

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE DARDANELLES CONTINUES; MORE SUCCESSSES FOR BRITISH AIRMEN

KITCHENER HOLDS KEY TO CONSCRIPTION QUESTION

Majority of British Cabinet Favor Compulsory Service, the Globe Says—Growing Agitation Demanding Explanation of Sir Edward Grey's Remark to German Chancellor That Freedom of Sea May be Reasonable Subject for Discussion After War.

London, Aug. 30.—(Montreal Globe Cable)—The Globe asserts now that a certain majority of the cabinet, led by Lord Curzon, Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, favor conscription, and that those still opposed are Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Simon Harcourt, McKenna, Runciman and Balfour, while Lord Kitchener is undecided. The press are generally of the opinion that Kitchener holds the key to the situation, and that he will be able to convince the parliament and the people for which ever side he declares.

Gibson Bowles, the well known naval expert, heads an agitation, daily becoming more insistent, demanding an explanation of Sir Edward Grey's remark in replying to Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, that the freedom of the sea may be a reasonable subject for discussion and definition in the arrangements made between nations after the war.

MAKING OF WAR MUNITIONS BIG FACTOR IN INCREASE OF CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Dominion's Trade With Mother Country for First Six Months of Present Year Almost \$105,000,000, More Than Half of Which Consisted of Purchases from Canada by Great Britain.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Canada's trade with Great Britain during the first six months of the present year amounted to almost \$105,000,000, of which considerably more than half consisted of purchases from Canada by the United Kingdom. The imports by Canada are one-third less than they were during the corresponding year of 1914, when the aggregate trade between the Mother Country and the Dominion was about \$97,000,000. Much of the increase this year is due to the sale of munitions of war to Great Britain by this country.

The imports of Canada from Great Britain are only half what they were in 1913. Australia does a much greater business with Great Britain than Canada does. During the first six months of 1915, it amounted to about \$211,000,000, or more than double that of Canada. While the war has decreased the Canadian trade over 1913, although there was a slight increase over 1914, the Australians have done \$25,000,000 more business.

Munitions Minister Meets Miners' Leaders

Mine Owners and Representatives of Workmen in Conference With Lloyd George and Runciman but Result of Meeting Not Made Public—12,000 Miners Out.

London, Aug. 30.—The efforts of the government to avert a spread of the South Wales coal strike led to protracted meetings at the Board of Trade chambers today between Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, and representatives of the miners and the coal owners.

The coal owners agreed to the inclusion in Mr. Runciman's recent award of those workers to whom the award did not extend, which would mean that the strike was settled. According to another report a hitch has arisen in the negotiations which will render necessary another meeting with Mr. Runciman on Tuesday morning.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH REPORTS QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT IN WEST SINCE AUG. 18

London, Aug. 30.—A report from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, was given out by the British War Office tonight as follows: "Since my last communication of August 18 there has been no fighting on our front to record. There has been a certain amount of mining activity, but conditions generally have been normal. "Both on the 18th and the 21st we succeeded in shooting down enemy aeroplanes. On the 25th our heavy artillery set fire to a railway train at Langemark station (about five miles northeast of Ypres). On the same evening our royal flying corps co-operated with our Allies in an aerial attack on the forest of South Hurst, which was successfully carried out, without the loss of any machines."

MINISTERS RETURNING TO OTTAWA In anticipation of return of Premier and resumption of cabinet meetings

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 30.—The members of the cabinet have almost all returned to the capital in view of the arrival in a few days of Sir Robert Borden from Europe. Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. J. D. Hazen, and Hon. Dr. Reid came back to the city this morning. Those already here are Sir George Foster, the acting prime minister; Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. J. A. Louchard, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Louis Coderre and Hon. P. E. Blondin. Hon. W. T. White will be here tomorrow and Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. C. J. Doherty are expected about the end of the week. Sir Sam Hughes is also expected during the next seven or eight days.

THIRTY YEARS IN EMPLOY OF THE HUDSONS BAY CO.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Mr. Roger Graham, who retired from the service of the Hudsons Bay Company two years ago, after having been in the company's employ in the Montreal office for more than thirty years, died suddenly this afternoon. He was in a house on Mackay street, seeing about some furniture which was being stored there when the end came quite unexpectedly. The late Mr. Graham was born in Edinburgh, and was about sixty years of age.

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GERMANY DECIDED ON COURSE IN ARABIC CASE

Chancellor and Admiral Von Tirpitz Back in Berlin After Conference With Kaiser—Understood Government Will Adopt Policy Already Set Forth by Chancellor on August 25th.

Berlin, Aug. 30, via London.—It is understood today that Germany's course with regard to the Arabic case has been decided upon, and that it is in line with the recent conciliatory statement by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor.

This development followed the return of the chancellor, Admiral Von Tirpitz and other participants in the conference with the German Emperor at his headquarters on the eastern front. No official statement has been made regarding the German decision, but there seems good ground for the belief that the government has adopted the viewpoint set forth by the chancellor.

In a statement made by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, on Aug. 25, he declared that the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic had not been fully cleared up, as no report regarding it had been received, and that it was not even known whether a mine or a torpedo from a German underwater craft sank the Arabic, or whether the liner might not have justified, by her actions, the drastic proceedings by the submarine commander. The chancellor added: "Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions, in which case the imperial government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both governments."

Washington Breathes More Freely. Washington, Aug. 30.—Press despatches from Berlin saying Germany had decided upon a policy in connection with the sinking of the Arabic in accord with the recent statement of the imperial chancellor were noted with satisfaction today in official circles here.

The Chancellor said if it developed that a German submarine commander had gone beyond his instructions, Germany would not hesitate to give complete satisfaction to the United States. Formal assurance to this effect was given the State Department last week by Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on instructions from Berlin. The Ambassador already had formed Secretary of State Lansing that German submarines had been ordered to torpedo no more peaceful merchantmen without warning.

So far as officials here know, the submarine commander who attacked the Arabic has not yet reported to Berlin. Until this report has been awaited for a reasonable time the Washington government does not expect the promised formal communication from the imperial government.

One despatch reached the State Department today from Ambassador Gerard, but Secretary Lansing said it threw no light on the situation.

BRITISH POLICY IN REGARD TO GOODS ORDERED IN GERMANY FOR U. S. CHRISTMAS TRADE

The Ambassador called at the State Department personally to explain the extent of the British concessions, which are especially intended to meet the growing complaint of American importers that the Christmas trade is threatened by failure to obtain goods made in Germany and Austria, for which they had contracted.

Generally speaking, it is the intention of the British government to permit the passage through the blockade lines of goods for which the American importers have entered into contract with German and Austrian firms. Heretofore it has been required that the money shall have actually been paid for the goods. Now it will be sufficient to show that they were regularly contracted for, and that the American importer is really the person responsible for them and title rests with him. Goods valued at many millions of dollars have accumulated at Rotterdam and await transportation to the United States. The order applies to these, but whether it will extend to goods yet in German factories, but under contract for delivery on this side of the Atlantic, is yet undetermined.

German Government Responsible for Holding up Dye-stuffs for American Firms. The success of private interests in London reported by special attorneys in securing the release of about \$600,000 worth of such goods now on the docks is explained at the British embassy here as due to the fact that the local attorneys there were able to secure a promise to the British authorities the proof required as to the character of the goods and the conditions of contract. Now it is planned to permit American importers to present proof at the British embassy here, which, it is believed, will greatly facilitate importations. The entire responsibility for the holding up of dye-stuffs of German manufacture intended for America is placed by the British authorities on the German government, and it is alleged that a contrary impression has been sought to be created because of ill-feeling against Great Britain. To set itself straight in this matter, the British embassy, issued the following statement:

"April 14, a formal notice was issued by the British government that they would allow vessels carrying two shipments of dye-stuffs, which were paid for by delivery in Germany of certain cotton cargoes, to pass without interference, provided the vessels sailed under a neutral flag; that the shipments were made from Rotterdam, and the dye-stuffs consigned to the secretary of commerce for distribution directly to the textile industries.

"This offer, which was refused by Germany, still holds good."

the newspaper by the Overseas News Agency as follows: "Sir Edward Grey was visibly moved as he greeted me. He said the decision he had been obliged to take was the gravest of his entire life, and that the deciding consideration was that part of dollars in the war would injure England little more than a passive course; moreover that England, as a participating power, would be in a better position to throw her influence into the balance than by remaining neutral, because she would be able, at any time, to threaten to withdraw from the conflict.

"The violation of recognized international treaties guaranteed by England, he said, made it impossible for her to stand aside. Also he regarded it as inexpedient to consider the suggestion of the imperial chancellor establishing conditions for Great Britain's neutrality. From the British standpoint such a transaction impressed him as improper, and he could not enter into negotiations with a power that could make such propositions. As in former interviews, he laid chief stress upon the Belgian question, without adding, as he war."

CLAIMS BELGIUM VIOLATED HER OWN NEUTRALITY

Official German Reply to Sir Edward Grey's Statement.

TRYING TO PUT GERMANY IN GOOD LIGHT

Reply Credits British Foreign Secretary, With Saying He Did Not Wish to Crush Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—(By wireless to Sayville).—The North German Gazette publishes an official reply to the recent statement by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with relation to the speech of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the opening of the last session of the Reichstag. The Overseas News Agency today summarizes the reply in the Gazette as follows:

"At the beginning of the article alludes to the fact that Sir Edward Grey diplomatically ignored the valuable material contained in reports from Belgian ministers at various European capitals prior to the war, recently published in Germany, but goes exhaustively into the subject of threats against Belgian neutrality. The Chancellor never said that Belgium sold her neutrality to England, but asserted that it had been proved by documents that Belgium had fostered British military plans, thus herself violating her neutrality.

"Documents found in Brussels, it is asserted, show conclusively that a Belgian military attaché told his Belgian colleague that Great Britain would land troops in Belgium without Belgium's consent, and that Belgium never had protested against this; but that upon the mere supposition that a German invasion was possible the Belgian government prepared complete plans for co-operation with British forces.

Claims Belgium Violated Her Own Neutrality. "The Chancellor, it is added, did not endeavor to bring to light facts that would justify a violation of the Belgian neutrality in August, 1914, and stated the reason in his Reichstag speech, declaring that German troops invaded Belgium after the latter had already broken her own neutrality.

"Besides, it is added, the excitement over the morals of a violation of a 75 year old treaty, made for entirely different purposes, was ridiculous for a country which unconcernedly disregarded a promise solemnly given 25 years ago to all Europe, and which continuously supported French violations of the obligations accepted in 1911 regarding Morocco.

"The Overseas News Agency here takes up the assertion by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his recent Reichstag speech, that Sir Edward Grey had said to the German Ambassador, as he was taking leave of him after the outbreak of the war, that it might be possible that England could be of more assistance to Germany at the war's close by entering the conflict than if she had remained neutral. It notes the Gazette's assertion that Sir Edward Grey had denied having made such remarks as the German Chancellor, in his Reichstag address had interpreted as meaning that Sir Edward would be able to aid Germany against Russia. The text of the memorandum in which Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London, recorded the part in question of his interview with the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs is reproduced from

guards arrested a stubborn offensive by strong enemy forces from the west, on the front of Prusany-Gorditz.

"In the region of Vladimir-Volynsky the enemy, having changed the disposition of his troops, continued Sunday his offensive, with strong forces, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynsky and toward Lutsk. North of Lutsk fighting has occurred on both sides of the River Styr."

Paris, Aug. 30 (10:30 p. m.)—The war office tonight made public the following official communication: "Artillery fighting has taken place in Artois, and in the region of Queenvillers, where our fire has scattered some of the enemy's trenches and hit some German encampments.

"In the Argonne our batteries have stopped, several times, attempted bombardments by the enemy.

"A rather violent cannonade has taken place in Lorraine, toward Mont, Pezanges and Chaselles, and also in the Vosges, in the region of Raubeau, Lunois and Linge."