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Closing Exercises in the Vocational School

The closing exercises of the Manual Training and Household Science departments was held in the Vocational School on Friday evening June 21, from 8 to 10.

The Boy Scouts were in attendance. The display of Woodwork and sewing was very fine. The prizes were as follows:

GRADE 8—Highest average, prize \$1.50 donated by Mrs. F. H. J. Dibblee, book, donated by Miss Vinee, won by Edward Clark, average 85.

GRADE 10—Best piece of finished work, davenport, prize \$3.00 donated by Mrs. J. S. Merrithew, McKenzie Corner, won by Geoffrey Allen.

Among the furniture made by the boys in Grades 9 and 10 were: davenport, Geoffrey Allen; davenport, Ray Smith; davenport, R. K. Jones; shirt waist box, Creighton Balmain; library table, Drummond McCunn; library table, Gordon McKinley; piano bench, Ray Smith; Morris chair, Geoffrey Allen; combination music stand and desk, Connell Smith; plant stand, Creighton Balmain. Mr. G. N. A. Burnham, of Upper Woodstock judged the exhibits.

In the household science department the prizes were as follows:—

GRADE 5—Best stitches, Brownie Camera, loaded, given by Mrs. F. H. J. Dibblee, won by Winnifred Connell, Mary Thorne and Margaret Eloppe also did beautiful work and came very close to the winner.

GRADE 8—Best pair of Red Cross pyjamas, bed socks, knitted socks, \$2.00, given by Mrs. J. C. Hartley, won by Louise Manzer.

During the term the girls have made 12 pairs pyjamas, 60 pairs bed socks and 68 pairs knitted socks for the red cross beside a great deal of work for the soldiers comforts.

Crown Prince Calls For Helps

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22.—Frederick Wilhelm, the German Imperial Crown Prince, has been obliged to call for help from his cousin, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. German divisions from the army in the north have been hurried down to protect the western flank of the defeated army, which has been driven back over the Marne and ejected from Chateau Thierry by Franco-American troops.

London, July 22.—American troops yesterday crossed the River Marne between Charleville and Glanville, east of Chateau Thierry,

and captured the wood of Barbillon, according to authoritative announcement made here to-day.

London, July 22.—(British Wireless Service).—Very serious revolts and mutinies have occurred in Bohemia and Hungary. A Manarov jet, 150 officers and five hundred Czech-Slovaks, who mutinied, were shot and a further 3,000 arrested.

From a reliable source news has come to hand that serious mutinies have taken place in Dalmatia and Bohemia. Jugo-Slav soldiers have deserted by the wholesale and escaped to the mountains after killing their officers and officials. Armed bands, completely organized, are said to be operating in some districts.

London, July 22 (via Reuters Agency).—The newspaper expose the absurdity of the German apology for recrossing the Marne, and remark that the hurried and foolish attempts to disguise disaster are the most significant and most welcome signals that can be made from Berlin at this particular moment, for grave defeat has been imposed upon the enemy, who cannot, for both political and military reasons, contemplate failure.

The Crown Prince is fighting furiously on the Marne and Rheims and is ruthlessly sacrificing his rear guards to prevent a rout.

It is suggested that General Ludendorff's arrogant undervaluation of the Allied offensive powers is due to his belief in the nonsense recently published in Germany about General Foch and his reserves.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE MARNE FRONT, Sunday, July 21 [by the Associated Press, night].—South of Soissons American troops to-day advanced two kilometres (about 1 1/4 miles).

The Allied artillery has found the range of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railroad, while American troops are astride the Soissons-Villers Cotterets railway. As a result there is only one railroad line in the hands of the German south of a line drawn from Soissons to Rheims.

Northeast of Belleau, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the Americans early Sunday had made an advance of five kilometres. Some of the most terrific fighting since the offensive began occurred between Givry and Vaux, the Germans using artillery and machine guns.

The Allied troops occupied Rilly 204, commanding Chateau Thierry at daylight Sunday and shortly afterwards were pressing their way through the city itself. Progress east and north by the French and Americans continued throughout Sunday.

The Germans north of the Marne were subjected to a terrible pounding from the Allied artillery to-day. They responded heartily although unsuccessfully. The Allied artillerymen were feeling out the German lines with telling effect, making the enemy's rear guard action costly.

Prisoners captured near Chateau Thierry confirmed the soundness of General Foch's plan when they declared German retreat became imperative on account of decreased supplies. Stores of both ammunition and food-stuffs were becoming low, they said, and the officers had reported that it was practically impossible to resist.

Orders had been issued, the prisoners added, to retreat to a point ten miles north, but the indications to-night were that the Germans would not for long be permitted to remain that close to the Marne, for the Allied flanking movement is progressing steadily. Both the railroads and the wagon stores for the German forces must now be so menaced as to make them unusable.

S reams of prisoners were being taken to the rear all day Sunday. Since Thursday the Americans have captured German soldiers representing ten different divisions.

British Repulse Enemy Raids

London, July 19.—German raid last night in the Villers-Bretonneux and Morlencourt sectors, on either side of the Somme, were driven off by the British, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig to-day. The British captured a few prisoners in successful raids in the region of Bagny, Willerval and Loree.

The text of the statement follows: "Hostile raids were driven off during the night in the Villers-Bretonneux and Morlencourt sectors. We carried out successful raids in the neighborhood of Bagny, Willerval and Loree, and captured a few prisoners."

Paris, July 19.—The liveliest admiration is expressed in competent circles over Thursday's feat of arms and every credit is given the officers who carried out the attack. Military critics are deeply impressed by the semblance of being further and finer proof of Gen. Foch's marvelous handling of his troops throughout the year's campaign. He has so husbanded his troops that while continuously fighting defensive battles he has always found men with which to deal a counter stroke at the right place and at the right moment. Usually, it is declared, the generalissimo has surprised the Germans who had underestimated the French reserves.

Paris, July 19.—(Havas Agency) The newspapers intentionally give little information in regard to the battle going on and the results obtained. They hold themselves generally to the official statement. All the critics are enthusiastic over the successes obtained yesterday. By taking the initiative, it is held, Gen. Foch has compelled the Germans, at the moment of boasting that they were delivering a surprise peace assault, to use their reserves at the point and time selected by the generalissimo.

The Echo de Paris expresses the conviction that the Franco-American success will be confirmed fully to-day. It says the German general staff will do its utmost to straighten out its affairs, but the Allies have the upper hand. The question for Gen. Ludendorff is not whether to enter Eperrey, declare the Marne, but to consider means for the salvation of the divisions he has thrown across the Marne.

The Hague, July 19.—In outspoken comment on the growth of American strength in France, the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, says there is no doubt that more than a million American troops already have arrived in

Europe. It declares that this is a feat of organization so amazing as to be the creation of the British army.

Germans Learn What Bombing of Cities Means

British Bombers Invade Germany

London, July 20.—British bombing squadrons again have invaded Germany and have gone beyond the Rhine. An announcement from the air ministry says that bombs were dropped on the Benz works at Mannheim, on the railway station at Heidelberg, on blast furnaces in the Saar district and on a powder factory at Oberndorf, the latter having been bombed yesterday. A fire resulted at the Benz works. Railway trains also were attacked.

On July 19 the powder factory at Oberndorf (in the Neckar, southwest of Stuttgart) was attacked. Bombs were observed on the buildings in the factory. All our machines returned safely."

London, July 20.—(British Wireless Service).—Striking evidence of the damage caused by the raids of British bombing squadrons upon the German railway system at Metz-Schlions is afforded by an official British photograph published to-day.

This photograph, taken shortly after the double raid on July 6 and the night of July 6-7, from a height of over ten thousand feet, shows in minute detail the whole of the important railroad junction

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at Metz, including the famous "railway triangle" at Metz-Schlions, where an immense number of locomotives from the Metz central station and the south towards the western front.

The effects of some exceptionally destructive bursts were visible in the photograph among the engine shed and workshops in the centre of the triangle, and the remains of two trains, completely burnt out, can be clearly seen. There also is evidence of great damage to the work of railway lines in the southern arm of the triangle.

Since the beginning of June at least twenty-one raids have been made upon Metz-Schlions.

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ANNUAL PICNIC
WOODSTOCK
TUESDAY, AUGUST 6

The congregation of ST. GERTRUDE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH will hold the annual picnic on the above date. Fuller particulars next week.

Foch's Success Hourly Grows

London, July 3.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail, with the French army, says there is reason to believe that General Foch's success is going to prove more damaging to the enemy than hitherto had been assumed and that the number of prisoners and guns captured largely exceeds the present estimates. The correspondent cites that one army corps returned their captured guns as thirty, whereas they actually numbered eighty, and asserts that there also is a great disparity in the casualties of the enemy and of the Allies.

He says the German killed or wounded are extremely numerous and that in one case virtually the whole of one battalion was found dead on the ground in a wood in which they were taking shelter. On the other hand, he declares, the French and American casualties during an attack were less than half the number of prisoners taken.

Paris, July 23.—(Havas Agency)—French progress in the region of Ouchy de Chateau, says the Echo de Paris, will soon render the German positions in the sector untenable. New forces of General de Mitry's have crossed the Marne between Passy and Dormans, says the Petit Journal, which concludes that the northern bank of the Marne in this sector will be cleared of the enemy.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 22.—(Monday, By the Associated Press). The fiercest fighting continued throughout the day on both wings of the German salient between the Aisne and the Marne. The efforts of the enemy were concentrated in an attempt to prevent the Allied troops from cutting through on either side and thus imperilling the great masses of German troops still within the semicircle.

Despite the German determination, French, British and American troops all made progress.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 22.—(By the Associated Press)—Probably the heaviest fighting to-day occurred on the eastern wing of the salient, where British troops took part. The Britishers, who had arrived on the scene only recently, engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict in the extremely wooded region, southwest of Rheims. Four French divisions faced them. One German division, which had held the line against the Italians had been annihilated, only a few hundred remaining. The Germans had a large number of machine guns in this vicinity, but the British captured forty of them in the course of a strong attack, in which they made progress and took more than two hundred prisoners.

Altogether the day was very satisfactory for the Allies, who are threatening the German communications everywhere. There is every reason to believe that the Germans are hurrying forward more divisions to aid the sixty they already have thrown into the battle.

Paris, July 23.—L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, in a review of the military situation, says that the German losses since March 21, are approximately one million men.