

Italian Army Following The Capture of Monfalcone Pushing On Towards Trieste

TWO NEW BRUNSWICK MEN IN THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, June 14.—The casualty list tonight includes the name of John A. Munroe, of the Princess Pats, who is reported as severely wounded. This is "Big Jack" Munroe, one time prize fighter, whose next of kin is given as Mrs. J. Walker, No. 11 East 18th street, Chester, Penna., and Mrs. Margaret Johnson, care Dominion Colliery No. 1, Cape Breton, N. S. Munroe enlisted at North Bay, having been mining in and around Haileybury for the past three years. He was one of the first to enlist.

The list also contains the names of Sgt. E. King of Newcastle, reported missing, and Sapper Havelock Gillespie, of Woodstock, N. B., seriously wounded.

The following casualties among the Canadians were announced here this afternoon:

- FIRST BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Corporal John William Pacey, Dundas, Ont.; Pte. David L. Atchison, Wingham, Ont.
- THIRD BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Pte. Walter Dooley, Compton Station, Que.; Pte. R. Beavis, Peterboro, Ont.
- SEVENTH BATTALION.**
Wounded.
Pte. J. Dowdney Grimes, Manchester, Eng.
- EIGHTH BATTALION.**
Died of Wounds.
Pte. Mostyn Bernard Gay, London, Eng.; Pte. John William Robinson, Darlington, Eng.; Pte. Ernest Victor Cook, London, Eng.; Pte. William Law, Ireland.

Killed in Action.
Pte. William Joseph Alderson, Formby, England; Pte. William Jenkins, London, Eng.; Pte. Harold Leslie Jordan, (formerly 32nd Battalion), Warrage, Eng.; Pte. Benjamin Stockbridge, Eng.

Wounded.
Lance Corporal Thomas Weber, England; Lance Corporal R. B. Edwards, Scotland; Pte. Roy Barrow, Burton, Eng.; Pte. James Lockhart, Hong Kong, China; Pte. John Scott, Money, Ireland; Pte. George Ales, England; Pte. Clement Arthur Coleman, England.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Wounded.
Gunner Lloyd E. Maguire, Ottawa.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Missing.
Sergeant E. King (formerly 13th Battalion), Newcastle, N. B.

Suffering From Shock.
Pte. Arnold Wiseman, Orillia, Ont.

Wounded.
Pte. Robert H. Davidson, Toronto; Pte. Alexander Spillman (formerly 9th Battalion), Calgary.

FIRST FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Severely Wounded.
Sapper Havelock Sands Barker Gillespie, Woodstock, N. B.

MERELY QUESTION OF KIND OF SHELLS CANADA CAN TURN OUT QUICKLY

Sir Geo. Perley Taking Up With War Office Matter of Canada's Share in War Munitions Orders.

London, June 14.—General Bertram's statement at Toronto, attributing to the British authorities the blame for the lack of munition orders for Canada, is being taken up with the War Office by Sir George Perley. The latter finds a discrepancy between that statement and the War Office's assurances, recently given, that Canada will receive all the orders it is possible to give her. It is largely a question, he suggests, of what sort of munitions Canada could supply in large quantities. The War Office requires complete and high explosive shells. As regards the assertions of Mr. W. W. Butler, vice-president of the Canada Car & Foundry Company, that J. P. Morgan & Company have raised opposition to some of the Canadian contracts, Sir George points out that the War Office deals directly with the Shell Committee at Ottawa, which has the decision concerning the placing of orders with Canadian firms. Any antagonism from the United States, Sir George surmises, would refer only to sub-contracts for parts given to American factories.

If Canada can supply the exact article wanted, the Imperial government can have no incentive to pass over offers made by Canadian concerns.

ARCHBISHOP DANGEROUSLY ILL.
Montreal, June 14.—Monsignor Lavigne, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Manitoba, is seriously ill at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, and his recovery is doubtful. His condition tonight was regarded as so critical the last rites of the church were administered. He is sixty years of age.

BORN.
Simonds—At the Evangelist Home, June 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Simonds—a daughter.

ITALY'S TROOPS ARE CLOSING IN ON TRIESTE

Lugano, Switzerland, June 14, via Paris.—The Italian eastern army, which had forced its way across the Lower Isonzo, capturing Monfalcone, is pushing forward along the Gulf of Trieste towards the city of Trieste. Further progress was made yesterday. The next immediate objective is the town of Nabresina, on the gulf, nine miles from Trieste.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

FRANCE

Paris, June 14, 10:30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In the sector to the north of Arras we repulsed, during the course of last night, several attacks against our trenches on the road between Aix-Noulette and Souchez, consolidated the positions gained by us to the east of Lorette, made a further advance to the right of these positions of about 150 metres, and progressed in the southeast section of the Labyrinth. The artillery struggle in this sector has been nearly continuous.

"To the southeast of Hebuterne we repulsed, by our fire, an attack against our trenches on the road from Serre to Mailly-Maillet. The check to the enemy was followed by a violent bombardment which has been quite lively. The Queen-nevers farm we made slight progress in the branch trenches and inflicted serious losses to the enemy's reconnaissances. Throughout the day the artillery engagement has been quite lively.

"In Lorraine we have carried our lines forward in the region of Embermenil, and the forest of Parroy. Our progress in that sector continues without interruption."

BELGIUM

Havre, June 14.—The official statement issued from Belgian headquarters on June 13, reads as follows:

"During the night of June 12-13 offensive actions along the entire front were marked by an effective artillery fire. We sent forward a detachment on the right bank of the Yser towards Dismude. One of our detachments destroyed and occupied a German blockhouse. The enemy, who attempted to re-occupy the post, was dispersed by the fire of our machine guns.

"The German artillery showed little activity today, bombarding only mildly various points on the lines comprising Ramscapelle, Osterkerke and Noordschoot. Our artillery replied energetically."

AUSTRIA

Vienna, June 14, via London (11 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued today from general headquarters:

"In the Russian war theatre the allied armies again attacked yesterday in Central Galicia. After stubborn fighting the Russian

INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DARDANELLES



ON BOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP, PREPARING A LADDER ON DECK FOR TROOPS TO DISSEMBARK



WITH THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS, TRANSPORTS IN BACKGROUND

The situation in the Dardanelles becomes at one moment a military affair, the next moment a naval one. Here is illustrated chiefly the naval side of the operations. The views are direct camera pictures obtained when opportunities have occurred during the preparatory periods preceding the major operations on land and sea. "We cruise up and down," writes a British correspondent, "and at dawn are just off the entrance. There looks as if there was nothing to stop your ship from passing right up into the Sea of Marmora and on to Constantinople. There are the battered ruins of Seddul Bahr and Kum Kale to remind you there has been a fight, but otherwise you cannot see a fort, a battery or a single human being. They might all have cleared out for all the interest they take in us, although we are only half a mile from the shore and well within rifle shot."

front to the east and southeast of Jaroslau was broken, and the enemy was forced to retreat with very heavy losses.

"Since last night the Russians have also been retreating near Miasnicka and to the southeast of that place. We captured sixteen thousand Russians.

"Battles south of the Dniester are continuing. Near Derzow, south of Mikolow, our troops repulsed four strong attacks. The enemy was routed from the battlefield.

"Northwest of Zurawna the allied troops advanced against Zydaczow yesterday and captured it, after heavy fighting. North of Tlamez an attack is also in progress, many prisoners, the number of whom has not yet been fixed, have fallen into our hands.

"In the region about the Queen-nevers farm we made slight progress in the branch trenches and inflicted serious losses to the enemy's reconnaissances. Throughout the day the artillery engagement has been quite lively.

"In Lorraine we have carried our lines forward in the region of Embermenil, and the forest of Parroy. Our progress in that sector continues without interruption."

Science Has Not Solved The Submarine Problem; German Undersea War

London, Eng., May 28.—Since the downfall of the Liberal government this country has been developing a clearer realization of the fact that the Empire is at war. It even takes the submarine menace seriously. Public men are soberly considering the possible effect of the submarine blockade if the war is continued a few years and Germany has time to build hundreds of submarines. They candidly recognize that it may become a very serious matter.

It is true that the destruction caused by German submarines has been relatively very small; at the same time it has been enormous. Even with a comparatively small fleet of submarines Germany has shown a capacity for interfering with shipping, which may well begin to create uneasiness. In the week Germany demonstrated her readiness to consummate any crime against humanity by sinking the Lusitania, submarines sank 7 British ships, 9 ally and neutral ships, and 17 British trawlers. And doubtless this summer when fine weather will permit more extensive operations, they will account for many ships.

Science has not yet provided an effective answer to the submarine menace. Suggestions are made that all British merchant ships should be armed. Considering that at the end of last year Lloyd's Register showed that Great Britain had 12,854 steamers and 8,203 sailing vessels, a total of 21,057 vessels, with an aggregate of 20,009,530 tons, besides 23,500 fishing vessels, the arming of such a vast fleet would be a big problem, especially at a time when the resources of the nation are being severely taxed to provide guns and ammunition for the new armies. Then the arming of merchant ships would raise problems of diplomacy. Since the old pirates were driven from the high seas, neutral countries have stepped entertainingly armed vessels as ordinary merchantmen, and it might be necessary, for instance, for England in order to get imports from the United States to tranship cargoes from unarmed to armed vessels at Canadian ports, though possibly, in view of the indignation aroused by the submarine exploits, neutral nations might raise no serious objection to admitting armed merchantmen to their ports for trading purposes. At the same time a ship is not by the fact of being armed necessarily protected against submarine piracy; submarines have sunk enough naval vessels to prove that. The Germans would then have an excuse for murdering crews and passengers; perhaps an immaterial matter with them, as they very evidently do not care whether they have an excuse or not.

ENGLAND IN WAR TIMES

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Sir Valentine Chitrol writes in the London Times as the conclusions of his personal experience: "The signal mark of confidence displayed in sending the Indian army straight into the field of European operations, to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British army, appealed to Indian sentiment as nothing else could have done. Indians saw in it an immediate and generous acknowledgment of the great outburst of loyalty from princes and peoples which had followed the first announcement of war. Had the cooperation of Indian troops been confined to subsidiary operations, there might still have lingered among many Indians the suspicion that they were regarded merely as useful 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' The most jealous champions of the equal rights of India within the Empire felt that there could be no more striking recognition of those rights than that the Indian army should be admitted to share with the British army the foremost post of danger and of honor. Among the things which impressed themselves upon me while I was in India this time I will quote only two illustrations, from very different quarters, of the new spirit, which it has called forth—the alacrity and earnest-

ENGLAND IN WAR TIMES

(Continued on page 3)

ness with which the women of India have in many provinces, and most notably perhaps in Bombay and in Madras, thrown themselves into the work of providing comforts for the Indian troops in the field, and the unanimity with which, at the end of its session, the Imperial Council of Delhi accepted the Defence of India act, though its provisions were unexpected, and necessarily very distasteful to many of the unofficial Indian members of an advanced political complexion."

Col. Brancher, head of aeronautics at the British War Office, speaking at the Society of Arts, said that lately the German aeroplanes had greatly improved in speed, which was probably owing to the use of better engines.

The result was that hostile pilots had become very much bolder. The reason of the approach of the German aeroplanes towards equality was due to the fact that at the outbreak of the war the aeronautical-engine trade in England was comparatively undeveloped. But already higher-powered British engines had made their appearance at the front, and British aeroplanes were again showing their superiority. They were still improving the machines, and no doubt as the war went on the demand for speed, climbing power, and easy handling would be entirely met.

Miss Brooks, secretary and warden of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, speaking recently on the training of land

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opportunities for women doctors, said that there was now a great demand for women doctors for private practice, especially in the country, where their work was much appreciated. Speaking of the future, she said that women were badly needed to attend the diseases peculiar to infants and young children. Infant clinics were needed all over the country to insure a system of inspection. Ninety fully trained women were now engaged in the medical inspection of children. Great opportunities awaited women doctors in public health departments. Women were now working in half a dozen London hospitals, and it was hoped that the positions of visiting physician and surgeon, which had so far been restricted to men, would soon be open to women, especially in the hospitals for women and children.

The following resolution has been passed by the Bishop of London's Ordination Candidates Council: "That no application on behalf of any candidate be considered unless the candidate proves to the satisfaction of the Council that he is unable to serve for the war."

Lacrosse players will be interested to learn that some of the Canadian troops at the front use lacrosse sticks for throwing hand grenades into the German trenches, and are able in this way to throw them further, more accurately, and with less risk than otherwise.

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Paris, June 14.—An

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DR. BELAND. M.

PRISONER IN

Quebec, June 14.—

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DR. A. W. CHA

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