

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 79

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1915

PROBS—UNSETTLED

PRICE TWO CENTS

ALLIES DRIVE TURKS FROM STRONG POSITIONS IN DARDANELLES, TAKING TWO LINES OF TRENCHES

LLOYD GEORGE GIVES LABOR LEADERS 7 DAYS TO FILL UP RANKS OF INDUSTRIAL ARMY

Have Promised They Will Supply All Men Needed for Turning Out War Munitions—Have Seven Days to Make Good, Otherwise Compulsion Will be Used—Bill Introduced by Munitions Minister Gives Him Unusual Powers—Need for War Material is Great and Every Resource Must be Strained.

London, June 23.—David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has given British labor seven days in which to make good the promise of its leaders that men will rally to the factories in sufficient numbers to produce a maximum supply of munitions of war.

This was the most striking statement in the new Minister's address in the House of Commons today, in the course of outlining the munitions measure which is designed to control not only the output, but the men responsible for the output.

The first of the seven allotted days will begin tomorrow, and with its dawn will be launched a great campaign to recruit the workers.

"I had a fresh discussion with the trades union leaders," said Mr. Lloyd George, "and told them if an adequate supply of labor could not be secured compulsion was inevitable. The union representatives answered: 'Give us a chance to supply the men needed in seven days; if we cannot get them we will admit that our case is considerably weakened.'"

"The seven days will begin tomorrow," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "and advertisements will appear in all the papers. The union representatives have engaged 180 town halls as recruiting stations, and the assistance of every one has been invited."

There will be no age limit to the men enrolled; they will not wear uniforms, but will have to give their full time to the work, and they will receive a certificate attesting that they are working for King and Country.

The Munitions Bill makes strikes and lockouts illegal; provides for compulsory arbitration; limits the profits of employers; creates a voluntary army of workmen pledged to go wherever they are wanted and contains other provisions, which will give the Minister full powers to carry out the plans he has devised to develop the production of munitions.

Speaking of German preparation, the Minister said: "Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. During the

Balkan crisis, none could have been more modest or unpretentious. She had a benevolent smile for France. She walked arm in arm with Great Britain through the chancelleries of Europe. We really thought an era of peace and good will had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbors unawares, and murder them in their sleep.

"If that trickery is to succeed all the bases of international good will, will crumble to dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail and it is up to us to see that it does. It depends more upon Great Britain than on anyone else to see that it fails."

"One of the pillars of good government is that evil doing shall be punished; that is equally true in the sphere of international government. Valor alone will not achieve such success, or the valor of our brave men at the front would have achieved it long ago. We must strain every resource of the machinery of organization at our disposal, so as to drive conviction into the heart of every government who deceive their neighbors to their ruin do so at their peril."

The Minister's peroration was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. "The Minister, in winding up the debate on the bill, said he would hold himself responsible for the supply of ammunition at the front, and would make himself thoroughly acquainted with what was going on there."

This was in answer to Sir Arthur Marland, Liberal, who said that if Mr. Lloyd George was not going to be independent of the war office, by which he meant Lord Kitchener, his scheme was foreshadowed by failure.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said he was sure that Lord Kitchener would agree that the Minister of Munitions should have a free hand. He hoped that the bill would be printed by Friday, when the members could read it, and they would see that it satisfactorily disposed of most of the criticisms.

The bill passed its first reading. It will receive its second reading Monday. Continued on page 3.



LLOYD GEORGE

LANSING APPOINTED TO BRYAN'S JOB

Acting Secretary of State offered post by Pres. Wilson and has accepted.

Washington, June 23.—Formal announcement of the appointment of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State was made at the White House at six o'clock tonight. The following statement was issued:

"Before leaving this evening for a brief rest in New Hampshire the President announced that he had offered the post of Secretary of State to Mr. Robert Lansing, the present Counselor of the Department of State, and that Mr. Lansing has accepted the appointment."

MAY INQUIRE INTO CENSORING OF NEUTRALS' MAIL

London, June 23.—Although officials decline to make any statement for publication, it is believed the British government will institute an inquiry into the whole question of censoring neutral mails.

The Swedish Minister at Washington notified the State Department on June 17 that United States mail destined for Sweden had been broken open in England and their contents tampered with. He was instructed by his government to request the United States to take appropriate action.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE GETS RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL

Vienna, June 23.—Emperor William has given Archduke Frederick of Austria the rank of field marshal in the Prussian army in recognition of his services in the campaign which resulted in the fall of Lemberg.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR CANADIANS

Held in Paris in Memory of Soldiers From Dominion who Fell in Battle.

Paris, June 23.—Funeral services were held at the Madeleine this morning for Canadian soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor in France and Belgium. President Poincaré was represented by an officer of his military establishment.

MORE DRASTIC TEMPERANCE LAWS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, June 23.—After a conference with the temperance leaders of the province the government has decided to make its temperance legislation still more drastic. The Hon. J. A. Calder announces that the new proposal is that no more liquor may be kept or consumed after June 30 in any hotel or other place of accommodation.

NEW BRUNSWICK MEN QUICK TO OFFER FOR "SUICIDE SQUAD"; HIGH PRAISE FOR COL. McLEOD

Lieutenant Welch Explains Why Twelfth Battalion is in England Instead of in France—Supplying Men to Other Units.

That men from New Brunswick, drafted from the 12th Battalion into the 10th, volunteered in such numbers for duty in the "suicide squad" that at one time they made up the entire squad, is told in a letter from Lieutenant Ernest Welch received in the city yesterday.

The particular branch of service performed by the "suicide squad" consisted of throwing hand grenades into German trenches, the squad going out ahead of the battalion when a charge was ordered. Such duty, in the majority of cases, meant death but the lads from New Brunswick were willing to take the chance and asked for it, a fairly good test by which to judge their quality.

Judging from Lieut. Welch's letter some of the New Brunswick boys in England have been hearing rumors of criticisms alleged to have been made at home with reference to certain Canadian officers. It would seem that Capt. Sturdee, Col. McLeod and, perhaps, one or two others have been mentioned in this way in letters from St. John, and that there have been insinuations with respect to their efficiency. However, general such comment may have seemed to be in the opinion of the boys overseas, certainly, there has been nothing here to justify such criticism, nor, until the present, has any careful presentation been offered for the situation in which the first New Brunswick contingent finds itself.

Lieut. Welch, who went across with the New Brunswick Company in the 12th Battalion, is among those who have heard something of these unfortunate rumors, and in a letter home he gives facts of things as they are which make very clear the position of our first contingent. He feels so strongly about the matter that he has not only written home, but has also written to a friend in St. John touching on the same subject. In the latter communication he says: "The more I write the worse I get, for the stories which we have heard being circulated about some of our officers are also largely false. Why these things are said when the subjects of the slanders are away, and cannot defend themselves it is hard to understand, except that the originators know they would get beaten if they were found

out and now there is a good chance when none of us can reach them."

Will Follow Col. McLeod Wherever He Leads

"If you had seen about twenty-five officers saying good-bye to Col. McLeod, tears in every eye, and if you could have heard him break down in the middle of his speech to us when we had presented him with a gold cigarette case, and if you could have seen the dignified mess of the night before when we drank his health after the King's and said our formal and official good-byes you would wonder how such miserable stories could have been started. When forty officers think as much of him as we surely do he must be alright. I would be willing to gamble that no Canadian officer is as popular with all his officers as Col. McLeod is with those of his regiment. You should have seen every blasted officer sneaking a handkerchief from his pocket and blowing his nose when the Colonel left for Southampton. When I got to my room, I wanted to cry. I think that now that he has gone and we have no one to kick and fight for us (he was a hell of a good fighter at headquarters when they tried to break us up and attach us to different units) the old 12th Battalion will in a very short time have ceased to exist."

In the letter home Lieut. Welch says: "I wish to explain several things. The first is that every officer in the 12th Battalion (reserve) will follow Harry McLeod anywhere and back him to the limit. Our officers from New Brunswick and Quebec, and so far have been glad to do anything he wanted us to do. I am very sorry to say that Col. McLeod left yesterday June 4th, for France, being seconded from his battalion for duty, and we all had tears in our eyes when he left."

Why New Brunswick Men Are Not in France. "I thought I had made it clear why we were not in France before this. Any body of troops going to battle must have a reserve to draw upon to fill up vacancies caused by casualties. The 4th Brigade, of which we were a part, was made the reserve. Also there must be a base where wounded convalescents can remain. We were

ALLIES DRIVE TURKS FROM POSITIONS THEY STUBBORNLY HELD FOR TWO MONTHS

FOUND CARGO NOT INTENDED FOR ENEMY

American Steamer Seaconnett Released by British Government After Investigation.

London, June 20.—The government has ordered the discharge of the American steamer Seaconnett, from New York for Gothenburg, which has been detained at Kirkwall for several days.

Investigation established the fact that the Seaconnett's cargo was not intended for the use of enemies of Great Britain. Similar action was taken in the case of the Norwegian steamer Nordkyn, with a cargo of grain. The Norwegian steamer Bergenfjord, from New York for Norwegian ports, with a general cargo and the Swedish steamer Varang, from Savannah for Swedish ports, with a general cargo, have been detained at Kirkwall.

Foreign Legion and Zouaves Decide Issue by Brilliant Bayonet Charge—Enemy Claims Fall of Lemberg a Blow from Which Russians Cannot Recover—Allies Continue Their Gains in Western Theatre.

Paris, June 23.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"Yesterday the expeditionary corps in the Orient attacked the Turkish lines on two-thirds of the front. After an artillery preparation the infantry sallied from the trenches with superb spirit. Our left, in a single bound, carried two lines of the enemy's trenches, and these they held, notwithstanding violent and numerous counter-attacks."

"To the right, on more difficult ground, the struggle continued throughout the day on the ruins of the Turkish works which had been razed by the artillery. The enemy, bringing up without cessation fresh troops, had succeeded in retaking these entrenchments when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves, in a bayonet assault, carried the position in ten minutes."

"This brilliant charge decided the issue, and finished for the day the efforts of the Turks to regain the ground lost."

"In a counter-offensive on our right this morning the enemy was decimated without having achieved any gain. Summing up, the day ended with success along the whole line, despite the desperate nature of the struggle. We took some prisoners, among whom were several officers."

"The battleship Saint Louis has effectively bombarded the batteries on the Asiatic side. At our left the British army gave us efficacious support. Everything confirms that the enemy's losses were very heavy."

"The important point is that we have occupied the ground which commands the head of the ravine of Kevers Dore, which the Turks had defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it."

London Hears of Fall of Lemberg

London, June 23.—The Russians have lost Lemberg. They occupied the Galician capital September 3rd after six weeks after Austria had declared war against Serbia, and held it continuously until Tuesday, when the combined Austro-German forces compelled them to retreat from the city, which is only about sixty miles due west from the nearest point of the Russian frontier.

Whether the fall of Lemberg means that the Russian army operating in the Russian capital, September 3rd, is only about sixty miles from the north, stretching across Poland to the Baltic cannot yet be said. The newspapers of both Vienna and Berlin say this is the case, and that the Russians have received a blow from which they cannot recover.

If the stroke proves as crushing as the Teutons predict, its effect, military observers here say, soon should be felt in the transfer of vast German forces to the west, where for days they have been hard pressed by the French.

Up to 10.30 o'clock tonight Petrograd had not conceded the fall of Lemberg. Previous despatches from the Russian capital, however, related details of what purported to be the systematic withdrawal of the Russians from the town, and if these details should prove correct, it is believed in military circles here that when the count is taken of the Austro-German booty it will not be large, for, as was the case at Przemyel, the Russians are said to have worked hard to move everything of military value.

Battle Still Raging on the Dniester

Telegrams received from Vienna concern the capture of Lemberg, and recounting the celebration of the populace in Vienna over the victory. The Austrian correspondents add that the Teutonic armies pay tribute to the magnificent rear-guard action fought by the Russians, who are declared to have retreated eastward in good order, leaving behind few prisoners, and even removing the Russian documents from the city, which, since the Russians occupied it, has been called by them Lwow. One telegram from Vienna says Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph purpose to meet soon in the re-captured Galician for "fitting ceremonies to mark

the end of Russia's dominance of Galicia."

"The news of the fall of Lemberg was known on the Continent yesterday, but it did not reach London until late this afternoon, when bulletins arrived almost simultaneously by wireless from Berlin and Vienna, by way of Amsterdam. The British press has been expecting such a development, and there was no more than passing comment on it, though it drove home, according to military observers, the fact how ample must have been the Austro-German ammunition supply to accomplish the feat."

On the River Dniester, south of Lemberg, the battle is still raging.

Russian Report of Evacuation of Lemberg

Petrograd, June 23, via London.—The following official communication, in which the details of the evacuation of Lemberg are given, has been made public by the War Office:

"On the Shvili region there is no change. The fighting continues. "South of the Raigrad Lake our troops, on the night of the 22nd, crossed the Egrin river, occupied the village of Konigst, annihilating an entire German company."

"In the direction of Lomza, there has been violent artillery fire. "On the Taucz, near the village of Lubliniec, we repulsed enemy attacks. To the west of Rawka-Ruska the enemy was driven back from some villages, and near the village of Gutzelena our cavalry sabred three enemy companies."

"On the 21st and during the following night in the direction of Lemberg, we arrested an enemy offensive by stubborn fighting. The enemy suffered great losses in the course of his attacks near the village of Boguchowice and farther south on the River Szczercze, but succeeded in advancing in the region of the town of Joikef."

"Consequently on the 22nd our troops quitted Lemberg and continued their retreat on a new front. "On the Dniester the battle has continued south of the village of Kosmierzine, where the enemy is holding his ground on the left bank of the river."

"In the bends of the Dniester we drove the enemy back from the village of Unich toward the village of Luka. In a successful bayonet fight we captured a thousand prisoners."

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OFFICERS OF MOUNT ALLISON CONTINGENT

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, June 23.—Military orders announce the following appointments to the Mount Allison University contingent:

Captain to command the contingent, Frank E. Wheelock.

Provisional Captain, John F. C. Wightman.

To be Lieutenants, M. G. Fox and W. Kelstead.

To be Provisional Lieutenants, P. D. Gregg, T. M. Gillingham, J. L. McKee and G. G. Anglin.

PREMIER CLARKE HAS LEFT FOR NEW YORK

Fredericton, June 23.—Premier Clarke left here last evening for his home at St. Stephen and this morning left there for New York, where he expects to spend the next ten days, returning home early next month for a meeting of the government, after which he will go to Connecticut to spend several weeks. While in New York he will probably consult specialists.

London, June 23.—Emperor Nicholas left for Petrograd today, according to Reute.

Petrograd correspondent.

EX-MINISTER COLDWELL SAYS CHARGES ABSOLUTE FALSEHOODS

Says Horwood and Elliott Perjured Themselves — Not a Particle of Truth in the Allegations.

Winnipeg, June 23.—Horwood and Elliott perjured themselves when they implicated Hon. Geo. R. Coldwell in the parliament building scandal, stated Mr. Coldwell today the Royal Commission today. The ex-Minister specifically denied he had advised the fixing of Salt's black book; that he was a party to the negotiations with Salt while the Public Accounts Committee was sitting; that he together with Hon. J. H. Howden raised \$10,000 for Salt; that Horwood notified him of the robbery of Salt in Omaha; that he authorized Horwood to take instructions about press of contracts from Dr. Simpson, or that he arranged with Dr. Simpson for the latter to provide some of the money for Salt.

Every one of these allegations, said the witness, was an absolute falsehood. J. R. Coyne, examining counsel, read them seriatim from the evidence of Horwood and Salt, and Mr. Coldwell denied them categorically. "Not a particle of truth in it," he said.

Witness said he knew, before the Public Accounts Committee closed, that Elliott had gone to Chicago after Salt. He was surprised to learn that from Horwood, but he knew some things now he did not know then. He did not know Hook followed Elliott on a similar mission.

BRITISH CRUISER HIT BY TORPEDO, BUT IS NOT SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

London, June 23.—An official communication issued by the Admiralty tonight says: "The British cruiser Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea Sunday last. The damage was not serious, and the cruiser was able to proceed under her own steam. There were no casualties. The Roxburgh is a vessel of 10,850 tons, and is 450 feet long. Her complement in peace times is 555 men. She was built in 1904, and has a speed of about twenty-one knots."

read an extract from a telegram sent by Mr. Coldwell over the G. N. W. to Hon. Robert Rogers on April 1, as follows:

"This thing means more to you than appears the surface. Would advise you to take measures to protect."

Mr. Coldwell said the message had reference to the parliament building affair. "It meant," said Mr. Coldwell, "that if the inquiry ended disastrously for the Manitoba Conservative party it would be bad for the Dominion party too."

The commission adjourned at four o'clock this afternoon and tomorrow Mr. Coldwell will again go on the stand.