

HUN MILITARY CRITIC ADMITS SITUATION BAD

GENERAL VON ARDENNE WARNS GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS

Declares They Must Bestir Themselves to Find Some Strategic or Tactical Means of Winning a Decisive Victory on the Western Front.

SAYS ENGLAND, SOUL OF HOSTILE COALITION, MUST BE DEFEATED

Berlin Tageblatt's Military Critic Intimates That Attempt Should Be Made to Overwhelm French Army Before U. S. Gets Busy.

Copenhagen, Aug. 16.—General Von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, warns German military leaders that they must bestir themselves to find some strategic or tactical means of winning a decisive victory on the western front, and of defeating England, the soul of the hostile coalition, on land. Otherwise, he says, there is no hope of bringing the war to an honorable end for Germany. German leadership, Gen. Ardenne

maintains, always has been able to direct the campaign into new courses when stagnation threatened, and he adds that the Germans are entitled to believe methods will be found to force mighty England, through battles on land to seek peace. The military critic intimates this might be done by an attempt to overwhelm the French army, which he assumes is weakened and discouraged, before the arrival of American assistance, which he says would leave England isolated.

CANADIAN NORTHERN BILL WINS

As to acquiring the system there were three courses open to the government, negotiation with an agreement and purchase; expropriation; and foreclosure under the statute of 1914. Mr. Bennett said he did not propose to deal with expropriation since it was not under consideration. He preferred to accept the principle of arbitration, but a great deal depended upon how it was carried out. "I am in favor of agreement with the government legislation upon the first point, but I say that so far as the price to be paid is concerned, there must be some very important amendments made or else this country will suffer enormously."

Arbitration Proposal.

Mr. Bennett, taking up the arbitration proposal, declared that unless the bill was amended in essential provisions, it would, in his judgment do an injustice to the Canadian people, a most serious injustice. Proceeding, he vigorously attacked the provision for negotiation with the pledgees of the stock.

Blanket Power Bad.

The Calgary member criticized the blanket power given to pay whatever award the arbitrators gave. He considered it unconstitutional to pass such legislation without a limit being fixed. He favored the proposal to submit the matter of value to arbitrators rather than to a single judge, but there should be some provision giving the government the right to refuse to take up the award if it was too high.

Tedious Procedure.

Mr. Bennett said that judging from the attitude of Sir William Mackenzie the C. N. R. interests were prepared to go before the tribunal and there pile up day after day rag production costs at present prices. What re-

ceived before this tribunal than these gentlemen will be able to show a value, not of \$400,000,000, but of \$600,000,000, or even \$700,000,000, and if the desire being circulated is true, that the difference between the value so ascertained and the liabilities in the value of the stock we see what Sir Wm. Mackenzie means when he talks about par for the stock.

"If the basis to be accepted is reproduction cost then it must be production cost at pre-war prices. I appeal to the minister to prevent this wrong being done to the Canadian people and prevent any such thought as reproduction cost at war time prices being the basis of arbitration."

Hon. Arthur Meighen, who followed, said that the pledgees of the C. N. R. have an interest in the stocks and he could not see why their interest in it should in any manner influence the determination of the value of the stock. He was willing to trust in this matter to the judgment of Sir William Mackenzie who would represent the government on the board of arbitration. Mr. Meighen said that Mr. Bennett's suggestion that the government should retain the right to refuse to take up the award of the board of arbitrators should it prove to be excessive was worthy of consideration. It could be dealt with when the bill is considered in committee.

Dealing with Mr. Bennett's proposal that the pre-war cost of the road should be taken in fixing its value, Mr. Meighen said that the government was not expropriating the road but simply taking the stock of the company. There was no real value in the suggestion. Mr. Bennett's argument was destructive, he said, if directed against the proposals of the opposition, but it has no force when applied to the government plan.

Referring to the claim of the opposition that the Drayton-Alexworth report stated that the C. N. R. stock was valueless, Mr. Meighen said it should be remembered that the Drayton-Alexworth commission was not appointed to determine the value of the property of the railway and that it was not right to assume that a just decision on the value of the stock should be received by the commission when the owners of the stock had not an opportunity of being heard. Coming to the amendment of Mr. Graham, the solicitor-general said that it advanced a policy which was simply confiscation. Confiscation did not make for the credit of the country. Canada was a borrowing nation; she would remain a borrowing nation for a long time to come. Would it help Canadian credit to launch upon a policy of confiscation of property? Some of the property was held over a long time to come. Would it help Canadian credit to launch upon a policy of confiscation of property? Some of the property was held over a long time to come.

What, asked the solicitor-general, was at the bottom of the amendment? Was it inspired by a certain convention in the city of Winnipeg? That convention of "unhappy memories" had in the haste of the moment, decided upon the line of action in regard to the C. N. R. incorporation in 1914. A policy which aimed at the confiscation of the road altogether. He had in fact, taken three positions within twelve months, and all this to square that convention which "has done dishonor to the part of Canada from which I come." Mr. Meighen said that he would like to see the messages that had passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Oliver in regard to the C. N. R. resolution passed by the Winnipeg convention.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I desire to assert here, that not a communication passed between the member for Edmonton and myself in regard to this matter."

In conclusion, the solicitor-general said that under the agreement the people became the owners and operators in proportion to their population of the largest system of railways in the world. In the main the principle of the bill before the house was sound. There were bound to be disadvantages in it, but the public demanded public management. The measure marked a big dominion advance toward public ownership, and he believed would accrue to the advantage of the country.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, of Kingston, who spoke briefly, traced the fight for public ownership in Canada and said he believed the country was taking a great step forward in the measure before the house. The bill gave all the advantages of public ownership while at the same time seeking to avoid the defects of partisanship which were sometimes associated with government operations. This was the first great principle of the bill. Its second great principle was

FLOWER OF THE GERMAN ARMY ANNIHILATED

Famous Fourth Division of Prussian Guards Charge in Waves in Face of Murderous Gunfire.

British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 16.—(By Associated Press)—The checking up of the British casualties this morning indicated that they had been moderate. The German counter-attacks were most determined and resulted in fierce hand-to-hand fighting among the wrecked buildings in the suburbs of Lens. Following their usual methods the Germans hurled their men into the combat without apparent thought of the cost of life and the result was most disastrous.

Among the heaviest sufferers were the Fourth Division of the Prussian Guards, who were sent into the battle late in endeavor to regain the lost positions. These famous troops advanced in columns of fours, and immediately were met by a concentrated machine gun fire, which mowed them down in long numbers.

Wave after wave of the guardsmen were sent up into the terrific hail of death and each succeeding wave met the fate of the former until virtually the entire division had been annihilated. The German artillery gave the British their most trouble, pouring a heavy fire into the ranks of the advancing infantry and shelling heavily the rear areas.

The attack north of Ypres began at a quarter to five o'clock this morning after the usual artillery preparation, which had reached great intensity. The ground over which the British were fighting is most difficult, and strenuous resistance is expected.

At the conclusion of Mr. Nickle's speech a vote was taken on the Graham amendment resulting in its defeat by 67 to 42. Mr. Albert Champane, Battleford, voted against the amendment and with the government. The bill was given a second reading on the same vote.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING

Berlin Claims Allied Attack Shattered in Flanders—St. Quentin Cathedral on Fire.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The German official statement says that in Flanders, a second great battle has burst forth, the British infantry attacking the German positions on an eleven-mile front. The German general staff reports that the cathedral at St. Quentin was set on fire by French shells, and that it has been ablaze, since yesterday evening.

The Teuton Version. Berlin, via London, Aug. 16.—The combined British and French attack over a front of more than eighteen miles in Flanders was shattered by the Teutons, according to the official communication issued this evening. Only local successes on the Yser Canal and in the vicinity of Langemarck were obtained by the Entente, who suffered heavy losses.

The enemy assault in Flanders, which extended over a front of thirty kilometers, has been shattered with heavy losses. The enemy has only been able to gain small local successes at Dreigraachten, on the Yser Canal and near Langemarck.

From St. Julien, northeast of Ypres, to as far as Warneton, on the Lys, the enemy everywhere was completely wiped out. "In Artois and near Verdun intense artillery duels are in progress. There is nothing of importance to report from the eastern front."

Heavy Fighting.

Berlin, Aug. 16, via London.—British troops yesterday unsuccessfully attacked the village of Venin-le-Viel, 2 1/2 miles east of Lens, on the Lens front, the German general staff reported today. The British gains, it was added, were small.

FISHERMAN DROWNED.

Alberton, P.E.I., Aug. 16.—While hauling lobster traps off Sea Cow Pond Peter McInnis and his dory mate were thrown into the water. McInnis was drowned, but the other man was rescued.

LARGE GAIN OF GROUND FOR ALLIES

German Troops Dealt Heavy Blow and British Make Appreciable Advances.

British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 16.—(By The Associated Press)—At four o'clock this afternoon the battle in Flanders, which was resumed by the French and British at dawn today, already had resulted in a large gain of ground.

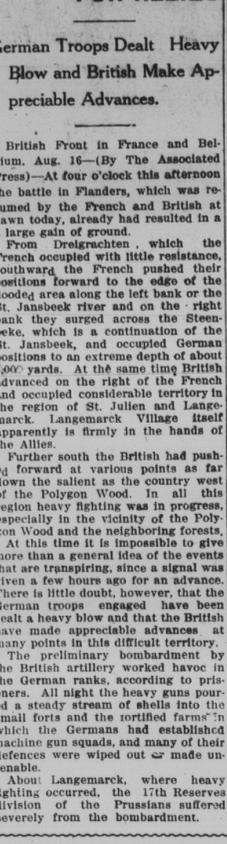
From Dreigraachten, which the French occupied with little resistance, southward the French pushed their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area along the left bank of the St. Janbeek river and on the right bank they surged across the Steenbeke, which is a continuation of the St. Janbeek, and occupied German positions to an extreme depth of about 1,000 yards. At the same time British advanced on the right of the French and occupied considerable territory in the region of St. Julien and Langemarck. Langemarck Village itself apparently is firmly in the hands of the Allies.

Further south the British had pushed forward at various points as far down the salient as the country west of the Polygon Wood. In all this region heavy fighting was in progress, especially in the vicinity of the Polygon Wood and the neighboring forests. At this time it is impossible to give more than a general idea of the events that are transpiring, since a signal was given a few hours ago for an advance. There is little doubt, however, that the German troops engaged have been dealt a heavy blow and that the British have made appreciable advances at many points in this difficult territory.

The preliminary bombardment by the British artillery worked havoc in the German ranks, according to prisoners. All night the heavy guns poured a steady stream of shells into the small forts and the fortified farms in which the Germans had established machine gun squads, and many of their defences were wiped out or made untenable.

About Langemarck, where heavy fighting occurred, the 17th Reserve division of the Prussians suffered severely from the bombardment.

RECEIVING MESSAGES FROM GERMAN BRIGADE COMMANDER IN THE FIELD



This photograph shows a German brigade commander's messages being received by telephone. The range finder is seen in the use on the left. The German artillery remains are massed by brigades. The superior artillery officer usually remains with the divisional general officers or is connected with the latter by means of telegraph or telephone. He is also connected with his brigade commanders by telephone, and batteries are massed whenever the terrain makes it practicable to do so.



When the big boy severs his connection with the Knickerbocker family, this is the place to line up with the first long trousers—our specialty. Long trousers made by concerns who know how to do justice to the boy. Everything else to add grace to the picture. Pinch back suits \$15 up. Some lighter colors being cleared at one-third off regular prices.

Gilmour's, 68 King St. Open Friday Evenings; Close Saturdays 1 p. m., June, July and August.

HOLLAND PROTESTS TO GERMAN GOVT

Hun Airplanes and Torpedo Boats Violated Neutrality of Netherlands.

The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 16.—Official announcement was made today that the Netherlands minister at Berlin had been instructed to protest seriously to the German foreign office against the violation on August 7 of Dutch territorial water by German airplanes and torpedo boats of the Scheldt.

DIED HAYMAKING.

Newcastle, Aug. 16.—While working in his hay field at Cassils, Noah Mullin died suddenly. He was 25 years of age and leaves a family.

St. John Retail Merchants' Bargain Dollar Day

Wednesday, August 22

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