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PROBS—FAIR

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CANADA'S SOLICITOR-GENERAL MADE STRONG APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN IN PATRIOTIC APPEAL AT MERCHANTS' PICNIC

Young Men Should Seize the Opportunity of Assisting the Empire—This Fight in Flanders and Russia is as Much a Canadian War as Though Fought on Our Own Soil—Full Equipment and Proper Training Available for Every Recruit.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Canada's Solicitor-General, at the merchants' picnic and Red Cross field day at Crystal Beach yesterday made a strong appeal for the young men to give their services to the Empire at this hour of trial. The speech was well received and the forceful arguments were characteristic of Hon. Mr. Meighen. His oratory was in keeping with his reputation as a public speaker.

The Solicitor-General confined his remarks entirely to consideration of the present great war in which the Empire is involved and dwelt particularly on the importance of Canadians doing their share to assist the mother country and her allies in her present peril. As he said: "This Empire is one of defense. We stand or fall, we live, or die, according to the issue of the battle over there in Poland and in Flanders." Mr. Meighen impressed upon his hearers the fact that the British war effort was ready now to take care of all recruits, to equip them, to arm them and to train them. He paid a glowing tribute to the magnificent work of the Canadian boys at the front and also of the splendid fighting being done by the British soldiers and the men of their allies. The great General Joffre and the brilliancy of the work of the gallant French soldiers came in for praise from Hon. Mr. Meighen. Altogether the speech was a most admirable and convincing one.

Mayor Frink, who was present, made a few remarks which were very well received by the large numbers in attendance.

Commodore S. P. Gerow of the St. John Power Boat Club placed his handsome steamboat Elizabeth for the conveyance of Hon. Mr. Meighen to the picnic grounds. Those in the party included: Hon. Mr. Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, His Worship Mayor Frink and Mrs. Frink, Commissioner J. V. Russell and Mrs. Russell, Miss E. McDade, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, W. Hawker, G. Earle Lowan, John A. Barry, John Thornton and G. M. McDade. Commodore Gerow was personally in charge of the Elizabeth and after the addresses at the picnic grounds took the party to Rothesay. On the return trip to St. John a dainty tea was served aboard the steamboat. Excellent time was made by the Elizabeth both en route to the grounds and on the return trip.

A. O. Skinner, president of the Merchants' Association, called for order about 4:30 o'clock and in few well chosen words, welcomed Hon. Mr. Meighen and His Worship Mayor Frink. Mr. Skinner said all would doubtless be pleased to hear the distinguished visitor from the west, who was on his first visit to the Maritime Provinces. The association was particularly fortunate in having a man of his ability to speak at the picnic. Before calling on Hon. Mr. Meighen, he introduced Mayor Frink.

Mayor Frink

Mayor Frink said he was very much pleased to have the opportunity of being in attendance at this picnic to enjoy, not only the beautiful scenery, but all that pertained to the making of the picnic such a success. The picnic was already a pronounced success and with the arrival of boats greater numbers of citizens were coming and adding to the success of the outing. It was not expected that he should make any extended speech on this occasion. He had been heard before on the war issue, while there was a gentleman present who enjoyed a reputation not only as a lawyer but as a leading statesman of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Meighen had a particular and intimate knowledge of the subject, which was uppermost in the minds of the people, and would doubtless present a most instructive and logical appeal.

His Worship again congratulated the committee on the large attendance at the picnic. The object of the gathering was not only to place before the people of St. John and vicinity the conditions with respect to the great war in which the Empire was engaged

but also to increase the resources of the fund which needed to be replenished to provide for the comfort and necessities of the troops, who left these shores for the battle fields of Europe. It was most gratifying to know that while the conclusion of the war might possibly be long delayed it was everlastingly sure. He was glad to have Hon. Mr. Meighen here and he was quite sure that the Solicitor-General would present the case most fully and comprehensively, and would impress upon his hearers the important duty they owed to their King and the Empire. He knew that all were eager to hear the speaker of the day, so he had great pleasure introducing the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General of Canada.

Hon. Arthur Meighen was given a splendid reception from the large audience assembled. In opening Mr. Meighen referred to the fact that His Worship had told the audience he had come here with a reputation. If that was the case he was very sorry for it, and he felt his hearers would soon have the idea dispelled. It was perhaps by virtue of the editorials in the newspapers of St. John city and the introduction of the Mayor that gave the impression.

Continuing, Hon. Mr. Meighen said: "Here we are gathered under sunny skies amid all the accompaniments of pleasure. But we are gathered under circumstances as grand and with an object as exalted and severe as ever brought together a community of free people on this side of the Atlantic."

"Of all the throng around me I have myself probably come the farthest. But the thousands of miles between East and our West mean nothing now. Our prairies and our mountains, our beyond the lakes, the green fields of Ontario, and the lanes of old Quebec—everywhere there burns the same love of country rekindled by this war, everywhere the same purpose throbs, everywhere the same call goes out straight to the manhood of our nation. These nine provinces are nearer each other now than in former days. We feel ourselves bound close by the pressures of great events. We are exposed to common peril. We are in death grip with a common foe. Unless we are big enough, and sane enough to feel now the whole brotherhood of Canadianism and to respond to its appeal, then we fall down at the first great test, and democracy has failed in Canada. A united front in every province; that is one need of this crucial hour."

A Great Truth.

"But we have a better truth to get hold of still. One would think we had learned it already, but we have not. There would not be vacant places in any regiment in Canada. What is that truth? It is the indissoluble unity of the British people. That ocean out there is large to the eye. Its reaches are profound, and it lies between us and the sound of battle. Some people take a look at the map and fall a prey to the belief that our security is in some way taken care of by nature, and that even while the

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Montreal, July 22.—The liner Ormelde, in this afternoon from Glasgow, brought two Gloucester fishermen, picked up 150 miles off Cape Race from an open dory in which they had been adrift six and a half days with only three biscuits between them and starvation. The men, Angus McEachern and D. McNeil, became separated from the Bay State, a Boston fishing schooner, during a fog. They will be sent to their homes by the United States consul.



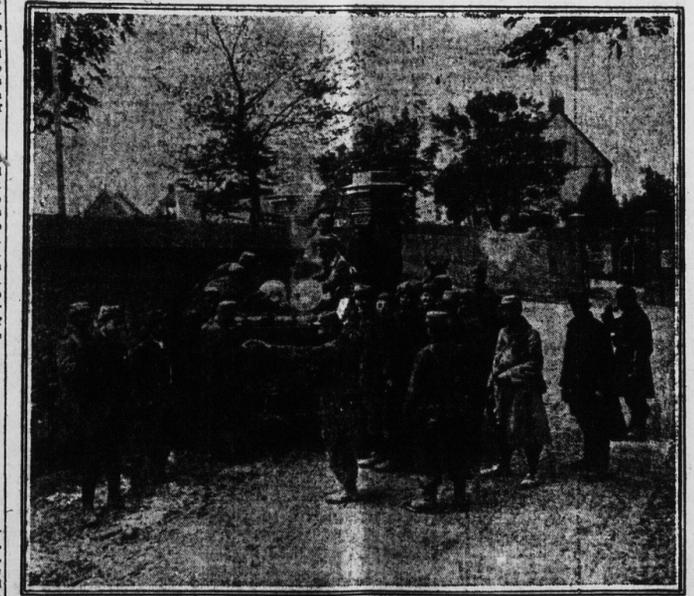
HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Solicitor-General of Canada.

BRITISH TAKE TOWN IN ARABIA

Sukesh-Shebyukh on Euphrates Occupied—Reports of British Defeats in Irak Unfounded.

London, July 22.—The British have occupied Sukesh-Shebyukh on the Euphrates river, in Arabia, according to an official report issued today and are now attacking the Turks who have taken up a position below Nasiriyeh. Reports of British defeats in Irak are declared in the report to be devoid of foundation.

ALLIES' COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS NEAR PERFECTION



SERVING SOUP TO OUTPOSTS NEAR THE CEMETERY OF A SMALL FRENCH VILLAGE. The commissariat arrangements of the Allies have attained a very high degree of perfection during the present campaign. The most familiar object to the ordinary layman's eye is the field soup kitchen seen above. This two-wheeled vehicle has its furnace to the rear, beneath the two cauldrons, and its smokestack forward. The soup is served in little tin pannikins. That the place has suffered somewhat during the campaign, most probably from shell fire, may be gathered from the battered cemetery wall to the rear. Apart from this and the group in the roadway, however, there seem to be no other signs of the passage of armies and the engines of war.

NOT ONE BRITISH VESSEL SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES IN A WEEK

London, July 22.—So far as British vessels are concerned the German submarines drew a blank during the week ending yesterday. Not a single British merchant ship or fishing craft was sunk. This was the first week since the commencement of the war that some loss to British shipping has not been occasioned by either German cruisers, mines, or submarines. During the week under review, 1,326 vessels of more than three hundred tons each arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

MAYOR MARTIN ENTERS SUIT FOR SCANDAL

Controller Ainey Tells Meeting Montreal's Mayor Won His Election Through Influence of Tramways Company.

Montreal, July 22.—Following a heated debate in the board of control meeting this afternoon on the proposal to take a referendum of the ratepayers on whether they wish the city's affairs administered by a board of five commissioners or by a council of aldermen, Mayor Martin has entered suit against Controller Joseph Ainey for \$25,000, alleging slander. Debate on the proposal was adjourned until August 12, chiefly because of Controller Ainey's opposition to a referendum preceding the regular elections, six months hence, and his request for time to study the question.

During the debate, when discussion of the responsibility of city officials under two methods of administration was waxing hot, Mr. Ainey is alleged to have charged that Mayor Martin owed his election to Tramways' influence, and that orators in the pay of the latter corporation had spoken at his meetings. The mayor first ordered counsel to claim \$100,000, but reduced the amount later. A writ will be filed tomorrow, counsel for Mayor Martin stated tonight.

TUETONS STILL UNABLE TO MAKE BREACH IN INNER LINES DEFENDING WARSAW

NEW TAXES ON BRITAIN'S IMPORTS

Question Demands Serious Consideration Under Present Unusual Circumstances, Premier Asquith Says.

London, July 22.—"Under the present exceptional circumstances the question of further taxation on imports needs serious consideration and the government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give the matter early attention," said Premier Asquith today at a deputation of bankers and merchants which interviewed him for the purpose of urging greater national economy and increased taxation on imported goods, as well as a tax on smaller incomes.

The Premier fully concurred in the suggested wider application of the income tax and in the above tentative form endorsed the idea of broadening the basis of direct taxation.

Premier Asquith said he was in full agreement with the deputation that the country had not gone far enough in providing additional resources from taxation for carrying on the war. His for a long while, had been of the opinion that the present income tax was very arbitrary in its incidence and that it ought to begin at a lower scale. As to indirect taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained and the pecuniary resources needed for the effective conduct of the war procured, consumption of imports must be diminished and export trade maintained on an increased scale, he said.

The question would be dealt with as a whole and not piecemeal in the budget, the Premier added. In parliamentary circles it is believed that the government has arranged for the issue of an order-in-council postponing the coming into force of the Welsh Disestablishment until the war is over. The Welsh members, it is understood, are not opposing the proposal.

Russians Driven Back to Bridge-head Positions West of the Town, Where They Will be Able to Offer More Stubborn Resistance—Severe Fighting in West With French on the Aggressive in the Vosges.

RUSSIANS HOLD STRATEGICAL POSITION

London, July 23.—Referring to the advance of the Teutons on Lublin, the Times Petrograd correspondent says: "Military authorities now affirm that the seizure of the railroad line will not decide the issue, because it runs parallel with the Russian front and does not serve the purpose of transport. Even an advance northward along the line from Cholm as far as Widawa would not be regarded as a grave strategic menace, but beyond that point, on the way to Brest Litovsk there is no intention of permitting the foe to proceed. Now for the first time the Russians are able to operate in a region where strategic factors are in their favor."

London, July 22, 10.30 p. m.—The Austro-German armies continue to press the Russian forces defending Warsaw and while they have made progress at some points they have not as yet made any serious breach in the well-fortified inner lines defending that city. The Russians, it is true, have been pressed back to the bridge-head positions directly west of Warsaw and into the fortress of Ivangorod further to the southeast on the Vistula. But at these points they are probably in a better position to offer stubborn resistance to their opponents.

The two attacks that are being made from the north along the Narw river by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, and that which Field Marshal Von Mackensen is directing from the southeast, between the Vistula and Bug rivers, apparently have been held up, or the Germans are waiting for an opportune moment to move forward and match the Russian armies, should it be decided to evacuate Warsaw. At any rate, the Berlin official statement does not claim any advance for Von Mackensen, while the report, although it states that the Russians have ceased their counter-attacks along the Narw, does not mention any success on the part of Von Hindenburg.

However, should the Russians hold Warsaw it would surprise the military circles in the allied countries, who have discounted the loss of the city, attacked from all sides by opponents possessed of superiority in guns and munitions. Grand Duke Nicholas, although able to deliver some stinging counter-attacks and inflict heavy losses on the Austro-Germans, must in the first place consider the safety of his army, the loss of which would be much more serious for the Russians than retirement from the Polish capital and the territory around it.

In the region of Shavil on the Dnybsa river, and on the Mariampol-Kovno road the Germans claim a series of successes, but nothing is said of the fighting nearer Riga, for which city another German army is heading. The Argonne and the Vosges still are the scenes of the severe fighting in the west. The accounts from the opposing sides are as contradictory as ever, but it would appear that the French are the aggressors in the Vosges and have made some progress, and that the Germans have offset this by a partially successful offensive in the Argonne.

The Italians continue their attacks along the Isonzo, the battle for the conquest of Gorizia and the Carso plateau assuming larger proportions and the more men being engaged than in any previous battle on the Italian front. The Italians claim to be making progress, while the Austrians consistently report that all attacks have been repulsed.

A short official account issued tonight of recent fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, indicates that the engagements have been rather of a minor nature, but have favored the Allies.

Admit Fierceness of Russian Resistance

Austro-Hungarian headquarters, July 21, via London, July 22.—The offensive of the Germanic allied armies in Poland is proceeding with machine-like regularity and has now entered the decisive stage of the struggle in Southern Poland, namely a battle for the possession of the important railroad line connecting Cholm, Lublin and Ivangorod and of these strategically important cities. The Russians, although clinging desperately to every undulation of the water course in the broken, sandy country, have been driven from one advanced position after another and forced to fall back upon their last and main line of defense south of the railroad.

The long battle line has been considerably shortened owing to the northward movement of the armies and the Russians thereby have been enabled to concentrate in heavier forces. But the same factor frees considerable masses of the Teutonic allied troops to be used for a concentric attack against the new line.

The opposing Russian troops are of the first quality. They are suffering, however, from a lack of artillery and ammunition and particularly from a shortage of officers, the battalions some times being commanded by a single commissioned officer.

The advance is proceeding in three columns. The objective of the eastern column is the Russian barrier south and southwest of Cholm. An Austro-German army is almost in touch with it.

Before Ivangorod the Russians are fighting furiously in positions barely ten miles southwest of the fortress, apparently attempting only to cover the retreat upon Ivangorod. This position already has been broken at one point and its abandonment is imminent. Ivangorod from this side is very strong and an attack against it difficult, but it is less defensible from the east and the Archduke's advance from that region is its main danger.

French Report

Paris, July 22.—The following communication was issued today by the French War Department: "Relative calm prevailed generally along the front."

"There were some artillery actions in Artois, in the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Les Esparges and in the Forest of Apremont."

"During the night of the 20th and 21st and the day of the 21st there was extremely fierce fighting on the Heights of Little Rech-Ackerkopf, to the westward of Muenster (in Alsace, ten miles west southwest of Colmar). An attack by us was followed by nine German counter-attacks despite their heavy losses. Two battalions of Chasseurs holding our positions held the enemy's troops and inflicted heavy losses upon them. We captured and held a trench in the neighborhood of 150 metres in length and maintained all our previous positions. To the north of Muenster our forces organized the positions they had conquered on the crest of La Linque. In this fighting we took 107 prisoners."

"Our aviators dropped eight bombs of 90 and four of 150 millimetres on the station of Autry, to the northwest of Binarville (in the Argonne)."

"In the Dardanelles quiet has prevailed since our success of July 12 and 13."

The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "In Artois there is nothing to report with the exception of artillery actions. A suburb of Arras was bombarded."

"In the region of Camp Chalons enemy aviators attempted to bombard the villages and railway stations where supply stations had been established. The incendiary bombs which they dropped caused no damage."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment with shells of heavy calibre in

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