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TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING AUGUST 24 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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NAVAL REVERSE ENDS GERMAN HOPES OF MARCH TO PETROGRAD
Washington Wants Facts, Not Arguments, on Arabic's Sinking
SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TORONTO ALDERMEN--DOUGHTY LOSES APPOINTMENT

CORRUPTION IN CITY COUNCIL
ALLEGED AFFIDAVIT FILED
DOUGHTY WAS NO APPOINTED

Ald. Meredith Says Charges Against Him Are "Poppycock," and Makes Charge Against Ald. Maguire, Who Says He Will Take Action—An Investigation Is Probable.

DOUGHTY'S NAME REJECTED
BY TWELVE VOTES TO TEN

Yesterday's meeting of the city council was the most sensational of the year. Charges and counter-charges of corruption in connection with council's efforts to appoint a fire commissioner flew around the chamber with rapidity, bringing certain of the aldermen into the limelight in a way that they could not have expected or imagined.

The nominee of the board of control for fire commissioner, Charles J. Doughty, failed to get the appointment by a vote of 10 to 12, and the name expected to be nominated at the meeting that of the resigned alderman, David Spence, got no mention whatever.

The excitement began when Ald. Roden got to his feet and declared that he thought it was very indecent on the part of members of council who had an interest in the fire department, as applicants for the commissioner's office, to vote against the nominee of the board of control.

At this point he produced an affidavit wherein it was stated that a certain alderman had refused to vote for Col. Langton unless he was promised the position which Col. Langton held with the Sterling Trust Co.

Later on it came out that Ald. Meredith was the man referred to in the affidavit, and when the opportunity came he absolutely denied the charge, and had in his pocket an affidavit to refute the charge.

"There has been a dastardly attempt to coerce me to vote for this nomination (Doughty) of the board of control," declared Ald. Meredith, who voted against Col. Langton on every occasion that the name came up. He continued: "A caretaker of a public school spoke to me asking me to vote for Doughty. Dr. Steele called up my house and spoke to several members of my family, and I feel that he wanted to ask me to vote for Doughty. Dr. Struthers, who until recently was chief of the medical staff of the board of education called me up and tried to coerce me to vote for Doughty, even going so far as to say that the influence he could wield would prevent me from being elected."

"Ald. Roden called me up and asked me to go to his house at 127 Dunn avenue, saying he had a serious matter for me to consider. I went not knowing what I was to receive. When I got there I was assured that there was no one there but Ald. Roden, and myself, and that the matter was confidential. I was then shown the affidavit already referred to. It was signed by George A. Hodgson, son of the chairman of the board of education. There seems to be a network of some in receipt of salaries from the board of education, and those intimately associated to coerce your humble servant on this occasion."

The alderman continued: "This damnable statement purported to say that I had made a proposal to George A. Hodgson, at a ball game, that if he, Mr. Hodgson, would get me, O'Connell Langton's position at \$2500 a year, I would vote for Colonel Langton. It is all poppycock. I told Ald. Roden then that it was absolutely false."

At this point Ald. Meredith gave the substance of an interesting conversation said to have taken place between George Hodgson and another alderman. "This same man Hodgson," said he, "told me that Ald. Maguire had stated that if he could get \$500 out of it he would try and put through the annexation of a certain property lying to the west of R. J. Fleming's residence."

Ald. Meredith went on to say that Hodgson had said: "We have Ald. Ball here, and don't you go back on us now that Ald. Ball is going to vote. The mayor will vote with us and that"

STATEMENTS MADE IN COUNCIL
ABOUT DOUGHTY--AND OTHERS

Mayor Church: We have taken everything away from the fire department except fire-fighting; there is nothing for a commissioner to do but go out and see a fire and put it out. I am still in favor of promotion. Mr. Doughty is not the man for the job, his past training hasn't fitted him for it. He is only a plumber, but every plumber is called a sanitary engineer these days. His connection with the board of education is no recommendation. Dr. Hastings says we haven't got a modern school as regards heating and ventilation. Doughty retired from one party and went over to the other because he thought he could get the fire commissioner's job. The watchword should be hands off the fire department from ward politics or any other kind of politics. Both Mr. Spence and Mr. Foster turned over the other way on account of influence. I would not say sinister influences, but sinister influences have been at work to force this appointment.

Ald. Ramsden: Surely the board is not sincere. They think Doughty is worth \$1000 less than Langton, they're going down hill instead of up. Surely this is not the big man they have got after six months' search. It has been said time and again that the department is politically rotten and we are asked to appoint a man that until recently has been a political boss and is considered a boss today. A man said to me: "For God's sake don't elect Doughty chief; he is not fit for the job."

Ald. Veomans: Doughty sees that the specifications of the board of education are lived up to, and that the citizens get value for every dollar expended. The new kind of plumbing appliances installed under Mr. Doughty are a monument to him and will stand comparison with any schools in the world.

Ald. Roden: I consider it indecent for a member of this council who is interested in the fire department to vote against the nominee of the board of control. I was astonished to find some aldermen voting to further their personal interests. Have an affidavit made out by a responsible citizen charging that a certain alderman refused to vote for Col. Langton unless he was promised the position which Langton held at the Sterling Trust Company.

Controlled Thompson: I have picked on Doughty by the process of elimination, and discarded his name as a fighter because council said we must have a commissioner.

Controlled Spence: I think a young man 47 years of age, of good ability, and not one word said against his ability.

AS SOON AS THEY ARE ASCERTAINED. SOMETHING WILL BE DONE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Four days have passed since a German submarine sank the White Star liner Arabic with the loss of two American lives, and the American Government still is without the detailed and official information necessary to shape its course.

The only notable development today was a break in the official silence which has surrounded the White House. Secretary Tumulty after conferring with President Wilson issued this statement: "As soon as all the facts regarding the Arabic are ascertained our course of action will be determined."

Secretary Lansing declared that all the information so far in the hands of the state department was fragmentary, and that details still were being sought. Ambassador Page at London, who had forwarded by mail a statement to the state department, was instructed to send immediately a summary of the facts. Some dispatches were received from him but they were not made public, because it was understood the department was unwilling to admit material it considered incomplete.

While the situation still was a waiting one, official quarters reflected the strain which grows hourly as news comes from the German Government. No excuses were wanted.

In the opinion of state department officials, it is not more probable that the American Government to ask Germany for an excuse for the conduct of the Arabic, but rather to demand the substitution of a commander who sank the Arabic.

It is assumed that unless Germany wishes to make an outright issue with the United States, some explanation will be volunteered. Acting with that thought, Ambassador Gerard was instructed today to report whether he had received a report from the German Government on the sinking of the Arabic. He was not, however, instructed to ask for one.

It is said the state department will not necessarily wait indefinitely on Germany before taking whatever action is decided upon, neither does it intend to invite or encourage argument today to report whether he had received a report from the German Government on the sinking of the Arabic. He was not, however, instructed to ask for one.

TORONTO FINANCIER QUIETLY MARRIED

Elias Rogers Wedded to Daughter of Distinguished Musician. CEREMONY IN HOTEL. Only Immediate Relatives Present at Wedding in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Miss Anna E. King, daughter of the late James K. King of Hampstead, England, a professor of music with several degrees from the Royal Academy, was married in the Biltmore Hotel today to Elias Rogers, one of the wealthiest citizens in Canada. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church. The wedding was simple and strictly private, the bride being accompanied only by her sisters, Misses Alice and Florence King and the bridegroom by his son, Clarence Rogers, a member of the army aviation corps of Canada.

Mr. Rogers is 65 years old and his bride about 30. Mr. Rogers is vice-president of the Imperial Bank of Canada and a director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., the National Life Insurance Co. and the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.

U. S. WANTS ALL ARABIC FACTS BEFORE ACTING

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WILSON FORGED TO MEET ISSUE EVIDENCE CLEAR

Theory That Mine May Have Sunk Arabic is Manifestly Absurd.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 11.52 p.m.—Official and unofficial statements were made today bearing upon the precise status of the steamer Arabic at the time she was sunk, the purpose being to show definitely that she was an unoffending merchantman proceeding on her course and that without question she was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The latter point became increasingly important owing to cable reports from the United States stating that some Berlin officials maintained that since there was no proof that anyone aboard the Arabic saw the submarine the sinking might have been the result of striking a mine.

The foreign office issued a brief statement, summing up the facts within its knowledge, without disclosing all the details in its possession. The statement said definitely that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without "warning and without any attempt on the part of the steamer to attack the underwater craft or to escape. The announcement also declares the Arabic was unarmed and was proceeding to a neutral port, and therefore carrying no contraband. This is considered a summing up of the British official view of the essential facts, and as showing the culpability of the German submarine in sinking the ship.

Capt. Finch Positive. Capt. William Finch of the sunken White Star liner Arabic tonight gave the Associated Press a statement. "There is not the slightest doubt that the Arabic was sunk by a torpedo," said Capt. Finch. "Neither is there the slightest doubt that it was fired at the Arabic deliberately. It is"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN NIGHT ATTACK

Several Strong Austrian Trenches on Carso Front Were Taken.

ROME, Aug. 23, via Paris, 1.28 p.m.—The following official statement from the Italian general headquarters, dated Aug. 23, was made public tonight: "On the upper Cordevole the enemy attempted on the afternoon of the 21st a sudden raid on our line which we repulsed with ease. The enemy's defenses the heights connecting Lana Pass with Salese. The attack, although preceded and supported by an intense fire and volleys of hand grenades was completely repulsed."

FOE'S RAID A FAILURE

Attempted Coup on Upper Cordevole Went Wrong, Rome Reports.

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VIENNA'S BOAST

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—An official statement tonight says: "Three months have elapsed since the declaration of war on us by our former ally. The innumerable attacks of the Italian army have nowhere attained their object. Now as before our troops are maintaining their positions on or near our frontiers."

MUNITIONS MINISTER AT LE CREUSOT WORKS

French Officers Accompany Albert Thomas on Tour of Inspection.

LE CREUSOT, France, Aug. 23.—Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, accompanied by Gen. Dumezil, chief of the heavy artillery, and other officers, arrived last evening to inspect the famous cannon factory located here. They were met by Eugene Schneider, by whom the Le Creusot Iron Works have been owned for 100 years.

The inspection started immediately, as Mr. Thomas was anxious to see the night shifts at work. The party witnessed several castings. All of today was spent in making a minute inspection of the processes necessary in the manufacture of all grades of munitions and cannon.

DEFEAT ON SEA FATAL TO FOE'S PLANS ON LAND

Von Hindenburg's Big Enveloping Movement Now Doomed to Failure.

ROSSOWETZ HAS FALLEN

Russians Lose Last of Westernmost Fortresses After Prolonged Siege.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The German naval reverses in the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea, the German success in occupying the fortress of Ossowetz and a British naval bombardment of the German naval base at Zeebrugge were outstanding features of the war news today.

The definiteness of the official Russian report on the sinking of the German battle cruiser Moltke, two other cruisers and eight torpedo boats has sent a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and dispelled the depression over the Russian retreat on land. Aside from the loss of the German ships, the naval engagement is regarded chiefly important for the strategic effect upon the land operations in the German sweep eastward toward Petrograd, which military observers now consider as having been checked and possibly irreparably defeated.

Big Plans Misconceived. The German centre has pressed for (Continued on Page 7, Column 6.)

MILITARY CROSS WON BY YOUNG MONTREALER

Francis Hooper, French Reservist, Was Decorated on Battlefield.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The French military cross has been awarded on the battlefield to Francis Hooper, son of E. Hooper, of this city. Young Hooper left Montreal with the first contingent of French reservists, arriving in France on Sept. 5.

THE WAR OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATION

We already speak of this war as the war of all history; it may become to be better known as the war of the great emancipation of the little nations—for that is what seems to be the striking feature now developing all along the line. The first act in the war was the attack on Little Serbia by Austria; next the invasion of Little Belgium and Luxembourg by Germany and thereupon the declaration of England that she joined in the war to preserve the neutrality of the territory, not only of Belgium, but also of Holland and Switzerland. Soon after talk began to concentrate on the removal of all the unfair laws on the Jewish race, especially in Russia, and the prospect of the restoration of the holy land to the Jews as a home centre hereafter. And now people are talking of the restoration of the Poles as an independent nation under the wing of Russia, and of the Finlanders and of the Ruthenians, and of other people that have been divided among the Russians, Austrians and Prussians; and of the Little Balkan nations who are seeking their full independence and are probably getting ready to come into the fight—Bulgarians, Rumanians, Serbians, Montenegrins, Albanians; not to mention the Greeks, who have already attained their independence and are looking towards greater expansion. The hope is also that the Armenians will be freed from the tyranny of the Turks; even Ireland will certainly strengthen her claim for home rule largely on what she has done in this war. The whole reason of the war as far as Turkey is concerned is to do away with the tyranny and oppression imposed by the Ottoman Empire on the peoples who have come under it. And this does not complete the list for the Hungarians and Czechs have to have an adjustment of their nationalities as against Austria. And this idea of the emancipation of not only the nations mentioned, but of others, seems to be the dominating feature of the war, or of equal importance with the maintenance of the liberties of democracies that centre about England, France and the United States, not to mention the modern liberties of the Italians.

Somehow the war seems to be going better these days and people are looking with growing confidence toward the occurrence of great events in other directions. It may be by an extensive drive against the Germans on the western lines, the forcing of the Dardanelles, with a rush into Turkey by way of Bulgaria and headed by the little nations who are her neighbors, and a big invasion of equal importance with the allies. Japan, too, seems to be coming to the assistance of the Russians by way of munitions, just as the United States is doing for Britain and her allies. Big things are also taking place in the way of diplomatic negotiations for the allies, and these events may come along any day.

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When and where Kitchener's drive is undertaken, we do not know; but the indications are favorable for a strong movement against the entrenched Germans in France and Belgium. Russia for some weeks back has had the look of being smashed by the German advance into her territory; nevertheless, things look as if the worst had been reached just as the advance into France was turned in the early stages of the war. And the success of the Russian fleet in the Baltic last week gives a new ray of hope in that quarter of the conflict.

Another development in the campaign in the interest of the allies is the publication in American papers, and probably the early action of the American Government, exposing the treacherous and unwholesome conduct of German agents in the United States to promote sedition of one kind and another there, to buy up American newspapers to advocate the cause of Germany, to weaken the hands of President Wilson and his government in upholding international law and the rights of neutrals against illegal attack. Something in the way of a great surprise is evidently due from Washington under the direction of President Wilson, any day now in regard to these things which have taken place in the United States throughout the course of the war; and this may have a surprising effect on the situation.

There are also surprising stories coming from Germany as to the change in public sentiment, inasmuch as they are reporting the sinking of Hate, are admitting that financial disaster is near at hand, and that the time has come for them to repudiate any intention on their part to continue in possession of any territory of a neighbor that they may have seized for the moment—in fact, the Germans are being forced to revise their whole list of reasons given for precipitating the war.

Also does it become clearer every day how sound the moral arguments and the international arguments are which have been put forward by the allies in defence of their acts. What the allies are doing will stand the criticism of public opinion of today, and will certainly pass the censorship of history, as compared with the insolence, barbarity and bad faith of Prussian culture as voiced by the Kaiser, his immediate associates and his apologists at large.

The next few weeks may see, crowding close on the other, of events more than fatal to the Germanic peoples, who have attempted to defy the world and civilization. Germany has become so entangled and involved that it is impossible for any ordinary mind or mass of minds to think of any kind of triumph coming to so base a cause.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

es Satur at 1 p.m. Sale of trousers other items T \$1.29. big manufacturer pants, made in brown and sizes 32 to 44. 1.29. Suits, \$8.50—Cord style, cuff 44. Raincoats, \$2.75. SUITS. For this season; in at the waist, and medium cut clothes, in dark browns; sizes 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, 13.50. Large Suits—Sizes 8.00, 10.00. HATS. Monday 45 Navy melton 39 Hats—in velvet. Regular 75c. 50. FOR MEN. Suits—With separable cuffs, coat \$1.00. Mon- 79. Sweater—Natural fur and drawers 49. Jersey Suits—sleeve jerseys; 44. Shirts—Lau- 12 to 14. Regu- 59. chiefs ten ay Handkerchiefs—finch hemstitch Monday 10. Handkerchiefs, 7 1/2 borders; soft, even threads. 25. Handkerchiefs, borders, in navy, mauve; full size. 25. boots ay to \$5.00, for 2.49 to \$4.00, for 1.99. 29, for 1.69. 99, for 1.59. OTS, MONDAY. boots—Made of kid, and dull calf, polished to quality soles; in and toecap; 7; narrow, 1/2. Values \$3.00 to 2.49. ALS FOR 99c. onials, Oxford, colt, vicid kid, black leathers; xible feather- Cuban, kidney; latest and both and matt sizes 2 1/2 to 7. to mail or phone 1.99. S FOR \$1.99. are discounted; black kid; dull calf and box heavy rell- narrow and full, mat calf and and 120 pairs Leather Farm Common-Sense to 11. Values 1.99. BOOTS, MON- 99. of selected Regular \$2.29. phone orders 1.99. COL BOOTS. ed all solid all sizes and ular \$1.99. No lers filled while 1.99.