

HUGHES LEADS FIELD ON FIRST DAY'S BALLOTING

Supporters Confident Another Ballot will Give Him Majority—Roosevelt Gains in Strength — Demonstration when Nominated Lasts 41 Minutes—Progressive Ticket a Possibility with Teddy for President.

Chicago, June 9.—On the two only ballots taken today in the Republican national convention Justice Hughes leads the field and gained strength. His supporters, confident that another ballot would give him a majority, resisted adjournment, but the convention, tired and worn with a continuous ten hour session was determined to rest, and adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. It was the first time since 1888 that a Republican convention has taken more than one ballot to choose a presidential nominee.

On the first ballot Justice Hughes polled 253 1/2 votes. He got 42 from his own state, and aside from Oregon and Florida, the remainder were largely scattered. On the second ballot he increased to 328 1/2 votes. He required 494 votes to nominate.

Col. Roosevelt's topmost strength in the first day's balloting was 81 votes on the second ballot. Reside for Hughes, the colonel and Charles W. Fairbanks, of all the 18 men who had votes on the first ballot, alone made an increase on the second.

Cheer 41 Minutes for Roosevelt.
The expected demonstration for Col. Roosevelt when he was nominated by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, lasted 41 minutes and broke the record for this convention. All observers agreed that it was largely a gallery demonstration, and that the participation and scattering in the delegate section. The Fairbanks demonstration ran next with 25 minutes; the Burton demonstration lasted 31 minutes, and the Hughes demonstration lasted 20 minutes.

On the first ballot the delegates followed their instructions, voting for favorite sons and primary choices. Senator Weeks got 105; Elihu Root, 103; Cummins, 85; Fairbanks, 74; Sherman, 66; Roosevelt, 65; and Knox, 58.

Henry Ford got Michigan's 32 votes by instructions. Former President Taft got 14 from Texas and the scattering includes complimentary votes for Borah, Willis and McCall and the instructed for other candidates.

On the second ballot Michigan turned 20 over to Hughes, and gave Col. Roosevelt 2; McCall of Massachusetts turned 10 over to the Justice amid great applause; Senator Lodge, who had nominated Senator Weeks, turned his vote to Col. Roosevelt; W. Murray Crane announced his vote for Missouri, gave the Justice 32 of his 36; New Jersey gave him 16; the New York delegation vote of the second ballot stood Hughes 43; Root 42 and Roosevelt 2; Pennsylvania's second ballot was Knox 36; Roosevelt 2; John Wanamaker 5; Hughes 8; Dupont 2; Root 1, and one not voting.

Before the second ballot was taken one of the favorite sons—Gov. Brumbaugh—withdraw and proposed the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. The other favorite sons remained through the balloting. On the second ballot one vote was cast for Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and one for Chairman Harding.

Tomorrow the Hughes supporters predict, they will continue to draw strength and nominate their candidate.

"We quit while we were growing," declared the Hughes people.

In ten continuous hours the delegates today sat through eleven nomination speeches, which presented Justice Hughes, Elihu Root, former Senator Burton, Senator Weeks, T. Coleman Dupont, Senator Sherman, former Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Cummins, Col. Roosevelt, Senator La Follette and Gov. Brumbaugh. There were a variety number of second speeches.

Ten had been planned for Col. Roosevelt, and although Chairman Harding agreed to recognize them all, they did not all appear. The demonstrations as candidates were nominated were the usual cheering, roasting, marching affairs.

During the uproar that greeted the nomination of Col. Roosevelt the police had to be sent to the galleries to stop women tearing hunting from the ceilings. Otherwise the demonstrations, although noisy and prolonged, were good natured and orderly.

Tomorrow the convention leaders expect to dispose of both presidential and vice-presidential nominations. When the delegates take their seats at 11 o'clock for the third ballot, it will be Hughes against the field.

The total vote of the convention fixed by the credentials committee at 289 was reduced to 987 because of the two Porto Rican delegates falling to qualify. This reduced the number necessary for a nomination to 494, instead of 455 as previously had been announced.

VIVID PICTURE OF A GREAT BATTLE

The first instalment of an official history of the part played by the British in the great offensive launched by the Allies on September 25, 1915, which resulted in the capture by the British of Loos and other German positions on a considerable front, and in a still larger success by the French in Champagne, has been issued.

Much new light is thrown on the terrific fighting in which the two army corps under Lieut. Generals Gough and Sir Henry Rawlinson, which led the British attack, were involved, while many dramatic incidents are recorded, although the main outlines of the story as it is now told in detail have already been published.

For three months, during which trench-warfare, often severe in character, had been in progress, a vast accumulation of men and ammunition had taken place. "A diversion was made to help the hard pressed Russians. Just as in the early stages of the war the Russians had advanced into East Prussia with the object of relieving the tension in the west, so now it was the turn of the French and British armies to draw off the German pressure from the east."

The plan of the offensive was that the French should make the main attack in Champagne; at the same time their northern armies should take the offensive in Artois, while the British should make a general advance along the stretch of country between Loos and the La Bassée Canal.

September 25 was fixed for the date of the attack, the British advance to begin at 6.30 a. m. and the French at 12.25 p. m. The discrepancy in the times was due to the fact that the British had decided to use smoke and gas, and at the time fixed the meteorological conditions would be favorable, while the French, who were not using gas, desired to carry out the final stages of the bombardment at a time when the wind would be particularly favorable for observation.

The German positions which were to be assaulted by the British troops included the formidable Hohenzollern Redoubt, the trenches known to our troops as the "Widley" position, the trenches and the trenches and fortifications around Loos. Among the main features of the story told are the following:

Shipped 2 Million Rounds of Condemned Cartridges to London
Quebec, June 9.—At this afternoon's session of the Davidson Munition Commission, held at the Quebec Court House, the only witness examined was Colonel J. A. Morin, senior ordnance officer of No. 5 the local military district.

He testified that on November 26, 1915, he shipped to the Vickers Works, London, for the Admiralty, two million 1906-07 rounds of manufactured cartridges, all of which had been condemned.

Examined as to the shipment of cartridges amounting to one million rounds in September and October of 1915, he replied that he knew nothing about it. He said they might have been shipped from some other point.

Questioned by Mr. S. W. Jacob, counsel for the Liberal party, as to what munition had been used for the local troops during the past few years, Col. Morin replied that the 1906-07 and ammunition previous to that date had been used. There had not been any condemned. None of the condemned ammunition had been distributed here.

Asked by Mr. Jacob whether he considered that the ammunition was useful or not, he replied that he would not mind using it. There had not been any accident with it in this district, he continued. He did not think that Col. Harston, dominion inspector of ammunition, inspected all the ammunition handed out to the units in his district, but the ammunition could have been condemned on inspection elsewhere.

Dr. White Home from Ottawa.
Dr. W. W. White returned from Ottawa yesterday where he had been attending the meeting of the Medical Council of Canada. Matters of interest to the medical profession were dealt with and the leading physicians in the Dominion were present. Dr. White had the great honor conferred on him of being elected president of the council, the highest gift which the medical fraternity of Canada can bestow.

MARRIED.
BRENNAN-MURDOCH.—At St. Andrew's church, June 6th, by Rev. F. S. Dowling, Elsie Murdoch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Murdoch, to Herbert Stanley Brennan, of this city.

DIED.
BAKER.—At Sawyerville, Que., June 2nd, 1915, Zula Hay, daughter of Walker Hay, Woodstock, N. B., and wife of Chas. S. Baker, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Sawyerville, N. B.

before it the northern end of the Double Crasser, a long double slagheap lying south-west of Loos. This the 7th carried after stubborn fighting, and then proceeded to consolidate the position.

"On their left the 6th London pushed forward in face of a heavy machine gun fire, carried the front trenches, taking over 200 unwounded prisoners, and then swept on to the second line, which was in turn carried and made good. Less than an hour and a half from the moment of advance these two battalions were in the positions they had been detailed to seize, and here with some aid from the 8th London (Post Office Rifles) they maintained themselves successfully.

"North of the 6th and 7th the London Irish (15th London) had been equally successful. Their objective was the second line from the Bethune connect with the 15th Division, which they reached, captured, and consolidated in face of heavy fire and stubborn opposition.

Guns Captured.
"Behind them followed two more battalions.

"On the right the 30th (Blackheath and Woolwich), pushing through the 15th Division, succeeded in capturing south of Loos, known as the Garden City, and then a chalk-pit near the southern end of the Loos slagheap in which they captured a couple of field guns.

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hill, only to be checked, as the 44th Brigade were, by rifle and machine gun fire from the fortified houses and railway embankment on the far side."

Attacks that Failed.
The gas trouble, to which reference is made above, was not the only difficulty which the 6th Rifles and the North Lancashire encountered in their attack on Loos Tree trenches. When they were able to start the attack it was "only to find the wire practically uncut. At this point the wire was hard to see, being low and broad, and the ground just short of the entanglement seemed to have received the bulk of the shells. The two battalions fell back; rallied, and advanced again in face of heavy rifle and machine gun fire.

"The 2nd Royal Sussex coming up promptly in support could achieve no success until it had cleared the wire. It was only to be shot down, and equal success attended the 1st Northampton when they in turn attempted the impossible. Thus the whole 2nd Brigade was checked, and remained held for 2 1/2 hours where the attack in fact had done their work. Their stubborn resistance had upset the whole advance of the 1st Division.

"The capture of the Loos Tree trenches had absorbed the reserves so that the 2nd Brigade was unable to manage to win through into the German trenches, but a man of them came back, and a gallant attempt of the supporting battalion, the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to retrieve the loss, was frustrated by the machine gun fire, which was so heavy that the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland's, was beaten off by the Germans.

"One platoon of the old 53rd did manage to win through into the German trenches, but not a man of them came back, and a gallant attempt of the supporting battalion, the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to retrieve the loss, was frustrated by the machine gun fire, which was so heavy that the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland's, was beaten off by the Germans.

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TEUTONS "STARVE" TO JUSTIFY "MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS"

Germany Aims to Excite the Commiseration of 'Neutrals' and Qualify Submarine Campaign. Writer Avers—Telist How Frontiers are Strictly Watched.

Berlin, via London, June 7.—Not since August, 1914, have the German frontiers been so strictly watched as during the last two months.

If a neutral now wishes to go to Germany he must sign a document agreeing not to return before the expiration of three months. Even commercial men who have been doing continuous business with Germany and are known to have a real connection with the country must now conduct their affairs by correspondence, or if they do cross the frontier they are forbidden to recross it before the lapse of the statutory three months.

People who have to travel between Switzerland and Holland are consequently subjected to the greatest difficulties, and are not permitted to leave the train or spend a night in Berlin or any other town, but must travel straight through, and all the time they are under strict police supervision. That is to say, they could not do anything without the German police being aware. The entire German Empire now is more than ever a beleaguered fortress. Even such neutrals as are suffered to enter Germany and remain there three months are selected neutrals, for it is not to be imagined that the editor of a neutral newspaper which does not happen always to write in such a way as to please the Germans would be permitted to cross the frontier, nor even were he to agree to spend three months in the country. Not even Germans are allowed to leave Germany unless for some very special reason.

However, the regulations as regards foreigners in Germany are more stringent and more strictly enforced than ever. Any one taking any foreigner into his house or hotel must see personally that he or she has reported himself or herself to the proper authorities within twenty-four hours at most. Should the foreigner have failed to report himself within the stipulated time, then the person taking him in must inform the police immediately to that effect. Should the foreigner have arrived on a Saturday night or on a holiday or the day before a holiday he must still report himself within the same given time, twenty-four hours being in all circumstances the maximum period allowed.

It is not so much to prevent spying on German military movements that foreigners are admitted only with so much difficulty and are so closely watched, but to ensure disagreeable facts not becoming known outside of Germany concerning their real economic financial conditions, and above all just now not to let anything get abroad about her preparations in view of a possible third winter campaign.

Already all manner of government commissions and government offices are taking stock of one or another of the food stuffs and necessities in the country—tea, cocoa, coffee in particular at present. Everything is being done to encourage people to breed more goats in order to increase the diminished and insufficient supply of milk. A premium has been offered to a goat breeder who succeeds in bringing up two kids or triplets. The German Fishery Association is also doing its utmost to impress upon the public that any water, whether pond, slow flowing stream, pool or lake, in which fish will live must be stocked with fish of some suitable kind.

Meat Supply Curbed.
The meat supply has now for about a month past been in the hands of a new ruling.

COURTNEY TO RETIRE.
Foughkeaps, N. Y., June 9.—Cornell is to lose Charles E. Courtney at the end of the present rowing season. After almost 30 years of service as chief of staff of the Cornell yacht club, Courtney will retire, as his physical condition will not warrant his continuing in charge of the crew as head coach longer than this year. There is little doubt, however, that he will remain high in the advisory councils of Cornell.

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Next Meeting of Conference in Moncton

Invitation of Quarterly Board of Central Methodist Church Accepted.

LAYMEN'S ASS'N ELECTS OFFICERS

Statistics Show 14,824 Members—1,200 Have Enlisted for Overseas Service.

Special to The Standard.

Summerside, P. E. I., June 9.—The N. B. and P. E. I. annual conference of Methodists resumed its sessions this morning at 9 o'clock. A number of memorials from the various districts were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

The following young men were recommended to attend college the coming year: John Witham and John L. Laidlaw. Rev. Dr. D. W. Johnson, the editor of the Wesleyan, addressed the conference and presented the report of that paper. The Wesleyan which serves the Methodist constituency of the Maritime Provinces has a circulation of 4,300, and is a financial success. Mr. F. W. Mosher, the popular book steward, presented the report of the Book Room at Halifax, which showed this branch of the publishing interests of the Methodist church to be in a flourishing condition. The conference welcomed and listened with pleasure to an address from Rev. Dr. Hestis, a former book steward, now retired and living in Toronto.

Rev. Dr. George Steel, the energetic and painstaking superintendent of missions for the Maritime Provinces, gave a verbal report of his labors during the past year. There are 40 missions within the bounds of this conference, on most of which considerable progress is being made. During the past year the conference minister towards the general mission fund of the church the sum of \$17,555, which is an increase over the preceding year of \$2,960, which is a splendid return in view of the many difficulties which have beset the people. Rev. I. J. Birney, D. D., Dean of the Boston University School of Theology, was introduced by the Rev. G. F. Dawson, the secretary of the conference. The first of a series of addresses which promise to be one of the inspirational features of this conference programme. His subject was "Some of the Personal Elements of Redemption," and was treated in a masterly manner.

Rev. Frank E. Boothroyd, who had been transferred into the conference from Alberta, was welcomed and gave a brief address.

The quarterly official board of Central church, Moncton, presented an invitation through its pastor, Rev. H. A. Goodwin, to the conference to hold its next annual session in that church next city. On motion it was decided to hold the conference of 1917 in Central church, Moncton, beginning the second Thursday in June. In the evening the report of the committee on social service and evangelism was presented and a very large audience listened to a splendid address by Rev. W. J. Smith, B. A., field secretary of the Department of Social Service.

The laymen's association elected the following officers today: President, A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton; vice-president, J. M. Lamont, Fredericton; secretary, T. J. R. D. Smith, St. John. Additional members: Fredericton, Dr. W. Palmer, Sackville; William Kingston, St. John; T. Pickering, Granville; J. Gamble, Apohaquo.

Statistics of the conference show a total membership of 14,824, an increase of 71 over 1915. Over 1,200 members and adherents have enlisted. The amount raised for all purposes is \$211,896, an increase of \$14,201.

Charlotte County Exhibition Stakes

Declared Off Owing to Small Number of Entries and Re-opened Till June 20th.

Owing to insufficient number of nominations, the Charlotte County Exhibition Stakes have been declared off, and have been re-opened till June 20th, when a first payment of \$5.00 should be made, second payment July 1st, when horse must be named, third payment, \$4.00, August 1st.

The 2.27 trot remains a straight trot, the 2.25 pace and 2.13 pace have been made trot and pace with the usual three seconds allowed trotters.

R. W. Watlock, St. Stephen, N. B., is the secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Spear of Sussex, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Spear, Charlotte street, have left for home.