The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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BIG EFFORT AGAINST GERMANY AND TURKEY ABOUT TO COMMENCE IS REPORT RECEIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PEOPLE ARE CONFIDENT THAT ALLIES WILL CRUSH ENEMY AT PROPER TIME

No Limit to Amount of Ammunition Required is Warning From Kitchener

Activity Reported in the North Sea and at the Dardanelles, Where General Sir Hamilton is Said to Be in Command of the Land Forces—British Repulse Germans on the Western Front—Desperate Fighting in Carpathians.

London, April 22, 9.45 p. m.—Glowing accounts of the strength and condition of the British army and of the extent in the output of munitions, which, it is expected, will next month amount to twenty-five times what it was last September, given by David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, and Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary secretary of the war office, in the house of commons, have increased the enthusiasm and confidence of the people of England in the war which they and their Allies are waging on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Supplementing the statement of the chancellor that Great Britain has more than thirty-six divisions of troops on the continent, and that the output of munitions has been enormously increased, Mr. Tennant today, speaking on behalf of the secretary for war, Lord Kitchener, declared that recruiting had been most satisfactory and gratifying; that the health of the troops was splendid and that the wounded were in the London hospitals 24 hours after they were stricken in France. He wished to impress upon the country the necessity of increasing the supplies of artillery ammunition, adding: "There is no limit to the amount required."

The frankness of the cabinet ministers in making known the number of men at the front, and the reports that reach London from various sources, have convinced the people that at last the big effort against Germany and Turkey is about to commence

Both in the Aegean and North seas there are signs of increasing activity. From today all steamboat communication with Holland is stopped by order of the British government.

Taken in connection with the news from Berlin that British submarines have been in the Bight of Heligoland, where the German admiralty lays claim to having sunk one and perhaps more, this is believed to foreshadow some movement in the North Sea; while there is no longer any endeavor to hide the fact that a big Anglo-French force is prepared to go, as General D'Amade, the French commander, has said, "to any point where it is required."

General Hamilton in Command?

A German report says that part of this force, which is under command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, has been landed at Enos, a Turkish town near the Turko-Bulgarian border, on the northern side of the Gulf of Saros, under the support of the allied fleet. At the same time there is news of transports loaded with troops passing the Island of Lemnos, not far from the entrance of the Dardanelles, and of others being sighted off Smyrna, on the coast of Asia Minor.

This makes uncertain where the blow is to be struck. There are Anglo-French troops in the Aegean Sea, including Senegalese, who were transferred from France, and British "Tommies" from the outposts of the Empire, which with the disappearance of the last German raiders, are considered safe from attack.

Further east in Mesopotamia, the Turkish army which was sent to bar the British advance from the head of the Persian Gulf, after having suffered 6,000 casualties, is in full retreat, harassed not only by the British but by Arab tribesmen, whom they had enlisted on their side, and who, now that the Turks have been defeated, have turned against them.

Nearer home the British are holding tenaciously to Hill No. 60 near Ypres, which they captured from the Germans on Saturday and which the Germans have ever since been trying to re-take.

The French are pressing hard on the two sides of the German triangle in the Woevre.

The Russians, for their part, are, according to their accounts, repulsing repeated Austrian attacks on their positions to the southeast of Lupkow Pass in the Carpathians, an dare holding their own against the Austro-German efforts on their flanks near Gorlice, in Western Galicia, and Stry, in the eastern part of the same province. These attacks apparently are being made with the object of holding the Russians where they are, while the Germans are preparing to strike at the Russian lines at some other point, possibly from the direction of Cracow.

Although rumors are many and divergent, no definite news has been received of Italy's intentions. While despatches indicate that the tension between Rome and Vienna has slackened, the belief is general that before many weeks both Italy and some of the Balkan states will assume a more definite attitude.

Turks Badly Beaten.

London, April 22, 6.35 p. m.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"The latest telegrams from the Persian Gulf show that the defeat of the Turks at Shaiba was even more complete than had been hoped. Not only have they abandoned their motor cars and gun and ammunition wagons, but independent reports show that their retirement has been a rout, molested by turncoat Arab tribes. There are persistent rumors of the suicide of Suliman Askeri, the Turkish commander-in-chief.

"It is estimated that the enemy's casualties from the 12th to the 15th of April reached 6,000. The Turks in this direction are now all north of Khamieh, which is more than ninety miles from Basra."

In the Carpathians.

Petrograd, April 22, via London, 7.40 p. m.—The Russian war department today issued the following statement:

"In the Carpathians during the day of April 20 and the night of April 21, the Austrians attempted to make attacks on our positions on Telepotch.

"In the Bukowina front the enemy's offensive was repulsed by our counter attacks at the point of the bayonet. The enemy after suffering heavy losses fell back on his positions.

"In the other sectors of our front there has been nothing in general except the customary rifle and artillery fire at various places."

British Repulse Enemy.

Paris, via London, April 22, 11.50 p. m.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the French war office:

"Near Langemarck, to the north of Ypres, the British have repulsed two attacks, at Hill No. 60, near Zwartelene. German counter attacks whose violence seems explicable by the desire to repair the defeat that has been denied by the official communications of the imperial general staff, have definitely failed. The losses of the enemy are higher than the figures indicated yesterday.

"In the sector of Rheims there has been an artillery duel.

"In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, a German attack of no great importance was repulsed. Near St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, we carried by assault two successive lines of trenches at a place called The Cow's, which formed in our positions a salient that seriously embarrassed us. A very large number of German dead were left on the ground. We took fifty prisoners.

"In Alsace we have continued to make progress on both banks of the Fecht."

The Austrian Claim.

Vienna, via London, April 22, 10.10 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In Russian Poland and Western Gallicia isolated artillery engagements are reported.

"On the Carpathians fresh attacks against our position on both sides of the Ussok Pass were repulsed. In these violent attacks, which were stopped partly by our artillery and partly by counter attacks by our infantry, the enemy suffered heavy losses before our positions at the top of the pass, which were attacked several times. More than 400 Russian dead were left, while 1,200 Russians were captured.

"On the other sectors of the Carpathians and in Southeast Galicia and Bukowina only local artillery engagements and skirmishes are reported."

Shipping Suspended.

Amsterdam, via London, April 22, 5.30 p. m.—The following official statement was issued here today in behalf of the British government:

"All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland after today. Ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom after today.

"It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails."

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. H. HILL OF QUEBEC

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Hill, now second in command of the Princess Patricias at the front, who has been wounded. The above picture was taken at Quebec as the train on which he left for Halifax was about to pull out.

SIX GERMAN COMPANIES ANNIHILATED BY FRENCH

Many Others Perish in Trenches After Terrific Attacks by Joffre's Men—Thrilling Account of Fighting by French Eye-witness.

Paris, April 22, 6.48 p.m.—An official eye-witness, describing the operations by which the French are menacing the German positions in the wedge of St. Mihiel, says:

"All the Ailly woods, which constituted a strong and well fortified support for the Germans, is now entirely in French hands, conquered, for the most part, by troops from the centre of France, after several days of systematic preparations by a heavy fire from three-inch and big guns and by aerial torpedoes.

"At certain points the Germans had constructed in front of moats, twelve yards wide, spiked barriers extending about six feet above the level of the earth, surrounded by barbed wire entanglements which were so intricate as to make them imperative to any tools.

"A concentration of artillery fire opened large breeches in this defense; parapets were sent crashing to the ground, and dismembered bodies were blown into the air above the clouds of smoke. The earth was strewn with overturned trees and branches.

"After five hours intense fire, five mines, laid under a parapet adjacent to the principal fort holding the position, exploded, annihilating the garrison and spreading panic in the trenches.

"An attack with fixed bayonets then began in three lines, preceded by a detachment with hand grenades. Engineers followed with little bridges which had been prepared in advance to facilitate the passage over the network of trenches. The order had been given not to stop in any trench, but to pass over and take the enemy in the rear.

Germans Perished.

"Three lines of trenches were thus cleared of the Germans. Those who sought refuge in the underground shelters perished from suffocation, through the collapse of the entire earthworks.

"Towards 5 o'clock on April 5 the enemy attempted to counter-attack supported by a heavy artillery fire, which was neutralized by our batteries. Our attack was renewed the following day and developed into a furious hand-to-hand struggle with grenades and the bayonet in the narrow lines of trenches. The enemy opposed with such resistance that the order was given to evacuate part of the ground that had been gained. This was then bombarded until the enemy was obliged to retire. We then held the three main line trenches of the Ailly woods.

"The enemy's losses were heavy. We counted two hundred dead on the evening of the 5th, and on the evening of the 6th we found the dead piled in three rows.

"During the 7th and 8th, we repulsed eight counter-attacks. The enemy succeeded in entering one trench, but was unable to hold it. Of the Ailly woods there remained nothing but a few hacked trunks, an not and inch of ground in it that had not been turned up by explosives. In the strange chaos, stones, corpses and a debris of limbs lay mingled.

Terrific Bombardment.

"At 5.30 o'clock, on April 9, an intensive bombardment by the enemy was begun. In ninety minutes upon this corner of the woods, over a front of from 350 to 400 yards deep, twenty thousand shells were fired; they included all calibres, from four to eight-inch. The entire hill disappeared in a cloud of smoke; all communications were cut during this time, and when the fire ceased many men were mentally deranged. They had to be removed, and required several days for recovery.

"Again, on April 10 and April 16 our attacks were renewed, resulting in the gain of the position in Ailly woods. Six German companies, besides the garrison in the fort, were annihilated in these engagements."

Enormous Value German Property In Great Britain

London, April 22—The estimated value of German property in Great Britain now in the custody of the public trustee was given in the House of Commons this afternoon as in the neighborhood of £85,000,000.

Russell Rea, who, on behalf of the board of trade, gave these figures, in response to a question from Lord Charles Beresford, assured the questioner that "these German assets will be available for such disposal as seems proper on the conclusion of peace." Lord Beresford's suggestion was that Englishmen owning property in Germany should recoup out of this fund, and that £1,000 daily should be confiscated for every British officer subjected to ill-treatment while a prisoner in Germany.

Says Japan Will Respect British Rights in China

London, April 22—Foreign Secretary Grey told anxious members of the House of Commons this afternoon that the Japanese government had been specifically informed of the concessions granted British subjects in China. He explained this action was taken so that in the Chinese-Japan negotiations the existing British railroad concessions could not be injured by new concessions granted to Japan.

The foreign secretary added he had no doubt Japan would respect any rights already acquired.

RUSSIANS INVITE ENEMY TO ADVANCE BY NON-RESISTANCE, THEN KILL THEM WITH BAYONETS

Petrograd, via London, April 22—Thrown back from the principal summits of the Carpathians to the plains of Hungary, the forces of Austria are now attempting to relieve the weakness of their position along the centre of the Carpathian front, namely, the Mezolaborcz-Lupkow region, by two parallel outflanking movements, one operating in the direction of Stry, which is trying to bend back the Russian left, and the other in the vicinity of Gorlice in an effort to surround the Russian right.

SLAUGHTERED ENEMY WITH BAYONETS.

The result of these attempts have been officially announced in Petrograd. The tactics of the Russian forces was to invite the enemy to advance by non-resistance. Not a shot was fired until the range was very close. The Russians then suddenly charged with the bayonet with the result that the Austrians were completely routed ,the Russians taking an unusually large number of prisoners. By the same tactics the Russians near Polen captured an entire Austrian battalion with its full complement of officers.

A stubborn battle near Koziowka April 19 and April 20, serves to give an idea of the intensity of the Carpathian fighting. After a sustained assault the Austrians succeeded in taking an elevated position in the face of a strong Russian defence but after two hours of possession they were forced to abandon the position won with so much difficulty.

Other Austrian efforts along the River Stryj, which form a part of this movement, are continuing to develop, but so far without decisive results.

WILL FORCE DARDANELLES, SAYS FRENCH MINISTER, AFTER TALK WITH CHURCHILL

Paris, April 22, 9 p. m.—The best means for hastening the passage of the Dardanelles by the Allies' warships was one of the principal subjects of a conference today between Minister of Marine Augagneur and Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty. The conference was held in the north of France.

On his return to Paris, M. Augagneur told a representative of the Havas Agency that the public would be wrong in thinking that the operations in the Dardanelles had been suspended.

"The French navy," M. Augagneur added, "never has thought that the straits could be forced without long preparation, but it has always believed, and is more than ever convinced, that the undertaking is perfectly feasible, and before long the object so ardently desired will be attained."

Turks Evacuate Enos.

London, April 23, 2.59 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Sofia correspondent, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says:

"Fugitives from Enos say that following a bombardment by the Allies the British landed a force at Enos, and the Turkish commandant ordered an evacuation of the port."

Enos is Turkey's most southwesterly port on the Aegean Sea. It lies just to the east of the new boundary line between Turkey and Bulgaria, and is 12 miles southeast of Dedeaghatch, Bulgaria.

Report That Italy Has Sent Sharp Note to Austria

Rome, via Paris, April 22—A report has been received from Petrograd today to the effect that Italy had sent a note to Austria which virtually amounted to an ultimatum.

The note is said to embody the minimum terms upon which Italy will consent to conclude an agreement with Austria. It is impossible to confirm this report here.

General opinion in Rome is that an agreement may still be reached. Nevertheless, military preparations are being continued with the greatest energy along the frontier, where Austria is concentrating troops.

Emperor William At Battle Front

Geneva, April 22, via Paris, 2.45 p. m.—Emperor William, during the last few days, has been visiting the German battle front in Alsace. Near Muelhausen his majesty reviewed the Prussian Guard which fought at Hartmann-Weilerkopf, and from Colmar he visited the trenches. At Strassburg the emperor promoted Colonel Reuter, of Zaborn fame, to the rank of major-general.

The emperor held no receptions, and the newspapers were prohibited from mentioning the movements of the imperparty.

Trains arriving at Basel from Germany since yesterday are many hours late. French aviators have seriously damaged the main railroad line near Strassburg.

The German government has transported 2,200 more French maimed officers and men to Constance, where they are waiting to be exchanged for German wounded. Then they will return to France by way of Switzerland.

Prohibition Not To Be Adopted

London, April 22, 8 p. m.—That the British government does not intend to have recourse to prohibition in dealing with the drink question was inferred from Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons this evening, when he said that on Wednesday or Thursday next the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, would bring forward proposals for "dealing with the limiting of facilities for drinking."

The prime minister's remark was generally interpreted as meaning that the hours during which drink would be obtainable in the public houses would be considerably curtailed throughout the country, and not merely in the areas where munitions of war are manufactured.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD COMMANDER OF CANADIANS

London, April 22—Lt.-Col. Frank Howard, of the 38th Dufferin Rifles, Second Infantry Battalion, has been appointed commandant of the Canadian Second Divisional Camp at West Sandling, near Shorncliffe, the nucleus of which has now reached England.

Private H. S. Warwick, of the Canadian Army Medical Service Training Depot, has obtained a commission as second lieutenant, and is now with the imperial army.

CANADIAN CASULATIES

Private William E. Evans of Amherst, a Member of the 14th Battalion, Among the Wounded—Received His Wound on April 19.

Ottawa, April 22—The casualties announced by the militia department today are as follows:

PRINCESS PATRICIAS.

Wounded.

Private Charles James Wilson, April 18. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, 1117 Yates street, Victoria (B. C.)

Private George Herbert Wilson, April 18. Next of kin, F. Wilson, care Allan Line Steamship Company, Glasgow, Scotland.

Private Patrick John Daly, April 18. Next of kin, Ellen Fitzgerald (mother), No. 26 Francis street, Cork, Ireland.

Private Raymond Benj. Martin, April 18 (formerly 12th battalion). Next of kin, J. M. Martin (father), Lennoxville (Que.)

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Sergt. William Archey Casey, April 18. Next of kin, H. P. Biggar, Dominion Archives Office, of Canadian High Commissioner, No. 17 Victoria street, London, S. W. England.

Lance Corp. Robt. Lahiff, April 18. Next of kin, Joseph Lahiff (brother), Washington House, Rathfarnham, Dublin, Ireland.

Pte. Wm. Greer, April 18. Next of kin, James Greer (brother), No. 777 Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland.

Pte. Warneford Henry Cresswell, April 18. Next of kin, Miss Wibmer, Sandows, Hectings Road, Bexhill, England.

Pte. Albert Reynolds, April 18. Next of kin, William Reynolds (father), No. 69 Thorpe Road, Staines, England.

Slightly Wounded.

Lieut. Hugh Graham Anderson, April 19. Next of kin, George Rae Anderson (father), No. 13 Rumford street, Liverpool (Eng.)

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Alexander Macbain, April 18. No next of kin given on attestation.

Pte. John Anthony Dennis, April 18. Next of kin, T. B. Dennis, No. 149 Melcolm street, Newcastle-On-Tyne (Eng.)

TENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Pte. Robert Wheatley, April 18. Next of kin, (none given on attestation).

Pte. Henry Johnson, April 18. Next of kin, Mrs. Emma Johnson, Granby, Notts (Eng.)

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

Pte. Thomas George Sambell, April 18. Next of kin, W. H. Sambell (father), Park Villa, Lingbrook street, Exeter (Eng.)

Wounded.

Corp. John Wilson, April 17 (formerly 17th battalion). Next of kin, Mary Wilson, 645 Callowgate, Glasgow, Scotland.

Corp. Maurice Alfred Burlinson, April 17. Next of kin, A. M. Burlinson, Iowan, Wellington, New Zealand.

Pte. Harold Ewart Quick, April 18. Next of kin, Mrs. Martha Quick, No. 50 Cromwell Road, Montpelier, Bristol (Eng.)

Pte. Richard G. Harold McCarthy, April 17. Next of kin, Hamilton McCarthy (father), No. 377 O'Connor street, Ottawa.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed.

Captain Trumbull Warren, April 20. Next of kin, Marjorie Laura Warren (wife), Canadian address, No. 47 Yonge street, Toronto (at present time residing in England).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds.

Pte. Frank Rodolph, April 20. Next of kin, George John Rodolph, No. 2 Montepalier Row, Blackheath, London (Eng.)

NO. 1 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Seriously Ill.

Corp. Frederick Slater, April 17, at Cliveden. Operated upon for acute mastoid. Next of kin, Mrs. F. Slater (wife), No. 18 St. Peter street, London Road, Brighton (Eng.)

Sculptor's Son.

Ottawa, April 22—Private Richard McCarthy, of the 14th Battalion, first infantry brigade, mentioned in the casualties as wounded, is a son of Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, the eminent Canadian sculptor. He was engaged in prospecting in Northern Quebec, when war was declared, but returned and joined Lieut. Colo. Meighens' command in Montreal.

Ten names appear on this afternoon's Canadian casualty list, one killed and the others wounded, the latter include Major Lorne Ross, of Victoria (B. C.) The list follows:

THIRD FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Wounded.

April 18, No. 5486, Driver William Banfield. Next of kin, Mrs. Eliza Dinnie, Trenton (Ont.)

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

April 18, No. 1487, Pte. Russell Whiteside. Next of kin, Mrs. Emery, 238 Lease street, Fort William.

April 18, No. 306, Pte. Kolskuggar Thornsteinson. Next of kin, Mrs. G. Thornsteinson, Sturgeon Creek post office, Winnipeg.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

April 18, No. 20838, Corp. Edmund James Scott. Next of kin, Grace Scott, 850 Nineteenth street, Brandon (Man.)

April 16, No. 24834, Pte. Thomas Richard Adams. Next of kin, Mrs. W. J. Fogg, 756 Delorimier Ave., Montreal.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

April 18, No. 25557, Pte. Wm. Alexander. Next of kin, Mrs. Alexander, 191 Vinet street, Montreal.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded.

April 19, Lieut. Frank M. Gibson. Next of kin, Sir John Gibson, Hamilton.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.

Major Lorne Ross, admitte to hospital, London, April 19, gunshot wound

(Continued on page 8.)

MAJOR GUTHRIE IN THRILLING FIXES AT BATTLE FRONT

Major P. A. Guthrie, of Fredericton, has been in engagements in Northern France with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and has had most thrilling experiences, according to letters and post cards received by his wife. He has narrowly escaped serious injuries on several occasions and was in towns that were shelled when Tommies and Canuks were falling on all sides.

Letters describe his experiences at the front, and he had a particularly exciting time, being struck on the shoulder by a shutter knocked off a building by the shell fire of the Germans while he was riding through a town "Somewhere in France."

Postal cards received from Major Guthrie by a number of his friends and under date of "Somewhere in France," show pictures of Estaires (Nord), and it is presumed that he has been in that vicinity, although this belief may be entirely unfounded. On his arrival at the front he was at first temporarily attached to the staff of the 10th Battalion of the First Canadian Contingent.

German Ships Sold Through The Prize Court

Of 110 German merchant ships detained in British home ports or captured at sea and brought to British home ports up to the middle of March, thirty-four have been condemned to be sold, according to a table published by Shipping World. The prize court has ordered the detention of forty-five others. The highest price obtained so far was £65,200 for the Schlesien. This vessel, which is of 5,586 tons gross, was the property of the Norddeutscher Lloyd and was bought by W. Thomas, Sons & Co., Ltd., of London. The lowest price was £210 for the Berlin of seventy-nine tons gross.

Among the principal sales were:—

Ships.	Price.
Bolivar (s. v.), gross tonnage, 267; purchasers, Pile & Co., London	£ 2,425
Caracas (s. v.), gross tonnage, 503; purchaser, G. M. Bryde, Christiania	4,950
Carl (s. v.), gross tonnage, 1,197, purchasers, Transatlantic Motor ship Co.	3,500
Fritz (s. v.), gross tonnage, 2,191; purchaser, S. O. Gray & Co., Christiansand	8,000
Goldbek (s. v.), gross tonnage, 2,680; purchasers, S. O. Stray & Co., Christiansand	6,900
Erica (s. v.), gross tonnage, 141; purchasers, G. Tyrrell, Arklow,	1,880
Excelsior (s. v.), gross tonnage, 1,407; purchasers, S. Marcussen, Christiania	1,410
Frans Hora, gross tonnage, 1,816; urchasers, Fred. Jones & Co., Cardiff	11,690
Marie Glaeser, gross tonnage, 1,817; purchasers, J. W. Baird & Co., W. Hartlepool	18,225
Nauta, gross tonnage, 1,187, purchasers, Roberts & Cooper, Brierley Hill	12,550
Olona (s. v.), gross tonnage, 1,948; purchasers, S. O. Stray & Co., Christiansand	8,000
Orlanda (s. v.), gross tonnage, 2,185; purchasers, S. P. Derbyshire, Nottingham	7,050
Ossa (s. v.), gross tonnage, 1,941, purchaser, John Stewart & Co., London	7,025
Perkeo (s. v.), gross tonnage, 3,765; purchaser, Alf Monsen,	
Ulla Boog, gross tonnage, 1,698; purchasers, J. W. Baird & Co., W. Hartlepool	28,150
Urania (s. v.), gross tonnage, 3,265; purchasers, S. P. Derbyshire, Nottingham	16,500
Schlesien, gross tonnage, 5,586, purchasers, Wm. Thomas, Sons & Co., Ltd., London	65,200

Ten Austrian ships are in British ports, two having been condemned to be detained and one to be sold. The only Turkish ship coming before the prize court was the Bimbashi Riza Bey of 1,398 tons gross. She was bought by the British and Irish Steam Packet Co., of Dublin, for £18,050.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS NO PARTNER.

Fredericton, April 15—(Special)—An interesting feature of public accounts session today was an explanation by Hon. Attorney-General Baxter that G. Earle Logan was not his law partner and that the firm name was used for "convenience." The explanation aroused interest on the part of the government members, particularly those whose names are found on many pages of the auditor's report as supplying many articles to the province.

The disowning of Mr. Logan, who drew a tidy sum from the government for legal services, has its humorous side which is best appreciated by those who have enjoyed Mr. Logan's confidence.

The demand of Chairman Black that the committee should have the facts concerning the potato purchase is something new. Old parliamentarians here say that no such procedure has been adopted in the past; that every year the superintendent of the provincial hospital is called to explain his account and that any man or firm can be called to explain his account without any such demand as Mr. Black has made. The committee is not a court but is simply appointed to investigate accounts.

There has been much surprise over the cost of handling the patriotic gift and it is the public interest that it should be explained. Organizer Carter suggests the names not only of the principal members of the firm who handled the patriotic potatoes but also the names of other produce men who could testify as to what would be a proper price to pay.

Moncton is strongly represented here tonight. The city bills are up for hearing tomorrow. Hon. C. W. Robinson, Mayor McAnn, Aldermen McLeod, Robinson and Chief Assessor W. H. Price are here in that connection.

To carry Mr. Bryan's idea a step further, why wouldn't it bring peace to Mexico if all the Mexicans would pack up and leave the country.—Chicago Herald.

Miss Frances Record has arrived here from New York owing to the illness of her mother, Mrs. W. H. Record, Coldbrook. She will remain for the summer.