

HORWOOD IMPLICATES ROBLIN IN MANITOBA SCANDAL RUSSAINS SAVE LEMBERG BY DEFEATING AUSTRANS

SIR ROBLIN NOW SLATED AS A SNIER

Horwood Told to Let Contracts
Without Plans.

ADVISED NOT TO WORRY

Roblin Said Graft Investigation
Was Only Politics.

HON. DR. MONTAGUE, TOO

Witness Says Minister Order-
ed Destruction of Letters
About Contracts.

[Canadian Press.]
Minneapolis, Minn., June 11.—Continuing today his story before the royal commission, V. W. Horwood, formerly provincial architect of Manitoba, gave evidence which introduced the names of Rodmond Roblin and Hon. Dr. Montague, former minister of public works. Horwood said Roblin instructed him to recommend letting to Thomas Kelly & Sons before necessary plans were drawn, a steel contract for \$302,550. Sir Rodmond also, he said, advised Horwood not to worry over the graft investigation. It was only politics and nothing would come of it.

Destroyed Letters.
Horwood then testified that Dr. Montague had him destroy all letters in the public works department relating to the Kelly contracts. He further said that Montague wanted him to sign certain letters which had been prepared for him, but he refused.

Horwood said he remembered a meeting with the Government at which Architect Simon was told they would allow him to leave of over half a million dollars above the estimate. However, then the provincial architect, kept instructing Horwood not to date his plans and not to keep a diary, as the Government did not want any such records. Horwood said he was opposed to pile foundations, and suggested caissons long before tenders were called.

No Check With Tender.
Horwood told about letting the contract for the Parliament buildings. Several days after July 2, 1912, the day by which the Government had advertised tenders must be in, Horwood heard that Kelly had put his tender in that day.

Dawson, an employee of the works department, told him Kelly was the only tender. About July 6 or 7, Hon. George (Caldwell) handed him two tenders. Kelly's was to Horwood's house and discussed the absence of check with Kelly's tender. At this time Kelly, he said, thought Caldwell was going "to double cross" him, saying that he had considered a tender unaccompanied by a deposit. Horwood then thought the contract would probably go to Kelly.

It was Sir Rodmond Roblin, the witness testified, who instructed him to recommend a contract for \$302,550 just before the last provincial election. There were no plans for it. The Premier asked Horwood to be very careful, so that no commission in ten or twenty years could find anything wrong.

Destroyed Letters.
Just before the last session of the House, Dr. Montague asked witness to get from the public works files all correspondence in connection with the Parliament buildings. There was a big batch of it, and Horwood had to re-act the entire correspondence. He was to destroy the evidence of abstracted letters. Montague told him to destroy all proof of them. Horwood remembered one day Dr. R. M. Simpson called him up by phone and said the Government had to have a campaign fund. For that reason it would be undesirable for him to record the entire correspondence. He was to go, or going to cost, until after the fiscal year. This incident occurred when three or four of the caisson estimates had been put into the Government.

Horwood said he was not taking instructions from Dr. Simpson and referred the matter to Caldwell, but Caldwell told him anything Simpson said was all right. In fact, Caldwell intimated to him Kelly was to be allowed to make money out of the caissons in order to provide a campaign fund for the Government—\$50,000 was the sum talked of at first, and afterwards \$100,000.

The Big Graft.
Horwood said he knew of a big graft was just before last session, when he saw Salt's book. Previously his idea had been that the depths of the caissons was about 15 feet. Comparing these with applications for payment, he discovered a huge discrepancy, and spoke to Caldwell about the matter. The minister advised him to have Elliott or Salt go over the book.

The night before Horwood left Winnipeg for Rochester, Dr. Simpson paid him \$10,000 to reimburse him for expenses to which he had been put in keeping Salt away from Winnipeg.

Horwood said that on Monday, April 12, the Government held a cabinet meeting. He was present, and it was suggested he should apply for leave of absence, pending the result of the commission. The suggestion he acted upon. Dr. J. H. Hughes had made up a

[Continued On Page Three.]

NEWSPAPER PLANT WRECKED BY EXPLOSION

Butte Socialist Building Badly Damaged—Investigation Under Way.

[Canadian Press.]
Butte, Mont., June 11.—The plant of the Butte Socialist, a weekly newspaper, was wrecked by an explosion, presumably by dynamite, early today. While the nature of the explosion was not determined, a patrolman, who was one of the men on the scene, declared that the smallest of powder smoke. The building of the building was wrecked, and the front was hurled into the street. So far as is known no one was hurt. An investigation is in progress.

ILLUSTRATED WAR PHASES



AUSTRIANS THROWN BACK BY RUSSAINS ACROSS DNIESTER; 6,700 MEN TAKEN CAPTIVE

**One Entire Company of Prussian Fusilier Guards Taken—
Czar's Forces Also Bombard Positions From Stanislaw
to Borknik, Says Dispatch.**

Petrograd, June 11.—An official announcement from army headquarters, given out today, recites a Russian success on the River Dniester.

After hard fighting, the Russians yesterday took from their antagonists 17 cannon and 49 machine guns, and captured approximately 6,700 men.

ENEMY REPULSED.
"By heroic efforts, our troops, repulsed on the right bank of the River Dniester great forces of the enemy who had crossed near Zuriawana, east of Stry. On the front, from Julakow to Siewik, the enemy sustained great losses. After a hard fight we captured 17 cannon and 49 machine guns and took prisoners 187 officers and 6,600 men. Among the prisoners is one entire company of the Prussian Fusilier Guards.

BEATEN AT ANOTHER POINT.
Geneva, June 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, purports to give details of Russian successes in the Galicia campaign. The dispatch says:

"The Russians bombarded the Austrian positions from Stanislaw to Borknik on the left bank of the Dniester. They have driven the Austrians across the river, making a large number of prisoners. The Austrians also have been obliged to fall back across the Dniester at Bukaszowice. The Russians stopped the advance of an Austrian column marching on Kolesna. The action was fierce, and the losses heavy on both sides."

**AUSTRIANS LOSE
OVER 8,000 MEN**

**Italians Meet Strong Opposition
in Their March on
Gorizia.**

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT

**Enemy Claims Victory in First
Big Engagement With
Italy.**

[Canadian Press.]
Geneva, via Paris, June 11.—Labach dispatch to the Tribune says:

"The Italians began their march against Gorizia on the morning of June 8. When the first detachments were near the city, Austrian artillery opened fire, and heavy masses of infantry were thrown forward forced the Italians to fall back several times.

"An artillery position east of the city opened a great gap in the Austrian line, and up to the morning of the 9th neither side had gained a decisive advantage. The Austrians lost from 8,000 to 10,000 men. Gorizia is overhanging the city, and is being shelled for at private houses because of a lack of hospital space."

AUSTRIA CLAIMS VICTORY.
Cologne, Germany, June 11.—Via London, 12:30 p.m.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette attached to the Austrian army headquarters in the south says in a dispatch, that the first considerable battle of the war with Italy has been fought in the region of the Isonzo River, and that it resulted favorably to the Austrians.

The Italians attacked Gorizia, Gradisca and Monfalcone, supporting their advance with artillery fire from pieces of large and small calibre. The Italian advance, the correspondent says, was checked by the Austrians on their flanks.

WOULD HIDE GERMAN LOSSES FROM PEOPLE

Berlin Papers Forbidden to Print News
Without Previous Orders.

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, via London, June 11.—The military commander of Berlin has issued a renewal of the order prohibiting the publication of military information without a previously granted order. He says the stories of German losses, although based on official lists, "could lay no claim to correctness, and in part give greatly exaggerated figures. Publications of this nature are calculated to evoke groundless uneasiness among the people and also occasion incorrect ideas abroad concerning German losses."

The commandant therefore forbids the publication of all such articles.

LOST TWO HORSES IN THRILLING DASH WITH MESSAGE OF LONDON'S BATTERY

**Sergt.-Major Latham Escapes
When One Animal's Head Is
Blown Off and Again When
Second Mount Had Hind
Legs Torn Off by Shells.**

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]
London, June 11.—A graphic story of "the hottest corner I ever was in" and how his horse which he brought with him from London, Ontario, was shot under him, is sent here today by Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward D. Latham of 12th Battery Canadian Artillery.

"I could have sent a man with the message," says Latham, "but I never asked a man to do what I would not do myself, so I started off myself."

BLEW HIS HEAD OFF.
"I had not gone far before a shell struck my horse in the neck and exploded, blowing his poor head clean off."

It was out clean through as if with an axe, and dropped a good twenty yards away. I lost the horse, but carried the saddle back and got another horse. I had almost reached my destination when another shell dropped just under this second horse blowing both his hind legs off and making a generally horrible mess.

FLEW THROUGH AIR.
"I was flying through the air without any alms, and came bump on the hard road. I picked myself up very gently because I was not sure whether there was all or just some of me there."

"I then completed my journey afoot, delivered my message and then collapsed."

"The next thing I knew, I was on a motor-car to the hospital. However, I will be back again next week when I hope to pay the beggars back."

Q. M. S. Latham left London as quartermaster of the 12th (London) Field Battery, and it is supposed that he is still with the unit under his new name of the 12th Field Battery.

For some time before leaving London he was employed at the "Signify" with Marley & Weekes. He boarded on Talbot street.

He was an unmarried man, and had seen imperial service, having been four years in the 21st Lancers, and served with them through the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He received the Egyptian medal, and was mentioned several times in dispatches during that campaign.

An Englishman by birth, his next of kin is his mother, who lives in Liverpool, and it is to her that the insurance policy carried by the city is made out.

More Successes.
"An engagement favorable for us occurred on the Dniester on the 8th and morning of the 9th. On the right bank of the Dniester, from Ugartseburg to Zidaczew, we pressed the enemy back, capturing another 2,000 prisoners with fifty officers and eight machine guns."

"On the left bank of the Dniester, in the Juravino region, the enemy was unable to deploy advantageously, and after a stubborn fight was driven back behind the railway. We seized several villages, taking at the village of Bukaczew 500 prisoners, including 20 officers."

SERVIANS CAPTURE TOWN IN ALBANIA

**Reported Marching Toward the
Adriatic Sea After Taking
Elbasan.**

[Canadian Press.]
London, June 11.—Servian troops are reported to have captured the Albanian town of Elbasan, 64 miles south of London. The capture was effected by the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Serbian army.

The information was received at Berlin today from Athens and telegraphed to London by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

INVITED BY PEOPLE.
Nish, Serbia, June 11.—Servian troops have occupied strategic positions in Albania. They entered the Albanian town of Elbasan at the response of the people, according to Servian Government officials, who say that the Albanians fear the Austrians and the Turks.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.
London, June 11.—A dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Servians have occupied Tirana, a town of Albania, twelve miles southwest of Scutari, and are now marching on the Albanian seaport of Durazzo.

Albanian insurgents, the dispatch says, have proclaimed a republic.

NO WAR HINT EVEN IN NOTE FROM STATES

**Press Agrees That Message
to Germany Carries No
Threat.**

NOTHING SAID IN ANGER

**Some Will Consider It Weak,
Says the Philadelphia
Inquirer.**

[Canadian Press.]
New York, June 11.—How American newspapers view President Wilson's latest note to Germany is shown by the following editorial comments:

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.
The reply to Germany is conceived in the same spirit of service to humanity and couched in the same tone of patience and firmness that marked the President's note of last month. The feeling of Americans after reading it, and having its predecessor in mind, will be summed up in this verdict: "Why, there's no war in this."

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.
If the people of the United States were insistent upon the issues between the United States and Germany being set forth in vigorous language, and with direct insistence upon the satisfaction asked being given, they will be disappointed in the note that the President has sent to Germany. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the note and that is that the representations made through Ambassador Bernstorff and his special agent will not be insisted upon.

The note is a masterpiece of diplomacy, and the opportunity of retreating without chagrin from its submarine attacks. Continued on Page Thirteen.

BRITAIN CHEERED BY RUSSIAN BLOW

**Checking of Austrians Renews
Faith in Power of
Muscovites.**

LEMBURG SAFE FOR TIME

**Italians Creeping on Towards
the Chief Seaport of
Austria.**

[Canadian Press.]
London, June 11.—British observers, forming their opinions on the latest dispatches from Russia, believe that the Austro-German forces threatening Lemberg from the south have been checked in their advance. Russia, they declare, has delivered a return blow, and a hard one. The great masses of Austro-German troops which have forced a passage of the Dniester River, near Zuriawana, have, according to the latest announcement of the Russian war office, been flung back with heavy losses in both men and material.

Lemberg Safe.
Thus for the moment Lemberg is thought to be safe, for nowhere else along the Galician front have the Teutonic allies been making progress recently, with the exception, of course, of their southern extension into Bukovina.

Renewed Faith.
Here it is characterized as giving renewed faith to Great Britain and France in the recuperative powers of Russian arms.

Nothing new has been heard in London concerning the fighting in the Balkan provinces.

The Italians are now less than twenty miles from Trieste, the chief port of Austria.

On the western front the methodical French advance would appear for the moment to have ceased. But on the other hand the German counter-attacks do not seem to have been successful.

MORE CANADIANS REACH SHORNOLIFFE

**First Units of 3rd Contingent Now in
Camp.**

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]
London, June 11.—First units of the third contingent, comprising principally the Winnipeg Battalion and the 45th, with reinforcements for the Princess Pats, reached Shorncliffe last night.

Gen. Steele has returned after visiting Canadian headquarters at the front.

TURKISH ESTIMATES

**Constantinople Says Allies Lost 2,000
Men in One Night.**

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, June 11.—A dispatch received here today by wireless telegraph from Constantinople reports that the fighting at Aviturno, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, during the night of June 5-6 cost the French and British forces more than 2,000 men killed. The losses of the Franco-British expedition all last week, the message adds, were enormous.

ALL MEN SHOULD LEARN TO SHOOT

**THERE IS NEED FOR
EVERY MAN TO
UNDERSTAND RIFLE**

**Captain T. J. Murphy Declares Canadians Are
Faced With Real Menace If United States
Is Involved in War—Service For Defence
Compulsory.**

That Canada is faced with a real menace provided the United States is drawn into the present war and that all male citizens of this country may be yet forced to shoulder arms and fight in the defence of the homeland, was the statement of Capt. T. J. Murphy, of the 7th Regiment, this morning. He said that as there are 20,000 Germans, or people of German descent, living across the border, the men among them would not doubt attempt, did the United States go to war with Germany, to make an invasion over the border in which eventually Canada, with the few men she has under arms and with the comparatively small number that know how to use a rifle, would be placed in the gravest danger.

EVERY MAN SHOULD KNOW HOW TO SHOOT.

"Every man in this country," stated the captain, "should have some military training and should be an expert in the use of a rifle. The men should learn when young how to shoot and shoot well. Each one should perfect himself in rifle use when young, because as he grows older he becomes valuable and cannot take the same amount of time in this work. Between the ages of 16 and 21 I would consider the best for this work. After this last age has been reached the young man enters civilian life, and in case trouble came would be in a position to serve his country and serve it well."

A CIVILIAN ARMY.
"If all our citizens had this military training, in the case of war we would have at our immediate disposal a civilian army which would cost the country nothing."

"A large proportion of the men in this country do not know that under the militia act every male between the age of 18 and 60 is a soldier by law, whether he likes it or not, and may be called upon to defend his country in her hour of need or peril. If the law says we are soldiers willingly, why not be soldiers in fact? Exceptions to this act there are, but the number excepted are very few and include judges, college professors, civil service employees and such like. But practically the entire male population of our country would come under the reading of the act. If Canada was attacked we would all be called out. For which reason we should know something of military life and especially should we be expert in the use of the rifle. Our lives and our homes may depend on it."

DEFENCE IS COMPULSORY.
"One man I was talking to not long ago in relation to enlisting or to aligning himself with some military organization where he could learn that which would benefit his country if his services were required, said: 'To what with it? The Government cannot compel me to fight if I don't want to.' But he was wrong. The Government can and may, and it is up to us all to be ready when the call comes."

The act which tells of liability to military service is in the Revised Statutes of Canada, volume 1, chapter 1, sections 10 and 11. Section 10 reads: "All the male inhabitants of Canada, of the age of 18 years and upwards, shall be liable to be called into the militia, provided that the government in this section shall prevent any male inhabitant of Canada, under the age of 18 years, enlisting as a bugler, trumpeter or drummer."

Section 11 reads: Those exempt from liability to service in the militia are: Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada; judges of all courts, deputy ministers of Federal and Provincial Governments; sergeants and ministers of religion; members of naval militia, graph clerks in actual employment; civil service employees, and all of the members of naval militia, members of police force, brigades permanently employed; professors in college and universities, and teachers in religious or secular schools; persons disabled by bodily and mental infirmity; only son of a widow, if he is her sole means of support; pilot; and apprentices, during the season of navigation; persons who from doctrines of their religion are averse to bearing arms or rendering personal military service.

THE WEATHER
LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 63; lowest, 37.

The official thermometer for the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 65; lowest, 50.

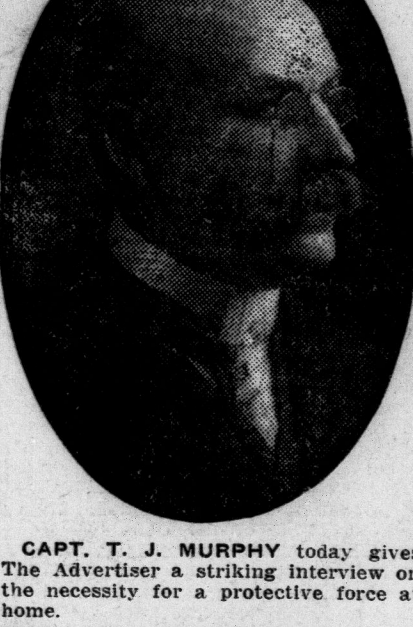
TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARM.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today: Highest, 65; lowest, 50.

Forecast.
Today—Moderate winds and showers. Saturday—Mostly fair and a little warmer.

Temperatures.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today: Highest, 65; lowest, 50.

Weather Notes.
The shallow low area which was west of the Mississippi yesterday has moved into the Lake Region, while the high pressure has passed to the Atlantic. Showers occurred yesterday in the Western Provinces, and during the night in Ontario.

The weather continues cool in all this province, with, however, a slight tendency towards higher temperature.



"A Smell in the Swamp"

[Toronto Telegram (Con.)]
Is Sir Robert Borden willing to have his name become a smudge on the page of history like the name of Sir Rodmond Roblin?

Is the Conservative party of Canada anxious to become, like the Conservative party of Manitoba is today—nothing but a smell in the swamp of disgrace, disaster and defeat?

Is Sir Robert Borden resolved to go on gazing into the mirror of his own personal honesty while inquiries which could be crushed are growing in the suggestion that an ignorance of everything that is going on in the time may come when Sir Robert Borden will have to duplicate Sir Rodmond Roblin's pitiful explanation of the wrongs that his strong leadership could have averted.

The Roblin explanation consists mainly in the suggestion that an ignorance of everything that is going on in the time may come when Sir Robert Borden will have to duplicate Sir Rodmond Roblin's pitiful explanation of the wrongs that his strong leadership could have averted.

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APPEAL TO REASON WITH ALL THREATS SKILLFULLY HIDDEN

**Light in Which Official Washington Views Note to Germany
—Pro-Germans Anxious for Berlin to Accept
American Terms.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]
[By John Edwin Nevins.]
Washington, June 11.—An appeal to reason, with all threats skillfully concealed.

That was the interpretation placed by officials in Washington today on President Wilson's note to Germany. They held it was couched in the friendliest terms. It made yielding to the cardinal principle of recognition of self-determination of peoples a condition of American citizenship to be safeguarded everywhere or the high seas, very easy, if Germany desires.

Pro-Germans circles were seriously crippled. They argued that to do so would prevent unnecessary criticism of the home Government by the German people. There is not the least doubt, it was said, that the great mass of Germans believe that Admiral Von Tirpitz's under-secretary has seriously crippled Great Britain, and that the announcement of its abandonment would seriously impair their confidence in their Government. An announcement of modification, however, coupled with the explanation that such action will strengthen the German cause in neutral America, would be well received, officials here think.

Only Ray of Sunshine.
It is this belief that is the only ray of sunshine in a very black international sky. Should the German Government take this view, the critical stage has been passed and a way can be found out of a position fraught with the gravest consequences for both nations. Diplomats of pro-Ally sympathies declared the note, although expressed in beautiful phrases, skillfully concealed an iron hand in a velvet glove. It is known that former Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, who retired from the Cabinet when confronted with the obligation of signing the note, entertains the same views. He considers the note the fulfilment of a policy of directness. To his mind it typified "force that speaks with firmness and acts through the ultimatum."

This is the foundation of the American case: President Wilson's war aim is to discuss with Germany just what rules should be applied to submarine warfare. He is willing to act as mediator between Germany and her enemies in "anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests, or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict."

The Alternative.
In doing so, however, he insists that the United States must be assured that its rights, under international law, are recognized and respected.

Until Berlin answers, the President and his Cabinet, and the officials who are aiding him in every way, will regard the German reply will be any responsible official and no steps taken toward a next move by the President.

It is accepted as a fact that if the German reply is evasive, or if refusal, there will be nothing left for the President to do but withdraw Ambassador Gerard and the American consular representatives from Germany, thus severing diplomatic relations.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK, SAYS ENEMY

**Austrians Claim To Have
Achieved This in Adriatic
Sea.**

[Canadian Press.]
Innsbruck, June 11.—(By courier to the Swiss frontier and Geneva, 10:45 a.m., and Paris 8:30 p.m.)—An announcement has been made here by the Austrians that one of their submarines yesterday sunk a British cruiser of the Liverpool type at a point 30 miles off St. Jean Medus, in the Adriatic.

**CANADIAN CASUALTIES
NOW NUMBER 8,428**

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, June 11.—Names of Canadians who became casualties at Laungemere or since have been received to the number of 8,428. Of these the official cables have reported 5,525 wounded, 1,903 killed, and 1,003 missing.

CHARGE ON CROMWELL.—Walter Cromwell, who claimed to be no relation to Oliver, was taxed \$1 and costs by Police Magistrate J. C. Judd for driving a cart without a peddler's license.