

PERSONAL THRIFT AND ECONOMY THAT NATION MAY BETTER BEAR BURDEN, ASQUITH'S ADVICE

THE COSTLIEST GREAT BRITAIN WAR IN HISTORY TO TAKE STOCK OF THE WORLD OF RESOURCES

Great Britain's Expenditure for Carrying on Conflict \$15,000,000 A Day.

INDIVIDUALS MUST CUT DOWN EXPENSES

Balance of trade between England and other countries shows grounds for serious thought.

London, June 29.—Penny-wise economy heretofore has not been a strong feature of the gatherings at the Guild Hall, so closely connected with aldermanic banquets of proverbial opulence, but Premier Asquith today chose this home of wealth to initiate a movement in support of the British war loan, and to urge personal thrift throughout the nation so as to make it possible for the country to bear the strain of the expenditures of \$15,000,000 daily entailed by the cost of the war.

As if to give the campaign a good send off, the first really big subscription to the war loan was announced simultaneously with the appearance of Premier Asquith on the platform. This was the application made by a London assurance company for \$1,700,000 of the new loan.

Premier Asquith opened the meeting by stating that apart from many of its "other features," the present war was the costliest that ever had been waged, with the total prospective expenditure for the year approaching a thousand millions of pounds, and likely to be for weeks and months to come, something like \$15,000,000.

The Premier emphasized that for the first time in the financial history of Great Britain this was a great democratic loan. The State, he said, was appealing to all classes, even those whose resources were most limited, to step in and contribute their share to meet the supreme national need.

"Under such conditions," Mr. Asquith said, "I am confident that the success of the loan as a financial instrument ought to be, and indeed is now absolutely secure."

The Premier then proceeded to inquire how a country which normally had only three hundred million or four hundred million of pounds at its disposal could get this huge unprecedented draft out of its resources.

IF MR. LONG'S BILL PASSES COMMONS

Object of measure to ascertain resources available and facilitate organization of such.

London, June 29.—Walter Hume Long, president of the Local Government Board, today introduced in the House of Commons a bill for the completion of a national register, the object of which, he remarked, was not to coerce labor but to secure complete information regarding the resources of the country and to enable them to be satisfactorily organized.

The measure seeks to classify all persons below the age of sixty-five and to ascertain the present occupation and direction wherein service can be rendered by each.

Introducing the bill, Mr. Long said in justification for national legislation that it was the paramount duty of all to bring to the help of the state the organized service of every class and community.

The measure, he said, was designed to provide the machinery which could procure the maximum output at a minimum cost. There would be a compulsory registration of the people of the country, both male and female, between the ages of fifteen to sixty-five, and every one would be asked to tell his age and present employment and to volunteer any special form of employment other than that on which he actually was engaged.

Mr. Long believed that such legislation would enable the government to take full advantage of the services of everybody to the benefit of the state.

HOT SHOT FIRED IN BRITISH COMMONS

London, June 29.—"A scandalous and wholly false aspersion," is the way Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons stigmatized a question put by Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist member for Northwest Meath, suggesting that British troops were killing Germans after they had laid down their arms instead of taking them prisoners.

Sir Arthur R. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, invited Mr. McKenna to ask the United States government to convey to the German government "the fact that Mr. Ginnell is not of sound mind."

The R. M. S. P. steamer Chaleur arrived in port about 6.30 o'clock last night and docked at the Pettinell wharf. The ship brought a full general cargo and 48 passengers. Among other cargo to discharge here is 1,000 packages of onions, 1,400 casks of molasses and a large quantity of sugar.

could be purchased at a price, concluded: "But at what price? At the sacrifice of what makes life, national or personal, worth living. Rather than make that sacrifice we shall fight to the end, to the last farthing of our money, to the last ounce of our strength, and to the last drop of our blood."

A. Bonar Law, Secretary of the Colonies, who followed Mr. Asquith, said that the country as yet could not tell to what extent it would be called upon. If investors held back the State would have their money it necessary by a forced loan.

"We are proud of our Allies," Mr. Bonar Law said, "but we must trust to ourselves."



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Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

COUNSEL FOR HORWOOD IS HEARD

Says client made statement in writing previous to one given in Minneapolis—Telegrams submitted to Commission.

Winnipeg, June 29.—M. H. McLeod, general manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, was the first witness called when the Royal Commission investigating the parliament buildings case, met this morning. His evidence was expected to throw further light on the recent destruction by the G. N. W. Telegrams telegrams bearing on the hearing.

C. P. Wilson, Liberal counsel, put in telegrams, sent over the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs. They read: (1)—Winnipeg, April 21, 1915. Hon. Robert Rogers, Ottawa: Confidential.

Telegram received. Commission meeting this afternoon. Say they are going to proceed to take evidence at once, very necessary that judge leave tonight. Most important, cannot tell the effect of a day's delay. Might be very serious.

ROBLIN. (2)—Winnipeg, April 21, 1915. Hon. Robert Rogers, Ottawa: Confidential. Commission propose beginning inquiry immediately. This makes necessary judge leave here at once. Have you arranged? This more important thing in whole matter.

ROBLIN. (3)—Ottawa, April 21, 1915. Sir Rodmond Roblin, Winnipeg: Have arranged with Sir William that Phippen leave tonight taking with him a Mr. Tilley whom Meikhen and Lash and also every person else claims to be the abject lawyer in Ottawa. Phippen's interest that Salt should come back," said Whittia, and he telephoned Dr. Simpson and suggested employing an agency to ascertain if the information was correct. Simpson asked Whittia to undertake this, and so Whittia engaged an agency.

Previously, said Whittia, Horwood had complained to Whittia that he was out of pocket in connection with Salt's disappearance. Whittia saw Simpson and next day Simpson paid Horwood one thousand dollars. Six hundred more which Horwood claimed, Simpson said he could pay any time in another conversation Dr. Simpson said ten thousand dollars had been sent to Salt and that Hook said he had been robbed of it. No names of Ministers were mentioned.

Whittia engaged the Pinkerton Detective Agency at Simpson's request. He first called the Third Agency, but they told him they were acting for the Liberals. The detectives located Salt in St. Paul, and reported to Whittia that Salt wanted twenty-five thousand dollars to stay away. "I consulted with Dr. Simpson," he said. "He brought five thousand dollars to my office and I transmitted it to the agency at St. Paul. They reported that Salt would not leave it. I reported to Dr. Simpson, and he brought another five thousand and I transmitted it to St. Paul for Salt."

Did Not Believe That Hook Was Robbed. Dr. Simpson, he said, was very careful not to mention names, paying money at that time. Whittia told Simpson the expenses of the detectives would be \$1,500. Simpson told him Mr. Howden would give that to him the following Monday. Whittia collected the money and returned it to Howden. He saw Howden and received fifteen hundred dollars. He was not sure if he told Howden what the money was for.

"I never told Dr. Simpson," he said, "that that fifteen hundred dollars was to be counsel fee for Horwood's defense." Whittia said Hatfield, manager of the St. Paul office of the Pinkerton Agency, reported to him that Salt had gone away he did not know where. He did not think anybody in Manitoba knew, and Horwood, he said, represented statements made in the witness box, and decided to go on the stand himself. As to the money he received from Howden, Whittia said later he told Howden the money was more than sufficient and that a five hundred balance had been placed to Horwood's account. After Horwood decided to give evidence, Whittia decided Salt should also appear, and a detective agency secured his presence at Indianapolis.

"I don't know where the money came from. I did not want to know," said Whittia. He told of a conversation with Simpson or Howden, he thought it was Simpson, who said three thousand of the second five thousand dollars had been borrowed from some fund in connection with some election protest and would have to be paid.

NEW ZEALAND MAY FORM A NATIONAL MILITARY MINISTRY

Wellington, New Zealand, June 29.—Premier W. F. Massey announced in parliament today that the New Zealand government was prepared to form a national military ministry until the close of the war, with a view to the whole energies of the country being concentrated in the prosecution of hostilities.

Sir Joseph Ward, the leader of the opposition, asked time to consider the proposal.

EXPECT THAT ROUMANIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

Berlin, June 29, via London.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, returned to Berlin today from Vienna, where they had been in conference with the leading statesmen of Austria-Hungary.

Both the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister are of the opinion that Rumania will remain neutral.

WILL IMPORT 60,000 BALE OF COTTON A MONTH

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TUG CRUISER.

The steam tug Cruiser arrived at Lunenburg, 26th from Portland, towing barge Laugen, which is loading a cargo of coal.

PRES. POINCARE SPENT TWO DAYS IN THE TRENCHES

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The President watched a number of batteries in action, and then inspected the field hospitals just behind the lines. He pinned the Military Cross to the flags of six regiments which had been cited in the order of the day for valiant conduct.

URGES GREATER PRODUCTION OF WAR MUNITIONS IN CANADA

Winnipeg, June 29.—N. W. Rowell, K. C., spoke before the Canadian Club this afternoon on British and German ideals of Empire. He declared something was wrong in Canada, that the country was not making more munitions. Britain was straining every nerve, drawing men from the front and putting women in factories to make munitions. Yet in Canada, many men capable of making munitions were out of work and the production was away below what it might be. He urged a greater production of munitions.

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U. S. Hats Friday 0 and up

by boat to Digby, where will take place. Rev. Mr. Thomas Mr. Champion officiated. As were taken to the noon service they were conveyed to the service.

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