

Perfection the Ice Cream frozen in an atmosphere 100 p. c. pure Your Good Taste is Our Best Advertisement CENTRAL CREAMERIES LTD.

Cleaning Up City of Pueblo PUEBLO, June 7.—A systematic and drastic action to ascertain the numbers of dead and clean the city of Pueblo the flood stricken for three days, began this afternoon.

WREATH ON GRAVE OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD KINGSTON, Ont., June 6.—To-day marked the thirtieth anniversary of the death of the late Sir John Macdonald, and to mark the event a number of prominent members of the Liberal-Conservative party here went to Cataract cemetery and placed a wreath on the grave of the late politician.

FOR SALE second floor, Riley building, Queen St., opposite Prowse Brothers.

MALE HELP WANTED MAKE MONEY AT HOME — \$15 to \$60 paid weekly for your spare time writing showcards for us. No canvassing. We instruct and supply you with work.

WANT AD ORDER FORM Do not have to come to the Guardian office with your want ad; just use this form, cut out and mail it.

Matchless Bargain Sale Continued Until the 9th ALLAN W. D. WADMAN, 173 Great George Street, The Man Who Brought Down the Price of Clothing

Central Guardian THE KILL KARE MINSTREL at the Strand Theatre, Kensington, June 10th.

JUST RECEIVED another car of those good seed oats. A. E. Nelson.

THE W. M. S. of the Clyde River Presbyterian Church will hold an ice-cream at Clyde River corner, Thursday evening June 9th.

DR. YEO'S CONDITION EASIER The condition of Dr. J. W. Yeo yesterday and last night was reported easier.

BEAN SUPPER, 5 p.m. Thursday evening in Salvation Army Hall. Twenty five cents.

A WELCOME VISITOR—Mr. James McPhee, has left for his home after spending a very pleasant vacation with friends in Ugg.

SALE OF CARS AT NOON—Immediately following the underwriters sale of burned cars today at noon at J. S. Wedlock's residence.

PERSONALS Mr. S. S. Hessian, M. L. A., Montague, is in the city.

Rev. Dr. Fulton J. Coffin of Trinidad arrived last night to spend his summer holidays on the island.

Mr. J. N. McEachern, of the Soldiers' Settlement board, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Townshead, St. John, arrived in the city last night.

Rev. F. J. Coffin returned missionary, Trinidad, is on a visit to the province. He arrived in the city last night and will visit friends at St. Peter's.

Miss Marion McDonald, teacher, Peakes station, returned home by the eastern train on Saturday evening, after visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Warwick, of New York, arrived in the city last night. Mr. Warwick is a prominent English actor and has a summer home in this province at Bay Fortune.

Messrs J. E. Dalton and J. E. Gallant of Summerside and Mr. B. R. McFadyen of Kensington were in the city yesterday attending a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association held in the rooms of the Elk Club on Richmond Street.

An English novelist took his first look at Broadway at flame with light. He read the flashing and leaping signs and said: "How much more wonderful it would be for a man who couldn't read."

Minard's Liniment for Diphtheria

Premier Meighen Warmly Greeted At Quebec

QUEBEC, June 7.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in the city at 9 o'clock last night having motored from Montreal, and was given a warm-hearted greeting by his Quebec friends who were waiting at the Chateau Frontenac to welcome him.

The Prime Minister was delighted with his trip on the Montreal-Quebec highway, thoroughly enjoying the restful run along the picturesque road as well as the receptions which were extended to him at various points along the way.

Mr. Meighen had his first interview with the Premier yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Frontenac. He was cordially greeted by the Premier and his wife, and they were cordially interviewed by several newspapermen.

The Prime Minister was the guest of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at a luncheon today and took passage for England on the Empress of Britain in the afternoon to attend the conference of British premiers.

Mr. Meighen said that he hoped to get through the work of the conference early in July and expected to cross to France to officiate at a ceremony for the Canadian dead.

MASKED MEN BOARD STEAMER OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. June 5.—A party of masked men boarded the United States Shipping Board steamer Mitchell in Hampton Roads yesterday and attacked the crew, badly injuring several.

PLANTING RHUBARB. Rhubarb starts much better in the spring. It seems then to be already to put out new rootlets, and the fact that it is a difficult matter to kill rhubarb when started in the spring.

Challenge We the St. Peter's Church baseball team of this city do hereby challenge the Printers to a game of baseball to be played at Victoria Park on Thursday evening at 6.30 p. m.

Challenge We the Y. M. C. A. basketball team do hereby challenge the Cal-athumpians to a game of basketball to be played in the near future.

Line up C. Hughes, (Capt.) R. Jenkins E. MacInnis R. Nelson C. Acorn W. Scantlebury

Be good to your pipe feed it ORINOCO Cut Coarse, for Pipe Use Cut Fine, for Cigarettes

SHEER HARD FIGHTING The glorious story of the fighting for Hessian, Kenora and Regina Trenches, Moquet Farm and Courcellette, is now being told in the annals of the Canadian Corps. It is a story of gallantry, endurance and sheer hard fighting in the face of heavy odds and under conditions

hitherto considered impossible. All four Canadian Divisions in succession fought under Byng at the Somme, although the Fourth, which had arrived in France in August, only came south to join the Corps for the first time a week before the other Divisions were withdrawn from the line.

The name of General Byng will ever be associated in Canadian history with the great battle of Vimy Ridge, when for the first time the Canadian Corps fought together as a corps, owing much of its success to his leadership. After that victory he was promoted to command of the Third Army, and was succeeded in command of the Canadian Corps by General Sir Arthur Currie, who had the satisfaction of directing the corps during its triumphal progress through the last stage of the war until on Armistice Day it found itself in historic Mons.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., was created First Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will forever link his name with that of the Canadian Corps. Born on the 11th of September, 1857, the seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford, he comes of an old English family possessed of a notable record both by sea and land. In 1902 he married Marie Evelyn, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K. C., V. O., a younger brother of the Earl of Duce. Lady Byng has written several books, and has been the recipient of many honors.

Joining the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883, his first experience of war was with the Sudan Expedition in 1884, when he was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being promoted to Major-General, and commanding the South African Light Horse in 1901. From 1904 to 1905 he had charge of the Royal School of Cavalry at Netheveron, afterwards taking command of the Second Cavalry Brigade. In 1909 he was promoted major-general and given the East Anglian Territorial Division in 1910.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, he was recalled from Egypt, where he had been G. O. C. for two years, to take command of the Third Cavalry Division. Landing in Belgium in October of 1914, he, along with the Seventh Cavalry Division under General Baulon, covered the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. During the First Battle of Ypres, Byng's Third Division was part of Allenby's Cavalry that held the right of the salient, and at the Second battle of Ypres the Cavalry Corps, now under Byng, as General Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanding the Third Army, was in close support, ready to cover a retreat on St. Omer if the line should break.

In August, 1915, he was given the 9th Corps at the Dardanelles and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in command of the Canadian Corps, which had the honor of being the first Canadian Division to take part in the battle of the Somme, which was fought in June, 1916. On the second day of that month the enemy, after a sudden and intense artillery bombardment lasting some four hours, attacked the line south of Hooge, gained a footing on Observatory Ridge and forcing Mount Sorrel and Armagh Woods, seriously threatened the hold on Ypres salient. The Germans were in no doubt as to what they might anticipate in their new positions, for an order captured at the time and in view of the enemy's characteristics, we have to expect a strong attack at any time. Early on the morning of June 13th this "strong attack" was delivered and resulted in the establishment of the Canadian positions in this vital section of the 2nd Army front.

The trying and anxious fortnight had given Byng a unique chance to take the measure of his lieutenants, and he had now gauged to a nicety the calibre of his command. The Canadian of that day was a matchless fighter, but he was not the expert and finished soldier of a year later.

The remainder of the summer of 1916 was uneventful, but in August the 1st Canadian Division moved south, to be followed shortly by the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, and early in September the Canadian Corps was committed to the battle of the Somme, which had now been in progress with varying intensity for two months. For the next six weeks the Corps formed part of Gough's Reserve Army, later known as the Fifth Army, attacking northwards from Postesles, and in the first week of August inter to the north of the Albert-Bapaume road.

Lord Byng's Career HIS MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS ARE A PART OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

Without entering into detailed accounts of the actual battle, it may be said that between the 9th of April and the 3rd of May, the Canadian Corps, attacking on a front of 8,000 yards, penetrated to a depth of six miles, capturing 7,000 prisoners and 67 guns and with them the strongest position on the British front.

Vimy, or the Battle of Arras, as it is officially termed, marks an epoch in the history of modern warfare. It proved that a fortified position, no matter how strong its defences was still capable of being pierced, provided that every atom of the service was given a fitting role and that every ounce of energy was skilfully directed in carrying it out.

After the line had again become stable in June, 1917, Byng was given the Third Army. His successor in the Canadian Corps was Sir Arthur Currie, who had commanded the 1st Canadian Division since September, 1915. As an army commander, Byng's exploits were closely followed by his old corps, but none of the Canadian Divisions ever again fought a major action under him, although they held part of the line on the Third Army front in the summer of 1918 and for one day only in October, 1917, the corps was under orders to join him southwest of Cambrai, where he staged, on the 20th of November, the most ambitious and spectacular attack of his career.

TOOK OVER CANADIANS. In August, 1915, he was given the 9th Corps at the Dardanelles and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in command of the Canadian Corps, which had the honor of being the first Canadian Division to take part in the battle of the Somme, which was fought in June, 1916.

General Byng lost no time in entering upon the duties of his important charge. Possessed of all the qualities which go to form a great military character, he quickly found out the weaknesses of his command, and he was at once contriving, as well as persevering in preparing and dexterity in executing the most brilliant enterprises—he could not have had a more favorable medium for the display of his military talents.

The Canadian Corps took part under his guidance was fought in June, 1916. On the second day of that month the enemy, after a sudden and intense artillery bombardment lasting some four hours, attacked the line south of Hooge, gained a footing on Observatory Ridge and forcing Mount Sorrel and Armagh Woods, seriously threatened the hold on Ypres salient. The Germans were in no doubt as to what they might anticipate in their new positions, for an order captured at the time and in view of the enemy's characteristics, we have to expect a strong attack at any time. Early on the morning of June 13th this "strong attack" was delivered and resulted in the establishment of the Canadian positions in this vital section of the 2nd Army front.

The trying and anxious fortnight had given Byng a unique chance to take the measure of his lieutenants, and he had now gauged to a nicety the calibre of his command. The Canadian of that day was a matchless fighter, but he was not the expert and finished soldier of a year later.

The remainder of the summer of 1916 was uneventful, but in August the 1st Canadian Division moved south, to be followed shortly by the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, and early in September the Canadian Corps was committed to the battle of the Somme, which had now been in progress with varying intensity for two months. For the next six weeks the Corps formed part of Gough's Reserve Army, later known as the Fifth Army, attacking northwards from Postesles, and in the first week of August inter to the north of the Albert-Bapaume road.

Such an elaborate pre-arranged attack and its success depended on perfect co-ordination of action on the part of every branch of the service and of every man in the corps. In the arduous work of preparation and rehearsal none was more active than the precise and energetic Corps Commander, who supervised with watchful care the infantry practices, over taped trenches, the concentration of the artillery and the results of their fire and the gradual collection of the great quantity of military supplies requisite for the undertaking.

In working out his plan, Byng could draw upon the wide and varied experience of fighting and his Staff College training enabled him to use every means to the utmost advantage in the attainment of his object. Hitherto, rehearsals of an attack had been executed by brigades and divisions; the rolling field artillery barrage had first been used at the Somme, but the idea of four divisions attacking abreast to a depth of 3,000 yards screened all the way by a curtain of bursting shrapnel, would have been scouted six months before. Tanks had been used in the Somme Battle, but these were few in number and had no very definite part in the general scheme, and whereas in the policy of following up the infantry attack by pushing forwards machine guns and artillery to cover the consolidation of the objective in a trench to trench attack had been generally recognized as sound, it yet had to be proved in practice.

But Byng's greatest asset lay in the men he led. Here were 100,000 of Canada's best, volunteers to a man, each of them ready to put forth every effort for the cause. Thoroughly appreciating this, the Corps Commander adopted an entirely new method of handling his troops prior to the attack. He took the man in the ranks into his confidence, and instructions were issued to all units that by means of lectures, demonstrations, examination of photographs, and most important of all, discussions over large scale maps, each man should thoroughly understand his part in the attack and how best to carry it out. The extent of this policy may better be realized from the fact that over 40,000 specially-drawn large scale maps were issued to units of the Canadian Corps. When zero hour at last came, it is no exaggeration to say that every N. C. O. taking part in the attack had a general idea of the Corps scheme, and could, with aid of his map, give a clear and detailed explanation of how his battalion intended to reach and retain its objective.

Now for the first time the work of the Intelligence Branch bore rich fruit. Every move on the part of the enemy was noted, and by sifting the mass of information obtained from various sources, detailed maps were prepared showing clearly the dispositions of his infantry and artillery, his defences, routes of approach, communications and supply dumps. To these maps were largely due the completeness and efficiency of the artillery programme, for when on the early morning of April 9th the assault was finally delivered, the thoroughness of the destruction and the mental attitude of the demoralized defenders left little to be desired.

Without entering into detailed accounts of the actual battle, it may be said that between the 9th of April and the 3rd of May, the Canadian Corps, attacking on a front of 8,000 yards, penetrated to a depth of six miles, capturing 7,000 prisoners and 67 guns and with them the strongest position on the British front.

Vimy, or the Battle of Arras, as it is officially termed, marks an epoch in the history of modern warfare. It proved that a fortified position, no matter how strong its defences was still capable of being pierced, provided that every atom of the service was given a fitting role and that every ounce of energy was skilfully directed in carrying it out.

After the line had again become stable in June, 1917, Byng was given the Third Army. His successor in the Canadian Corps was Sir Arthur Currie, who had commanded the 1st Canadian Division since September, 1915. As an army commander, Byng's exploits were closely followed by his old corps, but none of the Canadian Divisions ever again fought a major action under him, although they held part of the line on the Third Army front in the summer of 1918 and for one day only in October, 1917, the corps was under orders to join him southwest of Cambrai, where he staged, on the 20th of November, the most ambitious and spectacular attack of his career.

WIRELESS WINS NEXT WAR LONDON, June 7.—The country with the most efficient directional wireless is bound to win the next war. The rapidity with which experiments are succeeding in America and England in this phase of wireless control will surely result in a revolution in modern ideas of naval warfare.

"I have in mind a gigantic clash between two monster manless navies in mid-ocean, directed by unseen hands on the land or in the air.

"The most efficiently directed navy is bound to drive the weaker navy from the seas and then the seaboard and naval bases of the latter will be entirely at the mercy of the strongest."

"This Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who has just returned from a two months' cruise in the Mediterranean on his yacht "Electra," summed up the possibilities of this newest arm of the marvelous wireless achievements.

England Experimenting. "The possibilities along this line are still so great that even I am afraid to say too much. No one knows their limits. Already scientists stand aghast at what the future may bring. Experiments in England in directional wireless are already successful in the embryonic stages and are being so improved and becoming so much more efficient that daily there are new surprises.

"I understand that America is so impressed that the greater part of the navy's summer maneuvers will be devoted to furthering its knowledge by using obsolete dreadnoughts directed by wireless as targets for attacks from the air. "It can readily be seen that if one ship can be controlled in this manner, the future manless navies are simply a matter of time and development.

Challenge

We the St. Peter's Church baseball team of this city do hereby challenge the Printers to a game of baseball to be played at Victoria Park on Thursday evening at 6.30 p. m.

Challenge We the Y. M. C. A. basketball team do hereby challenge the Cal-athumpians to a game of basketball to be played in the near future.

Line up C. Hughes, (Capt.) R. Jenkins E. MacInnis R. Nelson C. Acorn W. Scantlebury

Be good to your pipe feed it ORINOCO Cut Coarse, for Pipe Use Cut Fine, for Cigarettes

SHEER HARD FIGHTING The glorious story of the fighting for Hessian, Kenora and Regina Trenches, Moquet Farm and Courcellette, is now being told in the annals of the Canadian Corps. It is a story of gallantry, endurance and sheer hard fighting in the face of heavy odds and under conditions

hitherto considered impossible. All four Canadian Divisions in succession fought under Byng at the Somme, although the Fourth, which had arrived in France in August, only came south to join the Corps for the first time a week before the other Divisions were withdrawn from the line.

The name of General Byng will ever be associated in Canadian history with the great battle of Vimy Ridge, when for the first time the Canadian Corps fought together as a corps, owing much of its success to his leadership. After that victory he was promoted to command of the Third Army, and was succeeded in command of the Canadian Corps by General Sir Arthur Currie, who had the satisfaction of directing the corps during its triumphal progress through the last stage of the war until on Armistice Day it found itself in historic Mons.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., was created First Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will forever link his name with that of the Canadian Corps. Born on the 11th of September, 1857, the seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford, he comes of an old English family possessed of a notable record both by sea and land. In 1902 he married Marie Evelyn, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K. C., V. O., a younger brother of the Earl of Duce. Lady Byng has written several books, and has been the recipient of many honors.

Joining the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883, his first experience of war was with the Sudan Expedition in 1884, when he was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being promoted to Major-General, and commanding the South African Light Horse in 1901. From 1904 to 1905 he had charge of the Royal School of Cavalry at Netheveron, afterwards taking command of the Second Cavalry Brigade. In 1909 he was promoted major-general and given the East Anglian Territorial Division in 1910.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, he was recalled from Egypt, where he had been G. O. C. for two years, to take command of the Third Cavalry Division. Landing in Belgium in October of 1914, he, along with the Seventh Cavalry Division under General Baulon, covered the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. During the First Battle of Ypres, Byng's Third Division was part of Allenby's Cavalry that held the right of the salient, and at the Second battle of Ypres the Cavalry Corps, now under Byng, as General Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanding the Third Army, was in close support, ready to cover a retreat on St. Omer if the line should break.

In August, 1915, he was given the 9th Corps at the Dardanelles and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in command of the Canadian Corps, which had the honor of being the first Canadian Division to take part in the battle of the Somme, which was fought in June, 1916. On the second day of that month the enemy, after a sudden and intense artillery bombardment lasting some four hours, attacked the line south of Hooge, gained a footing on Observatory Ridge and forcing Mount Sorrel and Armagh Woods, seriously threatened the hold on Ypres salient. The Germans were in no doubt as to what they might anticipate in their new positions, for an order captured at the time and in view of the enemy's characteristics, we have to expect a strong attack at any time. Early on the morning of June 13th this "strong attack" was delivered and resulted in the establishment of the Canadian positions in this vital section of the 2nd Army front.

The trying and anxious fortnight had given Byng a unique chance to take the measure of his lieutenants, and he had now gauged to a nicety the calibre of his command. The Canadian of that day was a matchless fighter, but he was not the expert and finished soldier of a year later.

The remainder of the summer of 1916 was uneventful, but in August the 1st Canadian Division moved south, to be followed shortly by the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, and early in September the Canadian Corps was committed to the battle of the Somme, which had now been in progress with varying intensity for two months. For the next six weeks the Corps formed part of Gough's Reserve Army, later known as the Fifth Army, attacking northwards from Postesles, and in the first week of August inter to the north of the Albert-Bapaume road.

Such an elaborate pre-arranged attack and its success depended on perfect co-ordination of action on the part of every branch of the service and of every man in the corps. In the arduous work of preparation and rehearsal none was more active than the precise and energetic Corps Commander, who supervised with watchful care the infantry practices, over taped trenches, the concentration of the artillery and the results of their fire and the gradual collection of the great quantity of military supplies requisite for the undertaking.

In working out his plan, Byng could draw upon the wide and varied experience of fighting and his Staff College training enabled him to use every means to the utmost advantage in the attainment of his object. Hitherto, rehearsals of an attack had been executed by brigades and divisions; the rolling field artillery barrage had first been used at the Somme, but the idea of four divisions attacking abreast to a depth of 3,000 yards screened all the way by a curtain of bursting shrapnel, would have been scouted six months before. Tanks had been used in the Somme Battle, but these were few in number and had no very definite part in the general scheme, and whereas in the policy of following up the infantry attack by pushing forwards machine guns and artillery to cover the consolidation of the objective in a trench to trench attack had been generally recognized as sound, it yet had to be proved in practice.

But Byng's greatest asset lay in the men he led. Here were 100,000 of Canada's best, volunteers to a man, each of them ready to put forth every effort for the cause. Thoroughly appreciating this, the Corps Commander adopted an entirely new method of handling his troops prior to the attack. He took the man in the ranks into his confidence, and instructions were issued to all units that by means of lectures, demonstrations, examination of photographs, and most important of all, discussions over large scale maps, each man should thoroughly understand his part in the attack and how best to carry it out. The extent of this policy may better be realized from the fact that over 40,000 specially-drawn large scale maps were issued to units of the Canadian Corps. When zero hour at last came, it is no exaggeration to say that every N. C. O. taking part in the attack had a general idea of the Corps scheme, and could, with aid of his map, give a clear and detailed explanation of how his battalion intended to reach and retain its objective.

Now for the first time the work of the Intelligence Branch bore rich fruit. Every move on the part of the enemy was noted, and by sifting the mass of information obtained from various sources, detailed maps were prepared showing clearly the dispositions of his infantry and artillery, his defences, routes of approach, communications and supply dumps. To these maps were largely due the completeness and efficiency of the artillery programme, for when on the early morning of April 9th the assault was finally delivered, the thoroughness of the destruction and the mental attitude of the demoralized defenders left little to be desired.

Without entering into detailed accounts of the actual battle, it may be said that between the 9th of April and the 3rd of May, the Canadian Corps, attacking on a front of 8,000 yards, penetrated to a depth of six miles, capturing 7,000 prisoners and 67 guns and with them the strongest position on the British front.

Vimy, or the Battle of Arras, as it is officially termed, marks an epoch in the history of modern warfare. It proved that a fortified position, no matter how strong its defences was still capable of being pierced, provided that every atom of the service was given a fitting role and that every ounce of energy was skilfully directed in carrying it out.

After the line had again become stable in June, 1917, Byng was given the Third Army. His successor in the Canadian Corps was Sir Arthur Currie, who had commanded the 1st Canadian Division since September, 1915. As an army commander, Byng's exploits were closely followed by his old corps, but none of the Canadian Divisions ever again fought a major action under him, although they held part of the line on the Third Army front in the summer of 1918 and for one day only in October, 1917, the corps was under orders to join him southwest of Cambrai, where he staged, on the 20th of November, the most ambitious and spectacular attack of his career.

WIRELESS WINS NEXT WAR LONDON, June 7.—The country with the most efficient directional wireless is bound to win the next war. The rapidity with which experiments are succeeding in America and England in this phase of wireless control will surely result in a revolution in modern ideas of naval warfare.

"I have in mind a gigantic clash between two monster manless navies in mid-ocean, directed by unseen hands on the land or in the air.

"The most efficiently directed navy is bound to drive the weaker navy from the seas and then the seaboard and naval bases of the latter will be entirely at the mercy of the strongest."

"This Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who has just returned from a two months' cruise in the Mediterranean on his yacht "Electra," summed up the possibilities of this newest arm of the marvelous wireless achievements.

Challenge

We the St. Peter's Church baseball team of this city do hereby challenge the Printers to a game of baseball to be played at Victoria Park on Thursday evening at 6.30 p. m.

Challenge We the Y. M. C. A. basketball team do hereby challenge the Cal-athumpians to a game of basketball to be played in the near future.

Line up C. Hughes, (Capt.) R. Jenkins E. MacInnis R. Nelson C. Acorn W. Scantlebury

Be good to your pipe feed it ORINOCO Cut Coarse, for Pipe Use Cut Fine, for Cigarettes

SHEER HARD FIGHTING The glorious story of the fighting for Hessian, Kenora and Regina Trenches, Moquet Farm and Courcellette, is now being told in the annals of the Canadian Corps. It is a story of gallantry, endurance and sheer hard fighting in the face of heavy odds and under conditions

hitherto considered impossible. All four Canadian Divisions in succession fought under Byng at the Somme, although the Fourth, which had arrived in France in August, only came south to join the Corps for the first time a week before the other Divisions were withdrawn from the line.

The name of General Byng will ever be associated in Canadian history with the great battle of Vimy Ridge, when for the first time the Canadian Corps fought together as a corps, owing much of its success to his leadership. After that victory he was promoted to command of the Third Army, and was succeeded in command of the Canadian Corps by General Sir Arthur Currie, who had the satisfaction of directing the corps during its triumphal progress through the last stage of the war until on Armistice Day it found itself in historic Mons.

General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., was created First Baron of Vimy in 1919, and his title will forever link his name with that of the Canadian Corps. Born on the 11th of September, 1857, the seventh son of the second Earl of Strathford, he comes of an old English family possessed of a notable record both by sea and land. In 1902 he married Marie Evelyn, daughter of the Hon. Sir Richard Moreton, K. C., V. O., a younger brother of the Earl of Duce. Lady Byng has written several books, and has been the recipient of many honors.

Joining the 10th Royal Hussars in 1883, his first experience of war was with the Sudan Expedition in 1884, when he was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai. He served in the South African War, 1899-1902, being promoted to Major-General, and commanding the South African Light Horse in 1901. From 1904 to 1905 he had charge of the Royal School of Cavalry at Netheveron, afterwards taking command of the Second Cavalry Brigade. In 1909 he was promoted major-general and given the East Anglian Territorial Division in 1910.

On the outbreak of war in 1914, he was recalled from Egypt, where he had been G. O. C. for two years, to take command of the Third Cavalry Division. Landing in Belgium in October of 1914, he, along with the Seventh Cavalry Division under General Baulon, covered the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. During the First Battle of Ypres, Byng's Third Division was part of Allenby's Cavalry that held the right of the salient, and at the Second battle of Ypres the Cavalry Corps, now under Byng, as General Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanding the Third Army, was in close support, ready to cover a retreat on St. Omer if the line should break.

In August, 1915, he was given the 9th Corps at the Dardanelles and remained at Suvla Bay until the expedition was withdrawn four months later. Returning to France in February, 1916, he succeeded General Alderson in May in command of the Canadian Corps, which had the honor of being the first Canadian Division to take part in the battle of the Somme, which was fought in June, 1916. On the second day of that month the enemy, after a sudden and intense artillery bombardment lasting some four hours, attacked the line south of Hooge, gained a footing on Observatory Ridge and forcing Mount Sorrel and Armagh Woods, seriously threatened the hold on Ypres salient. The Germans were in no doubt as to what they might anticipate in their new positions, for an order captured at the time and in view of the enemy's characteristics, we have to expect a strong attack at any time. Early on the morning of June 13th this "strong attack" was delivered and resulted in the establishment of the Canadian positions in this vital section of the 2nd Army front.

The trying and anxious fortnight had given Byng a unique chance to take the measure of his lieutenants, and he had now gauged to a nicety the calibre of his command. The Canadian of that day was a matchless fighter, but he was not the expert and finished soldier of a year later.

The remainder of the summer of 1916 was uneventful, but in August the 1st Canadian Division moved south, to be followed shortly by the 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, and early in September the Canadian Corps was committed to the battle of the Somme, which had now been in progress with varying intensity for two months. For the next six weeks the Corps formed part of Gough's Reserve Army, later known as the Fifth Army, attacking northwards from Postesles, and in the first week of August inter to the north of the Albert-Bapaume road.

Such an elaborate pre-arranged attack and its success depended on perfect co-ordination of action on the part of every branch of the service and of every man in the corps. In the arduous work of preparation and rehearsal none was more active than the precise and energetic Corps Commander, who supervised with watchful care the infantry practices, over taped trenches, the concentration of the artillery and the results of their fire and the gradual collection of the great quantity of military supplies requisite for the undertaking.

In working out his plan, Byng could draw upon the wide and varied experience of fighting and his Staff College training enabled him to use every means to the utmost advantage in the attainment of his object. Hitherto, rehearsals of an attack had been executed by brigades and divisions; the rolling field artillery barrage had first been used at the Somme, but the idea of four divisions attacking abreast to a depth of 3,000 yards screened all the way by a curtain of bursting shrapnel, would have been scouted six months before. Tanks had been used in the Somme Battle, but these were few in number and had no very definite part in the general scheme, and whereas in the policy of following up the infantry attack by pushing forwards machine guns and artillery to cover the consolidation of the objective in a trench to trench attack had been generally recognized as sound, it yet had to be proved in practice.

But Byng's greatest asset lay in the men he led. Here were 100,000 of Canada's best, volunteers to a man, each of them ready to put forth every effort for the cause. Thoroughly appreciating this, the Corps Commander adopted an entirely new method of handling his troops prior to the attack. He took the man in the ranks into his confidence, and instructions were issued to all units that by means of lectures, demonstrations, examination of photographs, and most important of all, discussions over large scale maps, each man should thoroughly understand his part in the attack and how best to carry it out. The extent of this policy may better be realized from the fact that over 40,000 specially-drawn large scale maps were issued to units of the Canadian Corps. When zero hour at last came, it is no exaggeration to say that every N. C. O. taking part in the attack had a general idea of the Corps scheme, and could, with aid of his map, give a clear and detailed explanation of how his battalion intended to reach and retain its objective.

Now for the first time the work of the Intelligence Branch bore rich fruit. Every move on the part of the enemy was noted, and by sifting the mass of information obtained from various sources, detailed maps were prepared showing clearly the dispositions of his infantry and