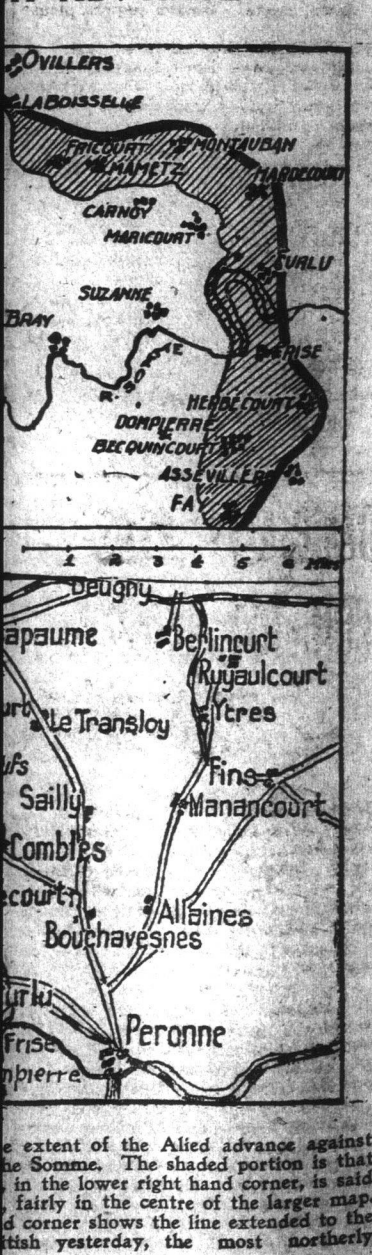
He states that he was recovering his voice, the loss of which he sustained as a result of shell shock eleven weeks ago.

Writing from the King George Hospital, London, Pte. Macaulay says in an article: "I recovered my voice this afternoon as a result of electrical apparatus applied to me. Dr. Stewart, a civilian specialist here, who had been attending 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 ease."

In the morning the doctor will give me a lesson in talking, in order to make the effort easy and eliminate the stuttering. It is wonderful, considering that I was in four hospitals in France, attended by five 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 very fortunate. You know I was one of the few of 'A' Company who returned unscathed after the crater charge on Oct. 18. During seven months I spent nearly every spell of the following months; that is, with a comrade, one goes out over the parapet into No. Man's and as far as the barbed wire. Of course this is at night time. After listening and trying to find out all we can in 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 flares, 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 grenade.

SH ADVANCE



The extent of the Allied advance against the Somme. The shaded portion is said to be in the center of the larger map. The lower right hand corner shows the line extended to the British yesterday, the most northerly

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Williams, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable Agents now in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly, liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

WANTED—First or second class female teacher (Protestant preferred) to take charge Sison Ridge school, Wilton term. Apply, stating salary, Wilton, N.B. 44433-7-26 Victoria county (N.B.) 44433-7-26

FIVE delivery men wanted; good opportunity for making money. Paid salary and commission. Princeton Farms, Princeton, N.B. 44433-7-15

We handle Spruce, Pulpwood, and would be glad to dispose of yours for you. We pay for direct consignment, and can give you best market price. Write us what you have, and what you will have. J. F. Gerrity Co., Bangor (Me.) 44433-7-22

SECOND class teacher to take charge Carleton county; must have experience. Apply, Robert Brewster, Glassville R. R. No. 2, stating salary. 44433-7-19

WANTED—A second class female teacher to take charge term. Apply, stating salary, to High St. Denton, secretary of school trustees, Scottdown, Queens county, N.B. 44433-7-19

HEMLOCK BARK WANTED—Carload lots. Best material. J. F. Gerrity Company, Bangor, Maine. 44433-7-5-s-w

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lot of timber land, about 65 acres, at Beaver Harbor, in Charlotte county. Apply to A. I. G. 148 Germain street, St. John (N.B.) 44708-12-s-w

No Summer Vacation

Will be given this year, but we will do our "bit" by fitting young men and women for the work that is waiting for them.

Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue.

BIRTHS

BONNEY—To Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Bonney, 89 Harding street, St. John, on Thursday, June 6, 1916, a son.

MILES—On Saturday, July 8, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Miles, 88 Summer street, a son.

MARRIAGES

POST-LANNIGAN—In this city, on June 28, at the residence of Wm. W. Wainwright, West St. John, by Rev. E. A. Westwood, Rupert E. Post, of Douglas Harbor, Queens county, to Miss Edith Lannigan, of Riversmere, Sunbury county.

DEATHS

LINGLEY—In this city on the 8th inst., after a short illness, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis V. and the late William K. Lingley, aged 10 months and 5 days.

DAMERY—Killed in action in France on June 18, Charles Joseph Damery, son of the late Thomas and Mary A. Damery, leaving two children, two brothers and three sisters. (Boston papers please copy.)

HATFIELD—Entered into rest on the 6th inst., Mrs. Janet Maud Hatfield, wife of S. H. Hatfield, 229 Princess street, after a long and tedious illness, leaving a husband and one brother, James W. Corey, Los Angeles, Cal.

McADE—In this city, on the 8th inst., Christopher, son of the late William and Mary McAdie, leaving one brother and two sisters to mourn.

CURREN—In this city, on the 8th inst., Alma Margaret, infant daughter of Dr. L. M. and Mrs. Curren.

HOGAN—At his parents' residence, East St. John, on the 8th inst., Louis Vincent, aged 12 years, eldest son of William and Edith Hogan.

BETTEL—On July 6, Harriett M., daughter of Stephen and the late J. Bettel, leaving father, four sisters and three brothers. (Calgary, Alta., and Tacoma, Wash., papers please copy.)

ADMIRALTY ASKS FOR 100 AIRMEN FROM CANADA

Ottawa, July 6.—The admiralty is asking for another 100 men from Canada as recruits for the Royal Naval Air Service. Athletic men between eighteen and twenty-five years of age will be accepted, through the naval service department at Ottawa. They must be physically fit and of good education. There are already 280 Canadians in the R. N. A. S.

In Seattle, Washington, on July 1, Mrs. Martha B. Tomlinson, wife of James Tomlinson, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders. She was formerly Miss Douglas, of Stanley, and was in her fifty-seventh year. Besides her husband and one son, Ernest, she leaves three brothers, Thomas and David, of Stanley, and William, of Kamloops, B. C., also four sisters, Mrs. Thomas Saunders, of Fredonville, Mrs. W. A. Pat- chell, of New Westminster, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders, of Seattle, and Mrs. James Malone, of Stanley.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Thursday, July 6. Str. Calvin Austin, Boston, Portland and Eastport, passengers and general cargo, A. C. Currie.

Saturday, July 8. Str. Governor Dingley, Boston, St. John, Maine ports, passengers and general cargo (and sailed).

Sunday, July 9. Bktn Ariel (Nor), 796, Knudsen, transatlantic, salt.

Friday, July 7. Str. Calvin Austin, Boston via Maine ports, passengers and general cargo.

Saturday, July 8. Barge Daniel Munro, bay port to load. Str. R. Mackay Bentley, lumber, transatlantic.

Friday, July 7. Str. Jennie A. Stubbs, 189, Sprague, Vineyard Haven, for orders.

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Friday, July 7. Str. Calvin Austin, Boston via Maine ports, passengers and general cargo.

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CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The St. John bank clearings for the week ended July 6, 1916, were \$1,000,000.

John Markey, a returned wounded soldier, who came back to Canada in October last, will take the position of recruiting clerk in the county of Sunbury.

The city of St. John may well be proud of her recruiting record for the past few days, in which time over fifty men have been secured for overseas service.

Friends of Major Malcolm MacKay, who is with the 104th Battalion, yesterday cablegram that the battalion is now safely encamped at Casser's Camp, Folkestone, England.

While doing carpenter work on the building formerly owned by the late Winslow Moulton, the late Mr. J. H. Carrier found \$1000 in bills. They were rolled up and were between the safe and the partition.

St. Andrew's church, Lunenburg (N.S.), vacant through the appointment of Rev. A. J. Macdonald to a chaplaincy in the Nova Scotia Highland Battalion, has extended a call to Rev. A. MacKinnon of Inverness (C.B.).

River steamboat met report the past month as having been exceptionally quiet in their line, and that but few tourists have so far taken advantage of the river route. The present month, they say, promises better.

Eleven deaths were reported to the board of health last week, as follows: Consumption, three; old age, lymphadenoma, lymphadenitis, heart disease, whooping cough, cerebral meningitis, arterio sclerosis, broncho pneumonia, pneumonia, one each.

The deep and sincere sympathy of the city of St. John is being expressed to Dr. Cohoon, the veteran treasurer of Acadia University. On Saturday, June 24, he was called to Ottawa by the sad intelligence of the death of his only son, A. C. Cohoon, who died in France.

A useful and promising life has been brought to an early end. He will be greatly missed, not only in the home circles, but also in the Fourth Baptist church, of which he was a valued member.

Unfavorable weather conditions of late may have had a serious effect on the salmon catch, for compared with the same time last year, the catch is quite a lot lower. The season has been open since April 15. The changed weather conditions are expected to make the haul larger. There is yet a month and a half to run on salmon. The year so far has been good, but it is expected to be all later in the month when the fish start to go up river.

The lumber business is reported as being very quiet, and this statement is well substantiated by the fact that business in a local area, such as, over a cross trade. One lumberman told The Telegraph yesterday that local business had fallen considerably below what had been expected in the year, and that the conditions have been very adverse.

The overseas business has also been affected. The following tenancy in freight rates is given as a contributing cause. One merchant was of the opinion that the business in the lumber trade has been very quiet, and that the conditions have been very adverse.

On the whole the bulk of the business has been in connection with the war, and in general, the lumber business is today reported as very quiet.

Kingston, Ont., July 7.—The jury tonight returned a verdict to the effect that Gunner Russell Elliott, came to his death as a result of being shot by Sentry Joseph West in the discharge of his duties. West was released from custody.

The evidence showed that Elliott stood twenty feet away from the guard and refused to produce his late pass when ordered to do so by the sentry and that the sentry following out standing orders.

Athens via London, July 7.—Baron De Senardens-Grancy, naval attaché to the German legation here, has been transferred to Washington, where he will take the place of Carl Boy-Ed, who was recalled at the request of the United States. Baron Grancy has been active in the work of revictualising submarines in the east Mediterranean and directing their movements.

Berlin, July 7.—Official announcement was made today that the British steamship Lestriss was held up by German warships near the English coast and seized as a prize.

The wording of the German statement indicates that a part, at least, of the German high sea fleet was near the English coast at the time the Lestriss was seized. The Lestriss is a steamship of 1,894 tons gross, owned in Cork.

Tokyo, July 7.—The Japanese foreign office today announced as the substance of the Russo-Japanese convention signed at Petrograd on July 3, the following:—First, Japan and Russia have agreed to a permanent part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Russia. Russia will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Japan.

Second, in case the territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties which are recognized by the other contracting party are menaced, Japan and Russia will consult with each other on measures to adopt with a view to supporting the friend and assisting the safeguarding and defense of these rights and interests.

FAIRVILLE SCHOOL MARKS.

The list of those who successfully passed the High School entrance examinations from the Fairville Superior School follows:—

First division—Herbert Richardson, marks 702; Helen Purdy, 704 and Wallace Forgy, 676.

Second division—Leslie Linton, 696; Willie Harris, 605; Arthur Gillis, 606; Gordon Ross, 603; Ellen McCormick, 547; Herman Hennessey, 537 and Gertrude Ward, 513.

Third division—Mary Reid, 596; Jack O'Toole, 516 and Irene Symes, 601.

At the residence of Arthur Jordan, of Lower Queensbury, N.B., on July 5, his daughter, Miss Ida, was united in holy matrimony to Russell Morrison, son of ex-Councillor Isiah Morrison of Granite Hill, N.B. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. D. Bell.

OUR SOLDIERS

HOME AND ABROAD

A new brigade for the province of New Brunswick, similar to that organized and completed in Nova Scotia last year, is the latest rumor in military circles. The rumor is to be a full one, and one battalion will be Scotch, another unit Irish-Canadians with officers, another French-Canadian and a fourth an English-born unit.

The 104th Nova Scotia Rifles Battalion with headquarters at Truro (N.S.), will leave very shortly for the front, and the 104th Battalion will very shortly be on the "briny" en route to England.

There are 7,000 printers in the British Empire. They were all devils at one time, and famous was the best boy by sticking to it they should go to press, and pi the German line of battle. By leaving no stone unturned, they should be able to lead and slug the enemy, even if some of their forms get looked up in the formation. Keep close on the front, camps, and paste Fritz every time he comes down the alley looking for phat. Keep your eyes on the battery and the German army on a short burst. 42 ems wide. This article is to the point, and all prints will save. Jeff not, lest ye be left—Lowery's Ledger.

104th Arrives in England.

Ottawa, July 7.—It is officially announced that the following Canadian battalions, 101st Battalion, 104th Battalion, No. 4 A. S. C. Divisional train, A. S. C. Ambulance Workshop, B. C. S. draft (Quebec), and 37th Howitzer Battery (Quebec). Total number on board 5,692.

Battle Scarred Veteran.

Corporal G. D. Appleby, of Nanawauke, Kings county, who has just returned from the front, has been brought back to St. John by the way to England on August 5. Corporal Appleby went across the sea with Major Rogers signalling corps of the First Canadian contingent and was later transferred to the 104th Battalion.

He fought through Langemark, St. Julien and Festubert as well as Givency and Messines, and it is understood he has been recommended for the position of sergeant in the 104th Battalion (American Legion).

He is considering whether or not he will accept the appointment.

To Tour the Province.

Prof. W. M. Thornton, Dean of the Dental Faculty of McGill University, is shortly to make a tour through the province of New Brunswick.

N. B. Brigade in Senior Position.

Valcartier Camp, July 4.—The destination of the New Brunswick Brigade, which was previously known as the 5th Brigade, has been changed to the "1st Brigade" and it has been made the senior brigade in camp.

The 104th Battalion, Lieutenant Percy G. Smith of the 146th Battalion of Chatham, and Lieutenant Arthur Michaud of the 168th Battalion of Moncton, have been detailed to proceed to Ottawa on July 10 to attend a course in musketry at the Canadian School of Musketry.

The 182nd Battalion is supplying all the guards on the camp area for the next three days.

The 182nd Battalion is devoting its time to squad drill, bayonet fighting and lectures. It is understood that its men now employed at guarding the docks and terminals at St. John, are to be relieved of this duty by the dominion guards, who will greatly assist the battalion in its training.

115th Battalion.

Valcartier Camp, July 5.—The battalion is now busily engaged on the rifle range, and the 115th Battalion, Lieutenant C. Fitzandolph and two non-commissioned officers of the 115th are taking the course in bombing and trench warfare. Today is pay-day with the battalion. The following officers were away on leave: Mr. W. L. Jarvis, Mrs. C. McN. Steeves, Mrs. A. C. Gilmore, Mrs. W. G. Thomson, Mrs. A. R. Sprenger.

The band of the 115th proceeded to the front yesterday to attend the funeral of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dodd, late A. A. G. of the camp.

The non-commissioned officers of the battalion who were attending the school of infantry at Aldershot, N.S., are expected to arrive in camp.

Appointments to 165th.

The following officers have been appointed to the 165th Battalion—Lieut. J. H. Macdonald, 74th Regt.; Lieut. J. D. Bourgeois, 74th Regt.; Lieut. Arthur Cyr, 74th Regt.; Lieut. William Turgeon, 74th Regt.; Lieut. Arthur Thibault, 74th Regt.; Lieut. Joseph T. Doucet, 74th Regt.

Band Concert at Front.

Q. M. S. Frank X. Jennings writing to his mother under date of June 18, "I am very glad to hear of your arrival in camp."

"It seems quite a while since I wrote you, but I have sent you some cards, which to say the least does not give much information, but nevertheless tells you that I am well. I wrote to Ned and found a card in the mail next day saying he was in England. I have written him and told him there was a possibility of him getting leave soon and for him to hold off a little bit as he is likely to be in the line."

"I am very glad to hear of your arrival in camp, when I am free, he can get a pass and we could do a bit of touring together."

"Not far from where I am are the No. 5 A. S. C. who at one time were in the front and they are having a band concert over there tonight. I can hear 'You're here and I am here.' 'Love me while the loving is good.' 'I hear you calling me and others floating across on the evening's breeze.' 'Tonight is the first time one we have had since a week and I tell you it feels fine.'

"I often wonder who is left in St. John now. I do not think it possible for me to go out anywhere along the Canadian coast without meeting a friend from your home town. I had a long talk with Capt. George Gamblin, O.C. No. 1 Section D. A. C. last evening and he asked me to remember him to you all."

"I was very much pleased in reading in one of my recent editions of the 'Times' (which by the way come in bunches), that Jack had received his commission. Just forward him my congratulations."

"You should see the peasant women here cleaning house on Saturday. As the floors are all stone they just simply put some water on them and then sweep. Sounds simple, doesn't it?"

"I understand that Frank Corr is near here (evidently not knowing that the gallant young officer has since met his death), but I have not seen him since Lieut. Arthur Finn in a nearby town yesterday. He used to be in St. John. No more news now, but will write again when opportunity offers."

DE J. Collis Browne's

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Consisting of Medical Testimony, accompanied with Bells.

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MILLION DOLLARS FOR PERMANENT ROADS

F. B. Carvell, M. P., and E. S. Carter Outline Opposition's Policy in Charlotte County Speeches—Of Striking Importance to Farmers and All Others Who Use Highways.

A million dollars for permanent roads. A million dollars to be spent by a competent board of engineers and business men upon the trunk highways of New Brunswick.

A million dollars to be borrowed by the province of New Brunswick, and the interest and sinking fund paid every year out of the motor vehicle licenses paid into the general revenue.

These were the substance of an important declaration made by F. B. Carvell, M. P., to the opposition provided that he held in St. Stephen last night.

He told the prominent men present that while he thought New Brunswick had far too great a debt and a tremendous liability at the present time, yet the condition of the roads of the province was intolerable and the present system of road making must be abandoned in a great measure.

"We must," he said, "follow the example of other provinces and build roads of a permanent character. We can start first upon the roads connecting the larger market centres and follow it up as our revenues from motor vehicles increase. Last year that revenue amounted to nearly \$300,000; this year it will increase probably to \$400,000. Automobiles have decreased in price and many people who could not afford them years ago now find them more adaptable for their use than horses."

The platform the opposition adopted last January in St. John forecasted such a policy and he said plainly that it could not come into effect too soon.

The great benefit of good roads, Mr. Carvell said, would be felt more by the farmers than the automobile owners and yet the interest upon the borrowed money necessary to rebuild the roads would be paid out of the motor vehicle license fund.

Mr. Carvell said it would only be fair in his opinion that automobile owners should be represented upon the board that would spend this money. A million dollars could be borrowed at first

and as the revenues from the constantly increasing motor vehicles

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 8.—With shipyards and boat shops handling more work than ever before and in several instances with orders standing by waiting labor and material, this town is enjoying a period of exceptional good times.

Another big term schooner has been built here in the last few months. It is 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 largest schooner ever built here.

The shipbuilding industry in this town is 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 the industry, 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 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 480 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 Newfoundland 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, and the difficulty is not 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 and parts.

John 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 them in the time they are wanted, and principally to securing 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 367 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 the yards. The 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 the yards.

No one factor of recent years has so aided Shelburne's progress than the introduction of electric energy. Your correspondent was 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, the recent inquiry 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 shop 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 1,800 a year.

Shelburne has six large boat shops, actively engaged, running full capacity. They are John Etherington, Bowser 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.

OBITUARY

Mrs. James Watts.
Hampton, Village, July 6.—Mrs. James J. Watts died very suddenly at her home, here, Wednesday evening. During the early spring she did not enjoy the best of health, but of late seemed to be improving, and yesterday morning, as was usual about her daily duties, when she was suddenly seized with pain in the head. Doctors Wetmore and Warfield were summoned, but medical aid proved useless, and after some hours of suffering, she passed away, shortly before 6 o'clock. Mrs. Watts was formerly Miss Edith Guyatt, and came here with her family from Berwickshire, England, about four years ago. Possessing an unusually winsome personality, Mrs. Watts during her short stay in Hampton made numerous friends, and very many outside her immediate acquaintances will miss the cheery smile and friendly manner which seemed a very part of her. She was forty-five years of age, and leaves a family of five—two sons, Raymond and George, and three little girls, Christine, Isabel, and Kathleen. Her husband, Mr. Jas. J. Watts, her mother, Mrs. Guyatt of England, an only brother, H. Guyatt of the West, and two sisters in the Old Country.—Mrs. George Fall and Mrs. Jack Fall, also survive. The funeral service will be conducted on Friday afternoon by Rev. A. H. Crowfoot at St. Mary's Chapel, interment to be made at Rural cemetery, Hampton Station.

Charles McEachern.
Saturday, July 8.
Alexander McEachern, of 408 Main street, received a telegram yesterday notifying him of the death of his father, Charles, who passed away at his home in Roxbury, Mass., after a brief illness. Mr. McEachern was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Angus McEachern of this city. As a young man he entered the employ of T. McAvity & Sons, where he learned brass moulding and finishing. About twenty-six years ago he left for the United States and obtained employment in Boston as a brass moulder. He had resided there ever since. He is survived by his wife and six children, also two brothers, Alexander and John, both of this city.

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, Percy and Colburn, at home, and James E., of this city, also four sisters.

John A. Duplisa.
On Sunday, July 2, at Enniskillen, John A. Duplisa 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 Gaspe, and Andrew, of Enniskillen. The funeral was conducted under auspices of the Orange Lodge, Star of Boyne, 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 Duplisa. 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 the hospital, 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 9 o'clock from her parents' home to the cathedral.

John E. Stephens.

The death of John Edward Stephens, 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. Freeman, of Buctouche, and Miss Annie M. Simpson, of St. John, were united in marriage. The church had been recently decorated with flowers and ferns. The groom was assisted by George L. Dunlop, 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.

Watkinson-Hinton.

Newcastle, July 7.—A wedding of more than local interest was solemnized in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Doaktown, at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening, when Henry Watkinson, rector of Kingston (N. B.) church, officiated. The bride was Miss Mabel Hinton, of Doaktown. The church, which was packed to the doors long before the appointed hour, had been beautifully decorated by the bride's girl friends with flowers and ferns. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Hinton, who was gown in rose silk crepe de chine with trimmings of satin and lace. The groom wore a tuxedo, with a white shirt and a white bow tie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Watkinson, who was assisted by Rev. Mr. B. P. McKim, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride and groom were then seated at a table covered with a white cloth, and a reception was held for the guests. The wedding was a very successful one, and the bride and groom were both very happy.

Rhodes-Jackson.

A wedding of interest took place in St. Luke's Episcopal church, on last Monday afternoon when Miss Kathleen E. Jackson, of Buctouche, and Mr. George Jackson, of Buctouche, were united in marriage. The church was decorated with flowers and ferns. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Hinton, who was gown in rose silk crepe de chine with trimmings of satin and lace. The groom wore a tuxedo, with a white shirt and a white bow tie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Watkinson, who was assisted by Rev. Mr. B. P. McKim, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride and groom were then seated at a table covered with a white cloth, and a reception was held for the guests. The wedding was a very successful one, and the bride and groom were both very happy.

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and was charmingly attired in silk robe with shadow lace and pearl trimmings, with Juliet cap and veil, and carried a large bouquet of white roses. Miss Nellie E. Brown acted as bridesmaid and wore old rose silk robe with hat to match and carried a bouquet of roses. Little Kathleen Bettle was flower girl. The groom was supported by George L. Dunlop, 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. Freeman, of Buctouche, and Miss Annie M. Simpson, of St. John, were united in marriage. The church had been recently decorated with flowers and ferns. The groom was assisted by George L. Dunlop, 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.

Watkinson-Hinton.

Newcastle, July 7.—A wedding of more than local interest was solemnized in St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Doaktown, at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening, when Henry Watkinson, rector of Kingston (N. B.) church, officiated. The bride was Miss Mabel Hinton, of Doaktown. The church, which was packed to the doors long before the appointed hour, had been beautifully decorated by the bride's girl friends with flowers and ferns. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Hinton, who was gown in rose silk crepe de chine with trimmings of satin and lace. The groom wore a tuxedo, with a white shirt and a white bow tie. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Watkinson, who was assisted by Rev. Mr. B. P. McKim, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride and groom were then seated at a table covered with a white cloth, and a reception was held for the guests. The wedding was a very successful one, and the bride and groom were both very happy.

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Eljah MacMackin, Havelock, their youngest daughter, Nellie Violet was united in marriage to Theodore B. Rogers, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers, Dobson's Corner.

Porter-Ingraham.

On Wednesday, June 28, at high noon, the home of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ingraham, of Southampton (N. B.), was the scene of a happy event, when their daughter, Miss Anne, was united in marriage to John Miller Porter, of Westport, Carleton county (N. B.). As the wedding march was played the bride and groom entered the room unattended, the bride being given away by her father. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. H. Manuel, of Florenceville, in the presence of about seventy guests. Mr. Porter is a successful farmer of Westport, and the bride a popular teacher. Many dainty and useful gifts bespoke the esteem in which they were held. After the wedding feast Mr. and Mrs. Porter left, amidst varied expressions of good wishes, for their home in Westport.

Holland-Gree.

Fair View, N. B., July 6.—In the Methodist church here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Hazel R. Greer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Greer, was united in marriage to Herbert Holland, of Westport, Carleton county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. H. Manuel, of Florenceville, in the presence of about seventy guests. Mr. Porter is a successful farmer of Westport, and the bride a popular teacher. Many dainty and useful gifts bespoke the esteem in which they were held. After the wedding feast Mr. and Mrs. Porter left, amidst varied expressions of good wishes, for their home in Westport.

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 Rev. E. E. Newatt, 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 linens. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will reside in Chipman.

Lawrence-Parker.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mr. Warren Vincent, when Miss May Lawrence, of Conway (N. H.), became the bride of Mr. A. McDonald Parker, of New Glasgow (N. S.). The bride was prettily gowned and attended by Miss Little M. Vincent, while Mr. S. Gooden 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 Cheneau performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by Joseph Meag, 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 recruiting officer and promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Midnight List.

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