

WANTED.
COACHMEN
Apply, Waterloo, Ont.

GOODS
FOR
D GENTLEMEN
Best possible price
high-grade work.

HAIR GOODS
FORIUM
HAMILTON, ONT.
Edna I. Minto.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

Ray I. Hoppman.
Ray I. Hoppman.

STILL DOING
THEIR WORST
UPON RHEIMS

German Guns Night and
Day Shell City and
Cathedral.

HUNS' WORST SIN

Faithful Clergy and People
Stick to Their Onger
Posts.

With the French cable-
The systematic and wanton destruc-
tion of Rheims Cathedral is a tragedy
and crime which still continues. When
I last visited the town eight months
ago the case was thought as bad as it
could be. It is infinitely worse now.

Since the beginning of the French
offensive on April 16 the enemy has
greatly increased the intensity of the
fire poured upon it from batteries on
Brimont, Nogent and La Bassee. Dur-
ing the fortnight of June 15-28 the
number of shells of all calibres from
77 mms. to 380 mms. that fell on the
town during each 24 hours was over
1,100. On June 25, 26 and 28, respec-
tively three, five and eight of them
hit the cathedral, which since the be-
ginning of the war has received be-
tween 400 and 700 shells. Of these 50
were of the heaviest calibre. One of
305 pounds crashed through the south
wall and dug a great hole in the floor
without bursting. It has been left
standing on the pavement close to the
entrance as a concrete example of
the mind and ammunition with which
the enemy is carrying on his vile work
of destruction.

THREE MONTHS BOMBARDMENT.

On the streets behind the cathedral
and on each side of it in the open
square there are several huge craters,
nine I think, all made by 380's, which
just missed their mark. On the west-
ern facade, which is protected from direct
hits, the weather is gradually flaking
away the surface, flaking the ruin
begun by flames from a burning scuf-
fold. The other three walls with flying
buttresses, pinnacles and windows, are
even more deplorable. The bombard-
ment of the last three months has
done more damage than all the other
months of the war together, in the
south wall especially. In the roof of
the choir above the pile of rubbish
which marks the site of the high
altar, there are wide, gaping chasms
where the shell after shell has enlarged
the same openings, so the wonder is
that in these places the fabric holds
together. Practically all the beautiful
old glass has gone. The floor of the
nave, which looks like a rough road
thickly strewn with broken and
twisted fragments of lead pipes, brick-
work and mortar, amongst which at
regular intervals there are rows of
near little holes, is a mass of earth and
rubbish, from which the workmen
have carefully cleared every atom of
debris that can be used to piece to-
gether and repair the windows and
stonework when the gigantic task of
restoration is taken in hand.

FAITH OF THE PEOPLE

The faith of these Frenchmen is a
thing of wonder. Everyone about the
place—the old architect who worked in
the cathedral all his life, the caretaker
(who can tell the story of each shell
and firmly believes in some of which
hit the fabric without doing any
damage, being stayed by the hand
of God), most of all the silver-haired
old cardinal, Archbishop Monsigneur
Lecocq, who, with the utmost bravery
and devotion, has stuck to his post as
guardian of the house of God, to faith-
ful his poor flock through the whole
bombardment, all have the unshak-
able conviction that whatever ruin the
guns of the enemy has done or may
yet do to the sacred building, it must
be raised again to the glory of God
and France.

UNDAUNTED SPIRIT SHOWN

But in Rheims they are all brave
and all have faith in the destinies of
the country. The Mayor and his col-
leagues, who are forced to hold munici-
pal meetings underground; the work-
ingmen and women who "carry
on" as if there were no such things as
shells, no less than the spiritual
leader of their town, the spiritual
father of the city, the priest, the
whole streets are in ruins, scores of
houses gutted by fire, and hundreds
smashed and splintered in street
after street you see no living soul,
nothing but grass growing. Stones in
piles, still standing are pitted
with flying fragments. Every day
fresh ruins are added to the old piles
long ago covered with grass and
weeds. Nearly every day one or two
more are added to the list of non-
subsistants, killed for no kind of
military purpose.

For these lost, and the whole of
France with them, however sadly

they cry in their hearts: "How long,
Lord, how long?" never doubt for a
moment that the day of deliverance
is as certain as the dawn. Of all
fatal and futile mistakes the German
nation has made the mad, vain effort
to destroy the works as well as the
rights of civilization in the bombard-
ment of the cathedral of Rheims is
one of the maddest and last to be
forgiven. It is a sin against the Holy
ghost. It is being repeated every
day.

AS A HUN SPY.

I.W.W. Organizer Arrested
in Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Pa., Report.—With the
arrest to-day of Joseph Graber, an
organizer of the Industrial Workers
of the World, charged with being a
spy in the employment of the Ger-
man Government, Federal authorities
declared their investigation had satis-
fied them that recent strikes and
agitations of the I. W. W. in the
anthracite coal regions had been
stirred up by German agents, with
the hope of lessening the power of
the United States in the war by
decreasing coal production. Graber,
who was taken into custody by a
United States Marshal James S.
Magee, was held without bail under
the Alien Enemy Act.

UNITED STATES
AND BRITAIN ONE

British Press Rejoice Over
the New Unity.

Huns Praised for Reuniting
the Nations.

London Cable.—The newspapers
give prominence to Independence day,
and, besides fully reporting the cele-
bration, devote editorials there to em-
phasizing the sentiments expressed by
Foreign Secretary Balfour.

The Morning Post, which often in
the past has been critical of America,
rejoices that "the anniversary of es-
tablishment has become a festival of
reunion" and declares:
"Not the least of the manifold bene-
fits the Germans unwittingly confer-
red on Great Britain is the lifting of
Anglo-American relations to a plane of
more intimate and cordial friendship
than a century of time has been able
to achieve."

The Times, after gratified general
comment, says there are some Britons
"who still do not see American belliger-
ency for what it is, one of the mir-
acles of the war and its crowning
mercy." It contends the American in-
tervention swept away bickerings such
as over blackbirds, which at one time
threatened Anglo-Saxon estrangement.
It adds:
"It has stamped the justice of the
Allied cause with the authority of the
most powerful of neutrals, and with
the prestige of acknowledgment by the
leader of the western hemisphere. The
political balance of troops shifted
when General Pershing's troops landed
in France, and America, in entering
the war, has also entered the world-
to play in it, we are very sure, side by
side with the Allied democracies, a vig-
orous and inspiring part."

The Daily Telegraph, which regards
the flying of the Stars and Stripes over
Parliament as a wonderful thing, says:
"The high compliment and like cour-
tesies paid our flag in America bear
witness to the founding of international
comradely which nothing, we
trust, will ever disturb and which
means much for the world's future."

ROUMANIANS TO
ATTACK THE HUNS

Big Offensive Soon is of
Great Importance.

Russians Hold All Ground
They Won.

London cable: The Russians still
hold their gains in Galicia against
Austro-German attacks. Around Zrze-
zany and near Lipnicadoina, north of
the Austro-Germans have
attacked the Russians in attempts to
regain the territory lost early in the
week. Their efforts against Russian
advanced posts east of Brzezany were
checked by the Russian artillery fire
and two attacks near Lipnicadoina
were broken up.

Further south along the Hungar-
ian-Romanian border and in Rou-
mania, where there has been no vio-
lent fighting since the cessation of
Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive
last fall, greater activity is reported.
The recapture of some positions at
Brzezany from the Russians is claim-
ed in the official communication is-
sued to-day from the Austro-Hungar-
ian headquarters. The statement reads:
"At Brzezany the last portion of the
enemy were recaptured and main-
tained against his attacks. Otherwise
the fighting activity was slight in all
theaters."

It is authoritatively announced that
the Roumanian army will shortly
launch an offensive of the utmost im-
portance, designed to prevent the Ger-
mans from securing the Roumanian
crops now ripening and also to re-
cover possession of the Roumanian
oil fields, which unless regained will
soon be producing for Germany. There
is apparently confidence in the ability
of Roumanian to produce a bigger sur-
prise than Russia has done by the
present offensive.

BRITISH NAVY CONVINCED
SUBMARINE WAR FAILS

Witness of Fleet's Work Says U-Boat Sighted
by Dirigible is Doomed.

German Leaders Are Still Boasting That
Subs. Will Win.

London Cable.—The navy still main-
tains secrecy regarding the submarines
sunk, but the pursuit has become so
lively that a U-boat shows its periscope
in Channel waters only with the great-
est risk. It is impossible to keep en-
tirely secret such incidents as that of
an oil driven destroyer which a few
days ago swept into port with a por-
tion of a rammed submarine hanging
triumphantly from her prow.

The naval correspondent of the
Times writes:
"Last week's official figures of ship-
ping losses showed an improvement of
the week before. This week's, if fish-
ing craft are excluded, is better than
those of the week ending June 24th.
Fewer vessels, more than hulls in com-
plete safety, have been sunk. The total
losses of both larger classes of
merchant vessels being attacked and
the depletion of our mercantile marine
will continue until an effective reply
to the submarine is found."

NAVY IS CONFIDENT.

Von Hindenburg's boasting pro-
nouncement that Germany's enemies
will be forced to make peace in the
not too distant future has been read
with considerable interest in Admi-
rality circles. The general view is that
it was issued chiefly with a view to
bolstering up German sentiment, and
the phrase, "if we hold our ground until
the submarine war has done its
work," has a pleasant sound to the
British naval ear, for the navy is now
firmly convinced that the submarine
war has failed, and that the anti-sub-
marine measures are constantly grow-
ing in effectiveness.

A staff correspondent of the Asso-
ciated Press was privileged to spend
two days last week in observing the
anti-U-boat campaign at close quar-
ters at a big naval base on the south-
east coast.

There was plenty of evidence from
such a vantage point of the effective-
ness of the Admiralty work in nearby
waters, as well as of the tremendous
effort which is being put forth.

Aeroplane and dirigible patrols in
the Channel are proving slightly effec-
tive and a U-boat which is once sighted
by a dirigible has small chance of
getting away.

The conclusion has been reached
that it is impossible for the submar-
ines to maintain an average of sink-
ings, which will have an appreciable
effect on the overseas communication
of the allies.

The official report reads:
Arrivals, 2,745; sailings, 2,346.
British merchant ships sunk by
mine or submarine, over 1,500 tons,
15; under 1,600 tons, 5.

British merchant ships unsuccess-
fully attacked, including 5 previously,
16.

British fishing vessels sunk, 11.
The French Ministry of Marine has
statistics to show that during the
month of June French patrol vessels
had 21 engagements with enemy sub-
marines, while French seaplanes
fought eight battles and shore bat-
tles in the same period. 12 merchantmen
were sunk by torpedoes, and 2 by shellfire,
while 7 which were attacked by means
of torpedoes and 13 by shellfire es-
caped.

FOE TOTALLY REPULSED IN
WORST DRIVE SINCE VERDUN

Terrific Assault by Picked Troops Broke
Down Before French Fire.
Did Not Gain a Single Yard or Capture One
French Soldier.

French Front in France, cable—
After their strongest offensive effort
since Verdun, the Germans found
themselves to-day thrown back every-
where along an 11-mile front on the
Chemin-de-Dames, leaving the ground
thickly strewn with their dead, and
having failed to take even one French
soldier prisoner.

The French lines remained intact,
and the French commanding general,
who watched the operations through-
out from the front trenches, was able
to declare to-night that not a single
yard of territory had been lost.

FOLLOWS HINDENBURG LEAD.

Amsterdam Cable.—Admiral von
Capelle, German Minister of Marine,
made an optimistic statement on the
progress of the submarine war dur-
ing a discussion of the political situa-
tion in the main committee of the
Reichstag, says a despatch from Ber-
lin. The admiral said the navy had
the fullest confidence in the future of
the submarine campaign, and added:
"The continuously increasing enemy
efforts to overcome the submarine
danger by counter-measures is more
than equalled by the continually
growing number of submarines set in
operation against the enemy. Subma-
rine losses now, as hitherto, are kept
within moderate limits, and all re-
ports on the contrary in the enemy
and neutral press are untrue. To sum
up, there is not the least reason for
doubting the success of the submarine
war."

A representative of the German
general staff described the military
situation as favorable in every re-
spect and as in agreement with the
plans of the supreme army command.
He expressed the conviction that de-
spite the number of Germany's oppo-
nents, the war would be brought to a
happy end.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary
of the Interior, described the steps
taken to increase the output of coal,
and where possible to restrict the con-
sumption which at present exceeds
the output. He declared that steps
would be taken to secure for the
people the necessary coal supplies.

The Secretary produced figures to
show that within a pre-determinable
period, as a result of the submarine
war, England will only have avail-
able tonnage inadequate to her needs,
even when the latter were restricted
to the utmost.

FREE POLAND
AND FINLAND

Part of the Objects of New
Russ Government.

As Stated by Ambassador
to U. S.

Washington report: Complete in-
dependence for Poland and a wide
degree of self-government for Fin-
land, Ukraine and other subsidiary
nationalities of Russia were said to-
day by Ambassador Bakmteff to
be the objects of the new Russian
Government.

Plans are now under way, he said,
for the actual working out of the prin-
ciple that government should rest on
the consent of the governed, and to
the widest degree possible for a cen-
tralized authority.

The Ambassador said that Poland
had been offered complete independ-
ence and a special committee was
now at work in Petrograd seeking the
best means to carry this out, Poland
will be given absolute control of her
political affairs, both as to her form of
government and such questions as tar-
iffs and alliances. It is hoped, of
course, that she will choose to gravitate
towards Russia, especially as she
could not live on the same economic
strata as Germany, but no compulsion
is to be applied.

Perhaps the most complicated
phase of the question, the Ambassa-
dor said, is that of how much of the
cost of the present war Poland shall
bear.

As Poland at the beginning of the
war was part of Russia it is felt that
it is only just that she should bear
part of the Russian war debt which
will serve to make her free, and no
doubt is expressed that an agreement
that can be effected.

The new Government has already
announced its willingness to grant
autonomy to Finland, the Ambassa-
dor said, and to give a large measure
of autonomy and self-government to
the Ukraine. It does not feel, how-
ever, that it should extend the extreme
limits in those two sections for com-
plete independence, as this would
seriously weaken all parts of the Rus-
sian federation. Likewise the ques-
tion of the future of Manchuria and
other Far Eastern sections has been
discussed, but no decisions reached.

1,500,000 HUNS
SLAIN IN WAR

Paris cable: The total number of
Germans killed from the beginning of
the war to March, 1917, is not less
than 1,500,000, according to an estimate
reached by French general headquar-
ters. This computation has been made
after careful study of the documents
bearing on the subject.

From April 15 to June 29 the
Franco-British troops on the western
front captured 67,222 prisoners, includ-
ing 1278 officers, says an official sum-
mary of the operations issued to-day.
The war material taken in the same
period includes 609 guns, 307 trench
mortars and 1,318 machine guns.

DRIVE HUNS BACK
IN EAST AFRICA

London Cable.—Under pressure of
British forces advancing from Gilwa,
the Germans in German East Africa
have evacuated strongly held posi-
tions south of the Ngara River, says
an official statement issued to-night.
The positions extended from Gimam-
be Hill, on the shore of Beaver Hafen,
Marais, in Champagne, in the region
of Mont Carnillet, and on the left
bank of the Meuse, in the region of
Hill 304.

GERMAN RAID
ON CANADIAN
LINE FAILED

Foe's Artillery Soon Tires
of Activity, and Sinks
Below Normal.

FLIERS AGAIN BUSY

Huns Lost Nine Machines
and British One—The
French Front.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian press cor-
respondent with the Canadian Forces)
Canadian Headquarters in France.
Cable.—The enemy raided one of our
advanced posts in the flooded area to
the south of the Souchez River last
night, inflicting a few casualties
among the defenders. Our artillery
fire was promptly let loose upon the
raiders, causing a hurried retreat.

Elsewhere in the region occupied
by the Canadian corps the artillery ac-
tivity has become somewhat spas-
modic. At times, however, it is ex-
tremely violent, reaching dramatic in-
tensity. It has been noted that the
enemy fires of this activity more
quickly than do our gunners, and that
after these outbursts his fire sinks to
sub-normal proportions.

In the important mining centres of
Lens and Leval, in the Canadian zone,
it is doubtful whether there is a
single uninjured house to be found.
In Lievin the contrast between the
houses and the grounds surrounding
them is startling. Near Bois de Riaux-
mont, yesterday the correspondent
came upon a garden behind a man-
sion torn to tatters by the shells of
both armies—in which roses still
bloomed profusely, overcoming with
their perfume the tainted atmosphere
of the adjacent battlefield. Not only
were the shrubs and flowers uninjured,
but strawberries, raspberries and
red currants which had matured in
this deserted garden, which was until
recently out in "No Man's Land," were
to be had for the plucking. A week
ago no one could have gathered the
fruit, without risking his life. The
enemy from Lievin was then only a few
yards to one side of the garden and
one of our own outposts was a few
yards on the other side.

Even many miners' cottages, smash-
ed utterly beyond recognition under
the shellfire, may still be identified
by familiar flowers surrounding them,
which bloom triumphantly amid the
debris.

As a result of our recent advances,
and despite the German counter-
attacks, "No Man's Land" is now mov-
ing almost 1,000 yards nearer the centre
of Lens than it was a week ago on
the Lievin sector.

BRITISH REPORT

London Cable.—The official state-
ment from British headquarters in
France issued to-night reads:
"Early this morning the enemy
raided one of our posts south of Lens.
One of our men is missing. As the
result of another raid the enemy at-
tempted, east of Lens four wounded
prisoners were left in our hands. The
enemy artillery was active to-day
north of the Scarpe and in the neigh-
borhood of Ypres and Messines.
The enemy's aerial activity contin-
ues. In the air fighting yesterday
three enemy machines were driven to
the ground and five others were driv-
ing down out of control. Another
shot down by our anti-aircraft guns.
One of our aeroplanes failed to re-
turn."

FRENCH REPORT

Paris Cable.—The official commu-
nication issued by the War Office to-
day reads:
"The enemy violently bombarded
our lines to-day, particularly in the
region of Pantheon, La Royere, in the
neighborhood of Hurtebise and on the
Vauclerc Plateau.

It is confirmed that the German
attacks last night, which developed
along a front of about six centimetres,
cost the enemy exceptionally heavy
losses without bringing him
either gain of ground or prisoners.
Everywhere else we have completely
maintained our positions.
The Germans have not renewed
their attempts, but on the contrary
we have carried out east of Cerny a
detailed operation which enabled us to
capture a strong salient held by the
enemy on the left bank of the
Meuse three successive attacks, ac-
complished by jets of liquid flames,
directed against our trenches, south-
west of Hill 294, were repulsed. The
artillery fighting continues very spir-
ited in this region.

BELGIAN REPORT

Paris Cable.—Wednesday's War
Office report said:
"There was slight activity on the
part of the enemy artillery in the sec-
tor of Steenstraete-Heloua. In the re-
gion of Pysegaele, intense artillery
duels occurred. Last evening an en-
emy aeroplane was brought down in
an aerial combat by one of our ma-
chines and fell within the enemy lines
south of Dextmude."

Good Salesmen.

The efficient salesman is a man who
can get a job, probably a better one
from a financial standpoint than you
can give him. The production man,
with his tendency to stricter disci-
pline and his idea of fixity of wages,
rarely understands the more tempera-
mental and emotional sales type. The
salesman demands a looser rein than
the toolmaker, the laborer and the of-
fice clerk. The salesman gets be-
cause he can go where he can have it.
—Industrial Management.

Muggins.—The Germans really make
a business of war. Bugzie.—And they
seem to possess the faculty of com-
ing to their business and pleasure.