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LOCAL MARKETS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE IN WEEK

Molasses and Sugar Situation is Easier — The Wholesale Quotations.

General quietness is again the prevailing tone of the market during the past week. Prices are but little affected and those lines which have been fluctuating with the utmost regularity have not shown any great change for some time. The molasses and sugar situation is considerably easier and no advances in either line are recorded. Ontario flour shows a change for the better, while beans have been advanced and a slight reduction is noted in the price of corn meal. Several changes are noted in the hide market and some advances have been recorded. April woolskins are, of course, finished for the year. The prevailing wholesale prices are as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1.25 to 1.50
Beef, western	0.13 to 0.14
Beef, country	0.08 to 0.12
Mutton, per lb.	0.10 to 0.14
Pork, per lb.	0.10 to 0.14
Veal, per lb.	0.08 to 0.12
Eggs, each	0.20 to 0.24
Tub butter, per lb.	0.30 to 0.35
Creamery butter, per lb.	0.30 to 0.35
Fresh milk, per lb.	0.20 to 0.25
Pacon	0.00 to 0.20
New cabbage, lb.	0.00 to 0.25
Turnips, bbl.	0.00 to 1.25
Retail prices are given for green goods.	
Radishes	0.00 to 0.05
Mushrooms	0.00 to 0.50
Cranberries	0.00 to 0.20
New beets, per bunch	0.00 to 0.12
New carrots, per pound	0.00 to 0.12
Cucumbers, each	0.00 to 0.10
Calumet, per lb.	0.00 to 0.12
Cailliflower	0.00 to 0.20
Rhubarb, per lb.	0.00 to 0.20

GROCERIES.	
Choice seed raisins, ls.	0.10% to 0.10%
Fancy, do.	0.11 to 0.11
Currents, per lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Cheese, per lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Rice	5.75 to 6.00
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.50 to 0.55
Bicarb. soda, per bag	2.25 to 2.50
Beans, white	4.00 to 4.20
Beans, yellow eye	4.85 to 4.95
Split peas, hags	5.25 to 5.30
Hot bands, per bag	3.20 to 3.25
Commeal, per bag	0.00 to 1.85
Granulated commeal	0.00 to 8.35
Liverpool salt per sack	1.05 to 1.10

PROVISIONS.	
Pork, Canadian mess.	31.00 to 31.00
Pork, American clear	31.00 to 32.50
American pig, head	2.00 to 2.20
Lard, compound, tub	0.14% to 0.14%
Lard, pure, tub	0.18 to 0.18%
Molasses, fancy	0.00 to 0.25
Bados	0.00 to 0.25

SUGAR.	
Standard granulated	8.25 to 8.30
United Empire, gran.	8.00 to 8.10
Bright yellow	8.10 to 8.20
No. 1 yellow	7.85 to 7.90
Paris lumps	9.00 to 9.25

FLOUR, ETC.	
Roller oatmeal	0.00 to 6.25
Standard oatmeal	0.00 to 6.75
Manitoba, high grade	2.20 to 2.30
Ontario, full patent	0.00 to 6.85

CANNED GOODS.	
Salmon, pinks	4.75 to 5.00
Salmon, red spring	8.00 to 8.50
Flour, Canadian	4.00 to 4.20
Kipper, herring	4.00 to 4.25
Clams	4.00 to 4.25
Oysters	1.10 to 1.75
Crab, per doz.	1.10 to 1.15
Corried beef, ls.	2.90 to 3.00
Peaches, 2s	1.80 to 1.85
Peaches, 3s	2.40 to 2.45
Pineapple, sliced	2.10 to 2.15
Pineapple, grated	1.70 to 1.75
Lombard plums	1.30 to 1.35
Raspberries	2.10% to 2.20
Corn, per doz.	1.10 to 1.15
Peas	1.07% to 1.10
Strawberries	2.40% to 2.45
Tomatoes	1.80% to 1.85
Pumpkins, clean	2.10 to 2.15
String beans, 2s	1.10 to 1.15
Baked beans, 2s	1.15 to 1.20
Baked beans, 3s	1.65 to 1.70

GRAINS.	
Bran, small lots, bags 27	28.00 to 28.00
Pressed hay, car lots	18.00 to 18.00
No. 1	20.00 to 22.00
Oats, Canadian	0.80 to 0.82
Middlings	0.00 to 28.00

FISH.	
Small dry cod	4.75 to 5.00
Medium dry cod	4.00 to 6.25
Grand Manan herring	0.00 to 3.25
Half-bbls	0.15 to 0.16
Smoked herring	0.15 to 0.16
Pickled shad, half-bbls	0.00 to 12.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.06 to 0.07
Bloaters, per box	0.80 to 0.90
Haddock	0.12 to 0.18
Kipper, per box	0.00 to 0.00
Swordfish	0.12 to 0.18
Haddies	0.00 to 0.08

FRUITS.	
Marbet walnuts	0.18 to 0.17
Almonds	0.18 to 0.19
California prunes	0.09 to 0.15
Filberts	0.15 to 0.15
Brazil, new	0.14 to 0.15
Peanuts, roasted	0.11 to 0.14
Bag figs, per lb.	0.10 to 0.15
Lemons, Messina, box	8.50 to 8.75
Cocoanuts, per doz.	0.60 to 0.70
Cocoanuts, per sack	4.00 to 4.50
California oranges	3.25 to 5.50
Apples	2.25 to 6.00

OILS.	
Palatine	0.00 to 0.20
Royalite	0.00 to 0.10%
Turpentine	0.00 to 0.65
Extra No. 1 lard, pure	0.00 to 1.20
"Premier" motor gaso-	0.00 to 0.85%
lene	0.00 to 0.85%

HIDES.	
Hides	0.15 to 0.15
Califskins	0.25 to 0.28
Shearings	0.20 to 0.80
Spring lambskins	0.22 to 0.80
Wool, washed	0.45 to 0.45
Wool, unwashed	0.20 to 0.82
Tallow	0.05% to 0.07%

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. LV. ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916. NO. 77.

Russians, 114,000 Captured, Invest Czernowitz; Germans Halted Once More at Thiamumont Farm

CAPITAL OF BUCKOWINA PROBABLY IN BEAR'S GRIP, HUNS FAIL AT VERDUN

Petrograd, via London, June 12.—A rumor is in circulation here that the Russians have occupied Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian crown land of Bukovina. The rumor lacks official confirmation, but it has been given color by the capture of Dobronovitz, a commanding point ten miles to the northeast. The Russian line here extends to Okna. From both these points good roads lead direct to Czernowitz, and, according to military authorities, they are the only points in this direction capable of defence.

A telegram received from Bucharest, Roumania, says the Austrian army has evacuated Czernowitz and moved to a line four miles to the west.

The continued successes of the Russians, recorded in today's official communication, are the more surprising as the Austrians, after the first shock of the Russian advance, appeared to have rallied their forces and offered extremely stubborn resistance. This is indicated by the fact that they were able to mass sufficient forces in the vicinity of Kolki, north of Lutak, to cause the Russians to retire across the Sty river.

UNABLE TO CHECK RUSSIANS' FORWARD MARCH

Not only here, but at other points of the Volynian front, furious counter attacks characterized the last forty hours of fighting, but without being able to check, except momentarily, the force of the Russian advance.

It is not believed here, that the Germans are sending many troops to aid the Austrians. It is pointed out that only in one instance—during Russia's spectacular Carpathian campaign—did Germany send any large number of men to the relief of the Austrians. Instead it has always been their practice to undertake an offensive on some other line in an endeavor to draw off the Russians. It is the opinion of observers here that it is not improbable the Germans are more likely to attempt an offensive on the northern section of the Russian front than to risk weakening their lines by detaching any number of men for the purpose of stiffening the Austrian defence.

6,000 Added During Day

The number of Austrians captured by the Russians in the new offensive operations have increased to more than 114,000. In many sectors of the front, the statement says the Russians are still pursuing defeated Austrians. The statement follows:

"Owing to storms in South Russia and consequent temporary rupture of telegraphic communication, reports are delayed and news of our armies is restricted. Nevertheless, it is confirmed that General Brusilov's offensive continued yesterday. In many sectors of the front we are still pursuing the defeated Austrians and in some places we attacked him hotly. He counter-attacked with desperation.

"The total of our prisoners now amounts to 1,700 officers and 113,000 men."

The following details of the fighting have been received:

"On the course of the engagement near Hlytche (on the Sty, near Lutak) mentioned yesterday, one of our recently formed elements captured 18 officers and 742 Austrian soldiers and 28 officers and 742 Austrian soldiers, as captured yesterday. Fighting of 2,000 given yesterday. South of Lutak, on the Iksa front, the enemy blew up a bridge near the village of Mahly, east of Czernowitz. Enemy in Flight Attacks.

"In Galicia in the region of the villages of Gladki and Verzhovka, north of Tarnopol, the enemy attacked repeatedly and furiously, but was repulsed on the morning of the 11th. In this action our artillery distinguished itself by sustained gusts of fire with which it met all the enemy's attacks.

"In the region of Bobulintze, to the north of Buzacz, the Austrians, noted by German forces brought to this region, desperately opposed us with a series of attacks, to which our troops replied by further attacks, being forced to give ground a little at this point. The fighting continues with ever increasing desperation. In the region south of the Danester our troops were yesterday already near the Zaleszczyki bridgehead, fighting for the suburbs of Czernowitz. Heavy explosions were observed. The enemy blew up a bridge near the village of Mahly, east of Czernowitz.

"The total number of prisoners made by General Lechitzky is 20,000 all belonging to Hungarian infantry and cavalry.

"On the right of the Riga fortress the Germans opened an offensive north of the Turl marsh and were repulsed after which our troops made a fresh advance.

"On the whole front of the Jacobsbad positions, on the morning of the 11th the Germans opened a sudden violent artillery and rifle fire. Enemy columns began to advance at some places, but everywhere were driven back to their trenches by our fire.

"On the night of the 11th, strong German forces, after artillery preparation, took the offensive south of Drisyvitz, but in the face of our concentrated fire were obliged to retire.

"In the region south of Krewo the enemy on the night of the 11th opened a violent offensive with considerable forces. The enemy succeeded in penetrating the wood west of Kotchany, but under our artillery fire and a hail of hand grenades were compelled to evacuate the greater part of the wood.

"On the banks of the Jasoldra river we repulsed an enemy offensive.

"Austrian front: The situation is unchanged."

Infantry Fighting Stagnates.

London, June 12.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads: "There were no infantry actions in the past twenty-four hours. The operations were confined to artillery and mining. The most noticeable occurrence was a heavy mortar bombardment between Hill 60 and Hoge this afternoon.

"South of Loos and La Boiselle we effectively bombarded a hostile work with heavy artillery. Mining was especially active near the Neuville-St. Vaast-Loos salient. The weather was cold and rainy."

Air Fighting in Egypt.

London, June 12.—The following official communication concerning the operations in Egypt was made public tonight: "Hostile aeroplanes bombed Kantara (80 miles south of Fort Said on the Suez Canal) and with machine gun fire on the Roman yesterday. They were driven off by British aircraft with a few minor casualties at Kantara. No one was injured at Roman. There have been successful skirmishes with patrols on the eastern border of the Quatia district."

French Dely Capture at Verdun.

Paris, June 12.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the right bank of the Meuse, after powerful artillery preparation, the Germans directed all day successive attacks against our positions north of Thiamumont fortification. Despite the importance of the objectives and the violence of the assaults our position of fire and the trenches of our infantry everywhere stopped the enemy, whose losses were very serious.

"The bombardment extended besides to the whole region west and south of Fort Vaast and to our second line in the Southville-Tavannes sector.

"On the left bank an artillery action in the region north of Chantilly, but no infantry action.

"The usual cannonading was carried out on the rest of the front."

"The Belgian communication: "There was slight activity on the Belgian front."

Italians Begin Advance.

Rome, via London, June 12.—A continued advance by the Italians in the Arza valley, in the Pustulo sector, and along the Postina-Astico line, in the southern Tyrol, was announced by the war office in tonight's official statement. The text of the statement follows: "In the Cominica Valley and in the Gualtaria valley there have been artillery duels and skirmishes between small detachments.

"In the Lagarina Valley the enemy strongly bombarded our positions at Coni Zugna."

"In the Val d'Arza and Pustulo sector and along the Postina-Astico our infantry yesterday continued to advance, although hampered by violent artillery fire and in the higher zone by snow and gales."

GUELPH HAS MIX UP OVER APPOINTMENT.

Guelph, Ont., June 12.—Guelph is at sixes and sevens today over daylight saving. When the city hall and post office clocks declared it was seven, the stand-pattens protested. The factories took a referendum vote and in nearly every case the men voted to stay with standard time.

Stores and business houses generally are observing the new order. Confusion was added today when the schools opened on standard time, while many of the children had been sent to school on the new city time.

BULGARIANS CLOSE FRONTIER TO MASK TROOP MOVEMENTS

London, June 12.—The Bulgarian legation at Bucharest has received information that the Bulgar-Roumanian frontier will be temporarily closed against passenger or merchandise, says a Reuter despatch today from the Roumanian capital.

"It is believed, adds the despatch, that Bulgaria has taken this step in order to mask important troop movements."

ADMIRALTY PAID BANK RECORDS SHOW \$20,000 TO BENEFIT OF SIR SAM'S FRIEND

Bank Records Show \$20,000 to Benefit of Sir Sam's Friend

JUST CLEARED UP \$5 PER THOUSAND

Sir Charles Davidson Shows Great Interest in Convincing Evidence—British Government Likely to Be Asked for Details of Transaction.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, June 12.—When Major-General Sir Sam Hughes was defending his friend, Hon. Col. J. Wesley Allison, in the commons last month against the auditor-general's charge in connection with the sale of 5,000,000 rounds of Ross ammunition at an advance of \$5 a thousand to the British admiralty, Sir Sam declared that Col. Allison had more honor in his little finger than the auditor-general had in his whole command. At the same time the auditor-general's resignation inquiry by the Davidson commission this afternoon into the transaction it was the honor of the auditor-general which was vindicated and Allison's little finger was pretty clearly shown to have been in another nice rick-off place.

The defence offered to the commission tonight was by Col. Allison, assisted by P. Orr Lewis, manager of the Canadian Vickers and trustee of the admiralty funds, was in effect that the account was not yet closed and that the price which the admiralty was ultimately to pay for the ammunition purchased at \$20 a thousand was not yet finally adjusted. The contention of the defence was apparently that there was to be no middlemen's take-off or commission on the transaction.

Bank Accounts Show Rake-off.

Today the bank accounts in connection with the trust fund, and correspondence between P. Orr Lewis and the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal, which handled the funds, were produced before the commission by A. J. Parker, local manager of the Bank of Montreal. The account itself indicated pretty clearly that the auditor-general's contention as to the \$5 advance charged to the admiralty was well founded.

The first million rounds purchased in December, 1914, by Sir Sam and Allison were paid into the trust account by the admiralty \$20,178. This included, according to the items charged up against it, as specified in Mr. Lewis' own letter, \$176 for cartridge boxes. That figure out exactly at \$20 per thousand for the balance of about \$80,000. The receiver-general of Canada got \$200,000 or just \$20 per thousand and the second lot of approximately two million rounds was negotiated for the bank to accept directions from Allison as to the sale was authorized by General Hager and the deal was never put through because the order-confirmation drafted by Sir Sam Hughes' bank was held up. To the credit of the admiralty trust account by J. Orr Lewis in the Bank of Montreal in New York there now stands a balance of about \$80,000. This amount would provide for the purchase of two million rounds at \$25 per thousand and after allowing for boxing, etc., still leaves something like \$150,000 to the good. This \$150,000 would represent the commission or profit at \$5 per thousand rounds on the three million rounds already purchased and sent to the admiralty.

In the letters passing between Orr Lewis and the New York manager of the Bank of Montreal reference is made to the fact that this payment covers all transactions outstanding and also the amount from Mr. Lewis in asking for a statement of the account to "enable me to send a check to Allison to cover his commissions."

Little Amount to Be Explained.

Further reference is made in the correspondence to the instructions given to the bank to accept directions from Allison as to how the money should be paid out and there is also one item in the account denoting a cash payment to Allison of \$4,000.

Sir Charles Davidson was evidently deeply impressed by the correspondence produced and declared that it was now up to counsel for Mr. Orr Lewis to give some explanation of the account and to say just what price actually was charged the admiralty.

H. E. DeWart, K. C., the Liberal counsel, also indicated that he wanted to have Sir Sam Hughes back again on the stand for a further examination.

DeWart maintained that it was up to the minister of militia to ascertain the real facts in the admiralty and to show whether or not the admiralty had actually paid \$25 for ammunition which was repurchased by the militia department to Allison for \$20 per thousand if his representation that he was acting for the imperial treasury.

Trevel Dawson, of the Vickers Company, Limited.

A copy of the evidence will be forwarded to the admiralty authorities and it would not be surprising if the trust account when now finally "adjusted" produces the return of the \$4,000 to the imperial treasury.

Further evidence will be taken tomorrow from militia department officers in regard to the character of the ammunition and the mode of its disposal.

"GLORIOUS TRADITIONS MOST WORTHILY UPHELD"

London, June 12.—In a message to the men of the British fleet, which was given out here officially tonight, Admiral Jellicoe expressed high appreciation of the manner in which the ships of the fleet had fought during the Jutland sea fight of May 31.

"At this stage, when full information is unavailable," said the admiral, "it is impossible to enter into details, but quite sufficient is known for me to state definitely that the glorious traditions handed down to us by generations of gallant seamen were most worthily upheld.

"Weather conditions that were highly unfavorable robbed the fleet of the complete victory expected by all ranks. Our losses were heavy. We miss many most gallant comrades. But although it is difficult to obtain accurate information as to enemy's losses, I have no doubt we shall find they certainly were not less than our own. Sufficient information already has been received for me to make that statement with confidence.

"I hope to elve the fleet fully informed on this point at an early date. I do not wish to delay appreciation of the work of the fleet, and my confidence in a future complete victory.

"The wonderful spirit and fortitude of the wounded fleet me with the greatest admiration. I am more proud than ever of the honor of commanding a fleet manned by such officers and men."

STRETCHER-BEARERS PIERCED BARRAGE FIRE

Chaplain Brings Stories of Gallant Canadians in Action—Ambulances Brave Risks in Dashing on Battlefield—Changes Among the Chaplains.

London, June 12.—The Rev. Captain R. C. McGillivray, of Antigonish, chaplain of an Ontario brigade sent for Canada this week on a short leave of absence covering the 25th to 28th days, returned yesterday as a witness of a great battle which lasted two days, recently.

The brigade to which he was attached found it impossible to join in the fight owing to the enemy's artillery barrage fire which encircled and effectually isolated some of the troops engaged.

The thunder of the artillery was deafening, though some miles away, and a great cloud of smoke by day and fire by night, filled the sky.

Barrages were impossible, but ambulances with stretcher-bearers pierced the line of barrage at great peril from time to time succeeded in getting many of the wounded to the base hospitals.

PRaise FOR 22ND.

Captain McGillivray had a good word to say for the 22nd, he said the best of understanding prevailed between the officers and men, all having displayed great courage under very trying ordeals.

He also spoke of the warm appreciation of the Soldiers Gazette, and he said the men liked nothing better than to be kept informed of some doings.

The men also were grateful for the tobacco from the tobacco funds, and crowd around with expectant eyes when they see a keg of chewing tobacco.

Captain Shatford has once more gone to the front for duty relieving Vice-Captain Jeakin, who had returned to England for hospital duty. Captain Shatford states that the recent despatch making him a major was an error.

The Rev. Father W. B. Carlton, of Ottawa, has gone to the front.

The Rev. Captain MacDonald, of New Brunswick, conducted parade services at Cambridge yesterday, he being the guest of Trinity College.

The detailed story of the third battle of Ypres appears today in all London papers from representatives at the British headquarters, the story in the Daily Express written by Major Beckles Willson being a fine contribution.

The name of Temporary Lieutenant E. V. Sullivan, of St. Stephen (N. B.), appears in the list of wounded. He was transferred from the Canadian contingent to the R. A. M. G. last July.

SIX BATTALIONS CROSS ATLANTIC WITH NO. 7 BATTERY

King of Italy Accepts Resignation of SALANDRA CABINET

Rome, June 12, via Paris, 11 p.m.—King Victor Emmanuel today received Antonio Salandra, the retiring premier, who presented the resignation of the cabinet.

The resignation of ministry, which was made known yesterday, was officially announced today in the senate and the chamber of deputies upon which both houses of parliament adjourned.

Rev. Dr. McKinnon, of Regina, in responding to the motion, said that the proposed union constituted the only solution he knew of the moral, social and religious problems of the age. He spoke at length of co-operation, and said that such success as co-operation had met with had been reached because it was believed that union would be finally consummated.

Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott followed, presenting the report of the minority, and he had not finished when the hour for adjournment arrived.

Early in the afternoon invitations for the meeting next week were received from Montreal, Calgary and Windsor (Ont.). Montreal was the choice of the assembly.

It is stated Rev. Dr. John Nell, of Toronto, will probably be the next moderator.

Rev. Dr. John Somerville presented this morning the report of the committee on statistics, which showed that the Presbyterian church in Canada has now 388,467 communicant members, a net increase over last year of 7,947.

CASGRAIN LIKELY TO QUIT PORTFOLIO

Quebec, June 12.—The latest political rumor circulated here says, with a strong sense of truth, that Postmaster-General Hon. T. C. Casgrain, will resign his post and leave public life.

He would be succeeded as postmaster-general by Hon. Speaker Serigny, who would seek election, not in his old constituency of Dorchester, but in the county of Charlevoix, where Sir Rodolph Forget would resign his seat.

ARRIVES SAFELY.

Albert Thompson, of Rothsay, received a cablegram from his son yesterday, announcing his safe arrival in England. He is a member of No. 7 Siege battery.

CHURCH UNION BY TWO-TO-ONE IS PREDICTION

Final Vote Expected to Make Union of Great Churches a Fact After Today

MONTREAL NEXT PLACE OF ASSEMBLY MEETING

Resolution Calls for Union on Basis Adopted in 1915 — Champions of Divergent Views State Their Case.

Winnipeg, June 12.—Leaders in the Presbyterian General Assembly say that church union will be carried tomorrow by a two to one vote. Most conservative judges admit that the project will go through on a vote in the proportion of one hundred and fifty to one hundred. The universally opinion prevails that the long struggle in the church is ended, and that the union, so much discussed will be consummated in this city.

The committee on church union reported this afternoon in the form of a series of resolutions. The most important one was: "That this general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada do now resolve to unite with the Methodist church of Canada and the Congregational church of Canada to constitute the united church of Canada on the basis of the union approved by the general assembly of 1915, and by the majority of presbyteries since consulted under the Barrier Act."

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Other sections of the report provide for the procedure which is to be followed in securing the necessary legislation, for the manner in which the work of the church is to be carried on while this legislation is being secured, and for special arrangements in western Canada.

The debating on the issue will be continued tomorrow, and it is the expectation that it will be finished in the afternoon. It is possible that the assembly may be willing to continue the discussion until Wednesday, but in any case, the ultimate issue will be the same.

The speakers in submitting the case for union, were Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark, of Montreal, and Rev. Dr. M. A. McKinnon, of Regina. Dr. Clark spoke of the popular vote taken four years ago, and said that following the discussion of the various presbyteries sessions and members of the church had been asked to send in suggestions for improvements in the basis of union.

The carrying out of this plan had taken a long time, but he had no hesitation in saying that the basis had been greatly improved and that the changes secured were worth the effort made in obtaining them. With further reference to the basis, he said that the Presbyterian church, in adopting it, would lose little or nothing that it valued.

Other Churches Yield Readily.

He had been greatly surprised, he said, in the long negotiations of the past years, to find how readily the other churches yielded in the non-essentials and he was able to say that the Presbyterians in the new organization, would be able to continue everything they valued. He pictured what the adoption of the report would mean. It would constitute a welcome sign to the entire religious world, and would be a message especially welcomed by the missionaries in foreign lands.

Rev. Dr. McKinnon, of Regina, in responding to the motion, said that the proposed union constituted the only solution he knew of the moral, social and religious problems of the age. He spoke at length of co-operation, and said that such success as co-operation had met with had been reached because it was believed that union would be finally consummated.

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GENERAL TOWNSEND IS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Amsterdam, June 12, via London.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following despatch from its correspondent at Constantinople: "General Townshend has arrived here. He was received with military honors and was permitted to visit the American ambassador."

General Townshend commanded the British force which surrendered at Kut-el-Amara.

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