

## THE BATTLEGROUND IN GALICIA SHIFTS FROM THE DNEISTER TO THE RIVER SAN

### LLOYD GEORGE A STORM CENTRE BUT THE BIGGEST FIGURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Minister of Munitions Arouses Criticism He Also Has the Power to Generate Enthusiasm — British Press Still Blaming Late Government For too Much "Red Tape" — Letter from Colin McKay.

Special Staff Correspondence of The Standard  
London, June 28.—Manifestations of the rampant individualism of the British people often take forms that might be considered treasonable in Canada. In spite of a Defence of the Realm Act, which puts the people under semi-martial law, the individualist spirit asserts itself in trenchant criticism of the government and everything else. When the coalition government was formed most of the big daily papers declared a truce, announcing their wholehearted support and would not indulge in any criticism except of a serious and helpful kind. But in a few days they were growling and grumbling because they were dissatisfied with some minor appointments made by the new ministry. Weekly papers, and Sunday papers with tremendous circulations, were urging that it was the duty of the nation to support the new ministry, proceeded to ironically criticize the disposition

of portfolios: called it a ministry of politicians and theorists, and bluntly and even angrily expressed dissatisfaction that political considerations should have been allowed to drive Sir John Fisher from the Admiralty, and deprive the nation of the services of a seaman in whom it had the fullest confidence. John Bull, a weekly with an immense circulation, edited by an ex-M.P., published a satirical editorial, dealing with the new government under the caption "Out of the Frying Pan." On the first day the new government faced parliament an Irishman arose on the floor of the house and delivered a fierce attack on Premier Asquith, accusing him of a deliberate purpose to destroy the Liberal party and overthrow the British constitution by trying to run the country with a government which had not the sanction of the electorate. Apparently he was prepared to accuse the premier of more crimes, but the speaker compelled him to take his seat. (Continued on page 2.)

### PREMIER SAILS FOR ENGLAND TOMORROW CRUSHED TO DEATH IN SHAFT OF COAL MINE

With Lady Borden Will Leave Today for New York—Gen. Hughes Leaves on Saturday

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, June 28.—Sir Robert Borden and Lady Borden accompanied by R. B. Bennett, M. P. for Calgary, and one of the premier's secretaries, Joseph Boyce, left Ottawa at 4 o'clock for New York whence they will sail for England on the Adriatic on Wednesday morning. The Prime Minister expects to be absent for from six to ten weeks. Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, will be acting Premier until the return of Sir George Foster who has been engaged on a speaking tour in New Brunswick for the past few weeks.

The Premier will be followed across by Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, who in company with J.J. Carrick, his representative at the front will leave for England on Saturday next.

The visit of the Prime Minister will be partly for health and recuperative purposes. He will undoubtedly visit the front as did Sir Geo. Perley recently, the latter having the unique experience of listening to the Germans converse in their trenches 40 yards from where he himself was.

There will, however, be a considerable amount of business connected with the Prime Minister's visit. He will confer with his confidential adviser, Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner, on many topics of interest to the Dominion. He will also visit the camps of the Canadian troops and enquire of the home authorities as to the requirements in connection therewith, what is expected from Canada, etc.

The question of war orders placed in the Dominion will also be discussed at length. The question is a vexed one among the manufacturers of the east, and there appears to be considerable misapprehension and confusion especially in the matter of shells, the manufacturers claiming that while Great Britain is clamoring for millions of war Canadian factories eager to make shells are not receiving orders commensurate with their capacity.

The question of finance for Canada's prosecution of her part in the war will be another topic of discussion.

Westville, N. S., June 28.—Geo. M. Valentine and John H. MacDonald, employees of the Drummond Colliery, were instantly killed early tonight, and two others Stewart and Matatall, had a narrow escape from a similar fate. All belonged to the night shift and had only entered the mine a short time before the accident. The men were killed by rapidly descending cars in the main slope, both victims being terribly crushed. Both men were about thirty-five years of age and married.

Valentine leaves a widow, and MacDonald a widow and family of small children.

### TWO COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA FOR THE SALVATION ARMY

Montreal, June 28.—The Salvation Army in Canada will have two commissioners on and after July 1st, one remaining at Toronto, with headquarters at Toronto, and the other for western Canada, with headquarters at Winnipeg. A statement to this effect was given out in Montreal tonight by Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army headquarters staff at London, who is the Salvation Army international secretary for Canada. Commissioner Richards, at present commissioner for the whole Dominion, will remain at Toronto, in charge of eastern Canada, which covers all territory east of Port William, as well as Newfoundland and the Bermudas. For western Canada a new territorial jurisdiction will be established, under Commissioner Charles Sowton, of the Salvation Army headquarters, London.

Commissioners Lamb and Sowton arrived in Montreal today on the steamship Gramplan.

Canada has already obtained and voted \$150,000,000 of British money for war purposes. At the present rate of recruiting and equipping it is estimated that the latest appropriation of \$100,000,000 will not suffice for the fiscal year and further heavy borrowings will have to be made.

### Russians Making Stubborn Stand on the San to Keep Enemy Back From Warsaw

Berlin Reports Fall of Halicz in Galicia—Fierce Battle Raging Along the San—Grand Duke Re-organizes His Forces—New Cabinet Returns to Petrograd from the Front.

London, June 28.—Berlin reports the fall of the Galician town of Halicz, and says that the Austro-Germans have crossed the Dniester river, which means that the five days desperate rear-guard action by the Russians has ended in their retirement. However, the stubborn resistance of this flank of the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has undoubtedly enabled him to reform his lines along the River Bug, virtually without interference.

The River San now takes the place of the Dniester as the scene of a sanguinary battle in the Russian effort to prevent the investment of Warsaw. Petrograd admits the retirement of the Russians to the River Gniza Lipa, which is some eighty miles from the frontier, and falls into the Dniester at Halicz, but military experts do not expect heavy fighting along that river. They express the opinion that the next serious battle probably will occur along the Zlota Lipa river, which runs parallel to the Gniza Lipa further eastward, where the Russians would be expected to make a stand.

These operations and plans, according to military men, confirm the theory that the Dniester front was merely covering for the northern army.

The re-organized Russian cabinet has returned to Petrograd after a field conference with the Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas. The Russian press devotes considerable attention to the reconstruction of the cabinet, the evacuation of the Duma and the mobilization of industry for war purposes, one writer declaring that the pronouns "we" and "they," as applied to distinguish the government from the people, will now cease to exist.

Gen. Polivanoff, who has been designated as Minister of War, was assistant Minister of War during the re-organization of the army, following the Russo-Japanese war. He has the reputation of being an excellent soldier and organizer, and enjoys considerable popularity on account of his liberal views.

Through passes 5,000 feet in altitude the Italians have entered the Austrian territory south of Riva on the western side of Lake Garda. They are now within six miles of Riva, which is the only important town on this lake.

On the western front the only important action, according to the brief French report, consisted in the repulse of German attacks on the Calonne trench and near Metzeral. On the other hand, Berlin claims that the French attacks at all points were repulsed.

The Munitions Bill will not become a law until next Thursday, the committee stage having been postponed at the request of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, for further conference with the workers.

Several battalions still at Shorncliffe — Two of them running "Dry" Canteens.

London, June 28.—The statement appearing in the Canadian papers of June 12th to the effect that every regiment of the second division had been transferred to France is not supported by facts. The Montreal Gazette correspondent was at Shorncliffe on Sunday, and saw many battalions, and also conversed with the officers of the headquarters staff, none of whom entertain any idea of an immediate move.

A church parade to a service con-

### CANADIANS HAVE NOT ONLY DONE ALL THAT WAS EXPECTED OF THEM, BUT MUCH MORE

London, June 28.—Major J. L. Newman, writing to an officer at Shorncliffe after the fight of June 15 and 16, in which the first and third battalions were particularly engaged, says:

"One 'opal box' wiped out eight men of my platoon. The third man following me was killed. It happened while coming up the communication trench, about fifty yards behind the fire trench. Captain Morrison, of the Engineers, was killed by his explosion, I thought my time had come. I felt as if I was in a vise, with my breath being squeezed out of me. I was stunned, but escaped without even a scratch. They shelled the devil out of us, and I saw some awful sights. Our front trench was full of killed and wounded, some torn to bits. It is wonderful how anyone emerged alive."

The description from British headquarters today of the recent actions is thus commented upon by the Evening Standard: "The Canadians have taken part in some of the most furious fighting of the war. They have not only done all that was expected of them, but much more. Their deeds of bravery would make an Iliad, which a Canadian poet may some day write."

### A Declaration of War On Turkey by Italy is Imminent, Says Berlin

Berlin, via London, June 28.—The Italian newspapers are jubilant, says the Overseas News Agency, over the announcement that Italy is to participate in the operations against the Dardanelles by sending a fleet, under the Duke of the Abruzzi, to release the larger British warships for important work elsewhere.

A declaration of war by Turkey is said to be considered imminent, and the Rome newspapers are quoted as expressing the belief that Italy's action will signify a new era in the politics of the Orient.

### MET MERELY TO DISCUSS BALKAN SITUATION ASQUITH SILENT ABOUT SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION

Premier Refuses to Tell Who Was Authority for Statement that Allies Weren't Hampered by Lack of Munitions.

London, June 28.—Premier Asquith's authority for the statement in his speech at Newcastle, April 20, that neither Great Britain nor her allies was hampered by a lack of munitions was again demanded of the cabinet leader in the House of Commons this morning, and his refusal to give information on the subject was met with the assertion that his statement was "absolutely without foundation."

Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, who raised the point and angrily charged the Premier with perverting the truth, attempted to heckle Mr. Asquith. Sir Arthur said the original statement cast a slur upon Field Marshal Sir John French, who was in no way responsible for it.

Mr. Asquith's only reply was that Sir Arthur Markham was raising just the sort of point which would be most undesirable for both the interests of the army and the campaign to raise a larger output of munitions, and when the Premier refused to be drawn further Sir Arthur blurted out: "Is it in the interests of the nation that the prime minister should make a statement which is absolutely without foundation?"

Cries of "shame" and protestations of "its truth" led to brief excitement.

### BERLIN DENIES VISIT OF VON HOLLIYEW AND VON JAGOW WERE DUE TO CHANGE IN THE TONIC POLITICAL SITUATION

Berlin, June 28, via London.—The visit of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Von Jagow to Vienna was not caused by a change in the political situation, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, but was made merely for the purpose of continuing the discussion of questions bearing on the efforts of the Entente powers to win over the Balkan states.

deducted in the garrison church by Captain the Rev. Bruce Taylor of Montreal, and Capt. the Rev. C. W. Gordon of Winnipeg, was attended by several Canadian units yesterday.

Two battalions at Shorncliffe are being run under a "dry" regime, they being the 21st, under Col. St. Pierre Hughes, and the 43rd Highlanders, under Col. Thompson. Captain the Rev. C. W. Gordon told the Gazette correspondent that he had seen nothing to convince him of the advantages of a "wet" canteen.

### FOUR NEW BRUNSWICK MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, June 28.—The casualty lists issued today contain the names of the following from New Brunswick:

First Battalion.  
Suffering from concussion—Geo. Fred Smith, 100 Dorchester street, St. John, N. B.  
Wounded—Frank Ulcock, Water St., Chatham, N. B.

MIDNIGHT LIST.  
Sixteenth Battalion.  
Wounded—John Watson, Fredericton Jct., N. B.  
1st Field Co., Can. Engineers.  
Wounded—Lance Corporal Burdette W. Harmon, Woodstock, N. B.

### AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION WILL BE APPOINTED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Premier Borden Recommends Naming of a Commission to Study Whole Question of Great Crops Production, Wider Markets and the Unemployment Problem.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, June 28.—A Royal Commission is to be appointed by the government to investigate the question of increased agricultural production in the Dominion, together with the related questions of wider markets, further employment for the unemployed, etc.

The commission which is to be appointed at the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and in response to a request made by the congress of mayors which visited the capital some weeks ago, will be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may determine.

Its duration shall be undetermined, and it will make interim reports from time to time.

A minute of council has been issued outlining the reasons for the appointment of the commission and the questions which it is to consider. In connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production the following considerations are advanced:

1. Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer.
2. Assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration.
3. Increasing the acreage under production.
4. Attracting immigration of a type which would aid in increasing the large and permanent agricultural population.
5. Stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers.
6. Providing cold storage and abattoir facilities, diversified areas, etc., to produce varied products.

Of these problems the distribution of products in the home markets and the trade thus erected between the various provinces, the transport of products to our national ports from which they will eventually reach their destination abroad, and their transport to the destination abroad, are prominent.

ed should receive consideration. The value of co-operative efforts among the producers and the importance of reducing the present great discrepancy between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer should not be overlooked. The cause for unemployment in the cities and the fact that many patented homesteads are not under cultivation are recommended for consideration.

Consideration should also be given, says the minute, to the question of colonization after the war, and of the encouragement of suitable immigration to the soil of Canada is also to be investigated.

"In this connection," says the minute of council, "enquiry should be made as to the means by which the federal government, whether upon its own sole initiative or in co-operation with provincial governments can best carry out an effective scheme of colonization."

The return of Canadian soldiers after the war and the immigration of soldiers from other nations, which engage the attention of the commission. Permanent improvement of highways as a means of cheapening cost of transportation will also be considered.

The approaching completion of the additional Transcontinental Railway says the minute "is a very important element in our transportation problem," the condition created by the existence of three trunk lines while much land is unopened and unsettled for lack of branch lines also invites the careful attention of the commission.

"As Canada has been and will be for many years a borrowing country requiring capital for extending and developing its agricultural and manufacturing industries, and as the securing of capital at reasonable rates of interest is essential for increased production and continued progress, this subject," says the minute "should also be taken into consideration."

It is to be observed that no proposal which would deter capital from seeking investment in this country or which would unfairly affect that already invested under established conditions would in the final result assist Canadian producers in any branch of industry.

"It seems reasonable," continues the minute, "that under the conditions which have developed during the past six months opportunities will arise for adding and extending our markets to the advantage not only of Canada, but of the countries and communities with which trade may thus be extended."

Stimulate Canadian Industries.  
The Prime Minister states that so far as is compatible with conditions it is in the public interest that before export the product should be converted through manufacture in Canada into the form in which it is to be consumed, thus stimulating industries subsidiary to agriculture.

"Important questions," says the minute of council, "as to marketing of our food products including consideration of the time which, and the methods by which this is accomplished,

SEND WAR SUPPLIES TO THE ALLIES

New York, June 28.—It was reported here today that several concerns making war supplies for the Allies had begun shipments nearly a month ahead of the schedule previously indicated.

Shrapnel shells and explosives have been going aboard vessel lying in Gravesend Bay, about three miles off shore, for about a week now. Every day huge lighters, flying a red flag, denoting that they carry explosives, may be seen going down New York harbor, and as they pass out of the Narrows and head over into Gravesend Bay, the waiting steamers also haul up red flags to warn all shipping to keep away. Sometimes as many as three lighters are lying around one vessel, discharging shells and cases of cordite, dynamite, or melinite, into the holds. The ammunition now being delivered, it was said, was to be sent straight to France.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was today reported to have been sending

NOT ONE CASE OF GAS PRISONING FATAL, SAYS TORONTO DOCTOR

Toronto, June 28.—Dr. R. D. Rudolph of Toronto, a member of the University of Toronto medical staff, who arrived back in Toronto today from the town of Normandy, France, where No. 2 Canadian base hospital, of which he is an officer, is stationed, says that out of hundreds of cases of poisoning from gas handled by the hospital, none proved fatal. If the gas is chlorine, without admixture, and is inhaled in moderate quantities, a victim should be able to recover completely without after effects. Dr. Rudolph's hospital did not handle the most serious cases, but he stated that neighboring hospitals had very few deaths.

out 35,000 loaded three-inch shrapnel shells for the British field artillery every day since last Monday. The Dupont Powder Company was also, it was said, delivering considerable shipments of raw explosives, and it was understood that the Stevens Arms Company, whose plant was bought by the Westinghouse Electric Company, for the purpose of turning out Lee-Metford rifles for the British army, was beginning to deliver guns for export.