

### TWO FROM 26TH WOUNDED; NOT FROM PROVINCE

Two men from the 26th are reported wounded in last night's casualty list, neither of them from New Brunswick. They are—Thomas Bell, of England, and John Roberts, of Allston (Mass.)

The list follows:

#### TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Angus McNeil, Park Lane, Dominion (C. B.)

#### TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Thomas Bell, England; John Roberts, Allston (Mass.)

#### SECOND BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded—Corporal Herman Kicker, England.

#### THIRD BATTALION.

Wounded—Moses W. Robinson, Montreal.

#### FOURTH BATTALION.

Suffering from Shock—Sergeant Fred S. Hetherington, Brantford (Ont.); Duncan Paterson, Milton (Ont.)

Died of Wounds—Lance-Corporal J. R. Kesson, Victoria (B. C.); James Lenk, Utica (N. Y.)

#### FIFTH BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded—Lieutenant O. F. Hertzberg, Toronto.

Wounded—Andrew Bone, Merritt (B. C.)

#### EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Frank B. Banks, Winton; J. W. Allan, Scotland.

#### TENTH BATTALION.

Accidentally Wounded—Leonard Rowley, England.

Wounded—Sergeant William J. Brown, Lang (Sussex).

#### SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Seriously Wounded—James S. Pringle, Scotland.

#### TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Dangerously Wounded—Sergeant C. H. Gilham, Paris (Ont.)

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action—John T. Blower, Winnipeg.

Wounded—John Atkinson, Medicine Hat (Alb.)

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Sergeant Leonard Prosser, England.

#### TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Dangerously Wounded—N. J. Patten, Vancouver.

#### THIRTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—William C. Large, Shelburne (Ont.)

#### FIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—Ivan Flenemick, (no address)

#### ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Seriously Ill—Lance-Corporal George Michie, Australia.

#### SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Slightly Wounded—Alex Campbell, Scotland.

#### FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Seriously Ill—W. D. Williams, Amherstburg (Ont.)

Died of Wounds—Alexander R. Grant, Scotland.

#### TWELFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Died—William Spencer, Montreal.

### PERSONALS

The Canadian Gazette, London, Feb. 23, has the following notes of interest here:

Lieutenant G. A. McCullough, 26th Battalion, reported as wounded last week, is at No. 1 British Red Cross Hospital at Le Touquet.

Dr. F. H. Neve, of St. John, New Brunswick, is at the Hotel Cecil.

Among recent callers at the office of the agent-general for New Brunswick have been Nursing Sister Edith T. Hegan, Lieutenant C. Cedric Ryan, of Sackville, who is serving with the B. H. A., and Lieutenant J. H. Evans, C. F. A., of Moncton, who has been attached to the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieutenant Evans had an accident when flying, and has an injured ankle. He is going to Canada on sick leave.

Sir Thomas George Shaughnessy, K. C. V. O., on whom a barony was conferred on New Year's Day, has, states Friday's London Gazette, taken the title of Baron Shaughnessy, of the City of Montreal in the Dominion of Canada, and of Ashford in the County of Limerick.

Among those present at the memorial service last Thursday for Lieutenant H. B. Yates, Canadian Army Medical Corps, at the Church of St. John, Clerkenwell—the Church of the Order of Grace—were Sir George and Lady Fevely, Lieut.-Colonel Adams (Canadian Army Medical Corps) and Mrs. Wyde, Mrs. Carleton Jones, Matron-in-Chief M. C. Macdonald, Lady Drummond, Colonel C. A. Hodgkiss (Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society), Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, A. Scott, Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan, and Colonel Sir Montagu Allan.

### COST OF SCANDAL HUNTING HIGH

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—(Special)—The cost of scandal-hunting under the auspices of the Borden government has come high to the tax payers. In the commons today, in reply to a question by Mr. Chisholm, (Antigonish, the minister of justice) said that T. R. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, who was employed to investigate the question of the allocation of the public main under the Laurier government, had received no less than \$27,500 in salary to date, while the expenses of his commission had been \$26,951. This makes a total of \$54,451 or about as much as the scandal-hunt on the National Transcontinental Railway cost.

## BARRIER FIRE SMOTHERS GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT LIHONS; RUSSIANS AT LAKE VAN; CONSTANTINOPLE IN NEW PANIC

### German Gas Attack On Four-Mile Front Checked by French

The Germans near Lihons, to the south of the Somme river, have met with repulse at the hands of the French in an intended attack extending over about four and one-third miles. The offensive movement was preceded by a heavy bombardment and clouds of asphyxiating gases. When the German infantry endeavored to come out of their trenches for the attack, however, the barrier of fire and the fire of the French rifle men stopped them everywhere.

The Germans in Artois were prevented from occupying the crater of a mine by a strong counter-offensive of the French.

In Champagne the forest of the Argonne and in the entire region of Verdun, there has been much artillery activity, in which Paris claims considerable execution was accomplished by the French gunners. The Germans report additional repulses of British grenades attacks against captured positions along the Yser Canal, and also the putting down of an Entente Allied offensive along the Lem-Arras road.

Numerous fights in the air between German and French aviators have taken place. Paris reports that several of the German machines were brought down by the fire of the French airmen. Aeroplanes raids have been carried out by French and British aeroplanes, notably on the German aviation field at Habsheim, at Mulhausen and on a munitions factory at Pagny-Sur-Moselle. British aircraft bombed the town of Don, southwest of Lille.

There has been little fighting on the eastern and Austro-Italian fronts. The Albanians fighting with the Tontons are reported to have reached the Adriatic Sea west of Kavaya. This would indicate that the Austro-Hungarians and their allies have completely surrounded Durazzo.

### RUSSIANS REACH LAKE VAN.

In Asia Minor the Russians are persistently following the Turks who fled from Erzerum and also are pushing their way northward from the captured fortress to the Black Sea with the purpose of establishing a base there for their warships and transports. Bitlis, on Lake Van, has been captured by the Russians.

A Turk power station on the Ottoman front east of the Suez Canal has been blown up by a British aviator. Again Constantinople has been thrown into a state of consternation over the presence of an Allied submarine in the Bosphorus, according to an unofficial report. The underwater boat is said to have torpedoed six transport vessels with munitions, and one tug.

### German Attack Nipped in Bud.

Paris, Feb. 21, via London, Feb. 22, 12.59 a. m.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads as follows: "In Artois, to the north of the road from Lille, the enemy exploded a mine. An immediate counter-attack drove him from the crater, one of the sides of which we hold.

"At the end of the afternoon the Germans carried out a violent bombardment of our trenches to the northwest of Giencies to which our batteries responded energetically.

"In the Argonne we directed a destructive fire on the enemy works in the neighborhood of the road from St. Hubert, and demolished several observation towers in the outskirts of the Cheppy wood.

"In the entire region of Verdun the artillery of the two sides continued to display great activity. To the southeast of St. Mihiel we bombarded the German positions in the Bois D'Ally. The Germans fired a number of shells on St. Die, one resident being killed and seven wounded."

British Score With Air Bombs.  
London, Feb. 21, 11.13 p. m.—The British official statement on the campaign in the west, issued tonight, follows: "An attack on the enemy depots at Don (about 12 miles southwest of Lille) was carried out by 26 aeroplanes yesterday. Extensive damage is believed to have been done to stores and railways. All machines returned in safety.

"Our artillery actively bombarded the hostile trenches about Hullebuck, and north of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

"A heavy explosion resulted from our severe howitzer fire against gun positions in the Badinigen area.

"Enemy aircraft during the past few days have made several attacks on various towns in our area, but with no military result. A few civilians, however, were killed."

Russians Active on Eastern Front.  
Petrograd, Feb. 21, via London, Feb. 22, 1.25 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today: "Our artillery cannonaded a considerable body of German troops at Schloßberg, near Drinsk, and occupied the defensive works after the Germans fled.

"At Iloukai we exploded five mines under five German blockhouses and occupied the centers. A desperate struggle ensued for the possession of the two most advanced craters, but in the end we maintained our occupancy.

"On Feb. 19, at 11 o'clock at night, our aviators threw many dozens of bombs on the station and town of Pagny, near the Black Sea coast. The two aviators were brought down. A second enemy aeroplane was pursued into its own lines.

"One of our bombing groups, composed of seventeen machines, dropped sixty-six shells of heavy calibre on the aviation field at Habsheim, and on the freight station at Mulhausen. Another group of twenty-eight machines dropped a number of projectiles on an enemy munitions factory at Pagny-Sur-Moselle. Following these different operations all our aeroplanes returned to their landing ground.

"A Zeppelin, proceeding from St. Menchould toward the south, was shelled by a section of cannon at Revinzky. Struck by an incendiary shell, the Zeppelin fell in flames in the neighborhood of Brabant-Le-Roi."

AEROPLANES IN FAR EAST.  
London, Feb. 21, 6.25 p. m.—An official report received from the British official commanding in the Mediterranean says: "In the course of an aeroplane reconnaissance of the enemy's advanced posts east of Suez, Feb. 20, one of our aviators, descending to a height of six hundred feet, destroyed the enemy's power station at El Hassana with a 100 pound bomb."

"The general officer commanding the troops in Mesopotamia states that on the 17th and 19th of February, bombs were dropped by hostile aeroplanes on our camp at Kut-el-Amara. No damage was done. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

"The despatch of reinforcements to Gen. Aylmer (who is going to the relief of Kut-el-Amara) is proceeding satisfactorily."

### FRENCH FIRE ZEPPELIN ON WAY TO PARIS

Crew Probably Lost When Incendiary Shell Reaches Airship

### MANY FIGHTS IN AIR AT FRONT

Fokker and Five Other Enemy Machines Brought Down by French—Turk Power Station on Suez Blown Up by 100-pound Bomb.

Paris, Feb. 21, 11.05 p. m.—A Zeppelin airship was brought down by a French gun in the vicinity of Brabant-Le-Roi, in the Meuse, today, according to an official announcement made this evening. The Zeppelin was flying from St. Menchould toward the south, and was attacked by cannon from Revinzky. Hit by an incendiary shell, the Zeppelin fell in flames in the vicinity of Brabant-Le-Roi.

The official statement follows: "The day was marked by a number of air fights. Over Tagedorf, east of Aikireh, one of our aeroplanes, attacking a Fokker at close quarters, shot down the enemy machine. The enemy machine slipped over on its right wing, then fell.

"In the region of Epinal an Albatross machine was brought down by our artillery fire. In the region of Bures, north of the forest of Parroy, a German machine attacked by two of our machines was brought to earth in our lines. The pilot and passenger were killed.

"A squadron of seven French aeroplanes gave combat to four enemy aeroplanes in the region of Vigneulle-Les-Hattonchattel. Two of the latter were forced to make a landing; the other two took to flight.

"Enemy aeroplanes have bombarded Fishes, Bar-Le-Duc and Revinzky. Near the last mentioned place an enemy squadron composed of fifteen machines was attacked by one of our pursuing squadrons and was forced to give fight, in the course of which a German machine was brought down near Givry-En-Argonne. The two aviators were made prisoners.

"A second enemy aeroplane was pursued into its own lines.

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### Sarraill's Conference With King Successful



GENERAL SARRAIL, veteran French commander in the Balkans, who promised to become engaged as a skillful diplomat as well as a great fighter.

Athens, Feb. 21, 11.33 p. m.—General Sarrail, the commander of the French forces in the Balkans, arrived here today and had an audience with King Constantine.

Immediately afterward King Constantine received the Associated Press and informed the correspondent that he was delighted with the result of the interview, which he was thoroughly confident was the first step toward clearing up the differences between Greece and the Entente Powers.

### \$30,000,000 HELD OUT TO DAZZLE THE ELECTORATE

Retention of Revotes in Estimates Making Total of \$190,000,000 Not Conducive to Economy

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Makes Pertinent Comment  
---High Salaries in Justice Department Exposed---Does Canada Lose Business Through Want of Permanent High Commissioner?  
---Receipts From Last Year's War Taxes.

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Ottawa, Feb. 21.—During the consideration of estimates in the commons today attention was drawn by Hon. Dr. Pugsley to the fact that though Sir Thomas White only estimated \$160,000,000 as the domestic expenditure for the coming fiscal year, parliament was asked to vote a sum totalling nearly \$190,000,000. Dr. Pugsley asked how the government accounted for the extra thirty millions, which apparently was not to be spent. Sir Robert Borden explained that it included a large number of items which had been voted originally several sessions ago but which it was not the purpose of the government to spend at present.

The prime minister did not explain that the very fact that they had been voted several sessions ago and not expended might be taken as a proof that they were not absolutely necessary, especially in times of war, and that when they were voted several sessions ago a very different condition of affairs existed than at present. He did not explain either that of the \$30,000,000 nearly one-third was made up of votes for public buildings promised by Hon. Robert Rogers and maintained on the estimates as a sort of bribe to the electors in case of an election.

The voting by parliament of such amounts under the provision that they will not be spent this year, would seem to be about on a par with the over-generous father who makes to an extravagant son an allowance of large proportions and tells him that he doesn't expect that he will spend it all. The very fact that the money has been voted is an incentive to spending.

Are We to Have High Commissioners?  
The fact that Sir George Perley's position as Canadian high commissioner in London is merely in the nature of a locum tenens was again emphasized in the commons today. The consensus of opinion among opposition speakers was that the position and the office might be more utilitarian than it has been in the past and that it is said to be at present, but how they asked, could Sir George Perley be expected to enter into the duties of the position with enthusiasm when he realized that he was simply holding it down for some one else?

Mr. Kyte pointed out that the minister of justice, who himself is drawing

this indemnity of \$2,500 per year his salary as a minister of \$7,000 and his pension as a retired judge, had to assist him in his work as deputy minister whose salary had been raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year within the past few years, a solicitor general who is receiving \$5,000 per year, a parliamentary counsel receiving the same amount, and several assistant counsel.

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### ONE YEAR'S WAR COST BRITAIN \$6,100,000,000

"Gold Behind Every Paper Sovereign, Exchange as High as Desired"

New War Votes of \$2,100,000,000 Passed Almost Without Discussion—Economy and Efficiency Assured in Handling Money is Statement of Premier Asquith.

London, Feb. 21.—Premier Asquith introduced two votes of credit in the house of commons today. The premier's speech was confined entirely to the financial aspect of the present situation, no reference being made to military affairs in general.

The first vote of credit was the supplementary estimate for the current fiscal year, bringing up the total war expenditure for the year to £1,420,000,000. This appropriation is for £126,000,000. The second vote, to provide funds for the first part of the financial year beginning April 1, amounts to £200,000,000.

Mr. Asquith told the house that the daily expenditure for April 1 to July 31 of last year was £2,800,000; from July 18 to Sept. 31, £3,500,000; from Sept. 12 to Nov. 4, £4,350,000; from Nov. 7 to Feb. 19, 1916, between £4,300,000 and £4,400,000.

Loans to Great Britain's Allies and to the dominions on November 6 last amounted to £38,300,000. Between November 7 and Feb. 19 the amount loaned was £70,600,000, making a total of £168,900,000.

Munitions for the army and navy from April 1 to Feb. 19 had cost £234,800,000, the premier stated.

LOANS TO ALLIES INCREASE.  
Mr. Asquith said that loans to allies of Great Britain and to her dominions showed a substantial increase since November, and that the growth in the rate of expenditure was entirely due to loans to Allies from the vote of credit. These by no means represented the total advances to Allies, they simply represented advances from the vote of credit.

In addition to those advances there were advances made by the Bank of England at the request of the government. The expenditure under this head, he said, would probably reach £225,000,000. The vote of credit for the remainder of the financial year allowed a ample margin for contingencies such as the purchase of American securities, he added. The vote of credit of £200,000,000 raised the total vote of credit for the war to £2,620,000,000.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY MUST HOLD.  
The premier emphasized the steps taken to secure economy in expenditure. The finance committee of the cabinet had appointed a special committee of business men to bring about economy and efficiency. He did not think this system could be improved.

The war, said the premier, was being conducted under rigorous conditions which prevented any money voted by parliament from being devoted to any other purpose than the vigorous prosecution of the war. The government was still confident of the justice of its cause, and that a just cause would prevail.

Mr. Asquith said it was uncertain what sums must be spent before the end of the financial year in purchasing American securities. He anticipated that the extra credits now asked, with the sum still on hand, would last until the end of May.

NOT A PENNY MORE THAN NEEDED.  
"I feel the enormous and overwhelming responsibility in asking the house for this gigantic sum," said the premier, "and could do so unless I was satisfied that the government had most carefully explored the ground, so that we are not asking for a penny more than the exigencies of our cause and the great historic responsibilities which we have undertaken require, and unless we are satisfied that every possible precaution is being taken to see that the taxpayers money is not being wasted."

Touching on the loans to England's allies, Mr. Asquith stated that the amount had now grown to nearly 169,000,000 pounds, to which must be added loans to the allies made by the Bank of England at the request of the British government. The amount of this latter item was not made clear by the premier, but he declared that the provision in the September budget allotting 425,000,000 pounds for loans to the Allies would not be exceeded.

EXCHANGE AS HIGH AS DESIRED.  
The chancellor of the exchequer, in an optimistic statement regarding the condition of British credit said: "Criticism has been made that we are not taking proper steps to maintain our credit, particularly with reference to American exchange. I merely ask the house to compare our American exchange with that of any of the other belligerents. At the present time the rate is 4.76 and the government does not wish higher than that. It is still ten cents below normal, but we do not wish it to go either up to or above normal, for the simple reason that we are discouraging imports by keeping the exchange a little below par and checking the export of gold to America."

GOLD FOR EVERY PAPER SOVEREIGN.  
"It is an absolute marvel that after eighteen months of war we are still almost the only open gold country in the world. Our paper can be exchanged for gold at the bank. Every sovereign in paper money has gold back of it. It would never have been believed, two years ago, that British credit could stand the extraordinary test to which it has been subjected.

"Notwithstanding the gigantic expenditures we have maintained our credit. We have great resources, but must husband them with prudence. I have no doubt that a year hence I shall be able to show that our credit is still unimpaired."

Touching on the question as to whether, after the war, acceptance and discounting of German bills would be discouraged in London, the chancellor said: "This subject must be left for the future, but I am sure that the commercial interests of the country will oppose the relinquishment of the trade of accepting and discounting bills drawn abroad, which has made London the admiration and envy of all the world's great commercial cities.

During the course of the evening's debate, Sir Joseph Walton, Liberal member for the Barnsley division of Yorkshire, criticized the government for not more carefully inspecting munitions received from the United States.

"Care should be taken that we do not get bad supplies from America," he said. "I am informed that of twenty-eight shells recently fired by one of our howitzers at the front only four burst."

The house, before rising, went into committee of the whole, and passed the votes of credit.

HALIFAX HAS \$10,000 FIRE IN TENEMENT DISTRICT  
Halifax, Feb. 21.—Fire tonight did \$10,000 damage to tenement houses on Upper Water street, near Hard street. The flames drove the occupants of the houses in zero weather, and the furnishings of the places were destroyed. Four families lost all their effects.

FIFTY-FIVE MISSING IN ALPINE TRAGEDY  
Berlin, Feb. 21, via wireless to Sayville.—It is considered probable that all the persons who were hurled into an abyss in the Salzkammergute Alps when an avalanche carried away an Alpine shelter have perished. Late reports from Salzburg stated that already there were fifty-five known dead as the result of the snowslide, with forty-nine injured and about thirty still missing.