

Weather Forecast:
Mostly Fine

The Canadian Advertiser

HOME
EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRYAN PLANS TO INVITE ARBITRATION

ENEMY ANNOUNCES CAPTURE OF STANISLAU, GALICIA ONE OF GERMANY'S RAIDERS SENT TO THE BOTTOM

WITHDRAWAL OF G.T.R. MEANS A LOSS OF \$100,000 YEARLY TO BECK BONANZA; FAIR WARNING WAS GIVEN

Coaled Hauled for Road in 1913 Amounted to Nearly 400,000 Tons in Addition to Freight—Development Came as Announced by Officials, Whose Business Has Kept Line From Being Closed.

The L. and P. S. R. in Taxes

The London and Port Stanley Railway is at the present time costing the city of London several mills in taxation. The total issue of bonds prior to electrification amounted to \$1,332,854.00. The interest account is behind to the extent of \$436,319.86.

The sum of \$670,000 invested in electrification is being carried at 6 per cent by the city of London. No debentures have yet been issued.

Just what does the withdrawal of the Grand Trunk from the use of the London and Port Stanley mean to that road and to the citizens of London who will have to foot the bill, and who are already footing the bill? That question is one that is coming to the fore once more, as the complications continue to pile up around the operation of the road that was thrust on the citizens of London at the dictation of Sir Adam Beck.

It has been answered before, and that before the electrification bylaw was passed. Possibly at that time the citizens, who blindly followed the lead of Beck, regarded it as a threat, and that the withdrawal would never be consummated. Latter day developments indicate, however, that the withdrawal is assured.

Revenue Loss Will Be \$100,000.

When the supply coal of the G. T. R. is taken away from the revenue of the London and Port Stanley Railway, it means a revenue loss annually of close to \$100,000. This is no wild statement. There are figures to prove it.

In 1913, 378,000 tons of supply coal were hauled over the L. and P. S. R. for the Grand Trunk. For this, a revenue of 23½ cents per ton was secured, or a round total of \$88,830. In addition, an average of 2,000 tons of commercial coal was handled weekly for the G. T. R., or a total of well over \$100,000 per year. Figured on the basis of the short through rates, the lowest in existence on the L. and P. S. R., this means an additional loss of 15 cents per ton, or \$15,000 annual revenue.

Major Portion of Road's Receipts.

These two coal items mean a loss of \$103,830 per year. Does that mean anything to the citizens who voted for electrification? It is the major portion of the line's receipts, the backbone of its business.

At a conservative estimate, 80 per cent of the freight business of the London and Port Stanley is controlled by the Grand Trunk.

This amount of freight is either consigned direct to the G. T. R. or is consigned to the London and Port Stanley and then consigned to the G. T. R. as if consigned to it.

Add the whole amount of freight business of the Grand Trunk, and where will the L. and P. S. R. make up the difference? That is a question that has not been answered and possibly never will be answered by Adam Beck et al. Warning Was Given.

The withdrawal of the Grand Trunk from the London and Port Stanley will be called a body blow to that line, but not even the most rabid electrificationists can say that it is an unexpected development over which they had no control or no knowledge before the bylaw was submitted to the ratepayers.

On September 20, 1912, almost two years ago, R. W. Long, division freight agent of the Grand Trunk, came to London and presented a statement in the then board of trade rooms on Richmond street that contained the information that the G. T. R. would withdraw from the ownership of the London and Port Stanley line.

Under the authority of President E. J. Chamberlin, Mr. Long announced that the G. T. R. would have nothing to do with an electrified London and Port Stanley line.

In full the statement made by Mr. Long at that time, and which has a great bearing on the situation now in view of the later day developments, follows:

"When the management of the company at Montreal was requested by the businessmen's committee for an expression of its attitude on the London and Port Stanley question, it was stated that it did not wish to become involved in any controversy among the citizens of London as to the operation of their own road.

"In instructing me to present this statement to you, they instructed me to emphasize the fact that they did not want to become involved in any controversy. The citizens have a perfect right to do as they see best in regard to the operation of the London and Port Stanley. The Grand Trunk has a personal interest in the future of the London and Port Stanley. THE ROAD'S LARGEST SUPPORTER.

"The company is and has been the largest supporter of the freight business of the London and Port Stanley. Large volumes of commercial coal and other commercial freight, the routing of which is controlled by the Grand Trunk, pass over the London and Port Stanley, reaching many consuming points on the lines of the G. T. R. Consumers of United States coal are served by Grand Trunk tracks all over the system.

350,000 TONS LAST YEAR.

"Then there is the question of supply coal. An absolutely dependable channel is necessary for the handling of trains of this supply coal, and the fuel is being carried on the Grand Trunk.

BRYAN WOULD HAVE TREATED WITH GERMANY

Suggestions, Rejected by Wilson, Included One Seeking Arbitration.

FALABA BEGAN TROUBLE

Secretary Wanted to Have Americans Stop Using Foreign Vessels.

[By John Edwin Nevlin.] Washington, June 9.—"Keep America out of the war by removing the causes of international irritation." That was the suggestion made by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan to President Wilson, immediately following the drowning of Leon Thrasher, the American who lost his life when the British steamer Falaba was torpedoed and sunk.

The methods that Bryan proposed did not meet with the approval of the President. At that time a disagreement started which culminated in Bryan's sensational retirement from the Cabinet late yesterday.

Bryan's suggestions, which were: First—Suggest to Germany that, inasmuch as she has accepted in principle the suggestion of arbitration of all questions in dispute that might otherwise result in war, she agree to name a commission such as was created by the peace treaty to determine responsibility and adjust differences.

Second—That all Americans be warned that Germany had established a war zone in which her submarines were operating, they do not take passage on any merchantmen or on merchantmen that carried ammunition.

Third—That the United States prohibit the carrying of ammunition on American ships, carry passengers.

Right To Arbitrate.

Bryan argued that Germany was entitled to the protection of arbitration of all questions in dispute, and that the nations were of the most extreme friendliness, and that a vast number of Americans were of German birth or heritage.

In leaving, Bryan believes that he will be able to do work that will be of great value to the country. He said in discussing the matter: "I will do what I can to crystallize the sentiment of the country behind suggestions that I originally made to the President."

"NO SURRENDER" OF RIGHTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY

Determined to Protect American Citizens at All Costs—Resignation of Secretary Said to Have Solidified the Administration.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

By Edwin Nevlin. Washington, June 9.—Facing the greatest crisis in recent American history, President Wilson stood firm today on a policy of "No surrender" of American rights.

No matter what the cost, he was prepared to emphasize the doctrine of protection for Americans, wherever they may go. Secretary Bryan's resignation from the cabinet had solidified the administration.

The note to Germany was being put in state department code. It was to go on the cables before nightfall. Affairs in the state department were in a state of confusion. The name of Robert Lansing, acting secretary, who becomes secretary in fact the moment the note starts on its way, Bryan's resignation, being framed to become effective then.

Washington Dazed. Official Washington was till dazed today over the cabinet crisis. It had been hoped to the very last that some way would be found whereby Bryan could retain his post, thus emphasizing to the world that whatever the Administration's policy, it had the united support of all factions in the nation. The hope was vain. Bryan's position was found to be irreconcilable, and the President finally decided that he would have to allow him to quit. It was feared that his retirement would have a bad effect on the German position, but the President and the two men most in his confidence at present, Secretaries Garrison and Lane, urged that delay would merely make the crisis more acute.

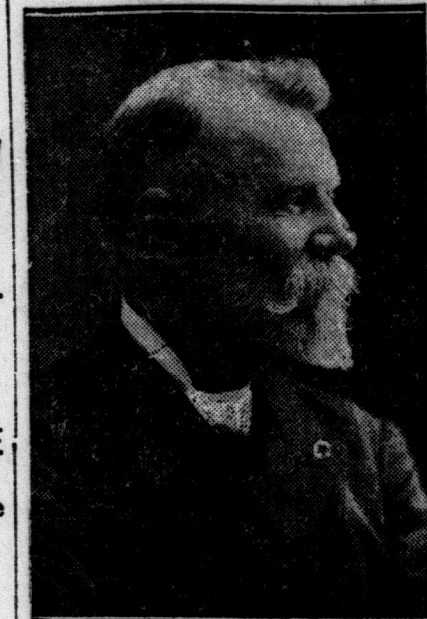
Room For Hope. In allowing Bryan to step down and out, the administration was hopeful that Germany would be impressed with the seriousness of America's determination to insist that her rights under international law be scrupulously observed.

Bryan himself was said to be hopeful that this would be the way the thing would work out.

Rumors of Changes. Whether there were to be other Cabinet changes was also a matter of much gossip. The White House professed to have no knowledge that any were expected. All other Cabinet members voted to approve the note, it is said.

The only doubt in Washington was whether Secretary Daniels would remain as head of the navy, however, should the country seem about to be brought to the very brink of war. Daniels has been Bryan's closest friend and

FORMER PASTOR OF FIRST CHURCH DIES



REV. G. J. BISHOP, D.D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, Toronto, and superintendent of the Deaconess Home, who died in that city on Monday, was a former pastor of the First Methodist Church here. It is some ten or twelve years since Mr. Bishop occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist Church, his labors here continuing for four years, when he was removed to Lindsay, Ont. Mr. Bishop was one of the most successful and beloved pastors of the First Church, and upon leaving he was presented with a very substantial purse of gold. Mrs. Bishop is also well remembered by many Londoners, she having conducted a large Bible class for some time.

Several members of the First Methodist Church here spoke with the deepest regret today of the death of Mr. Bishop.

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RUSSIA COMING BACK TO USUAL EFFECTIVE WAY

Forces Driving MacKenzie's Troops Before Them Towards the Vistula.

ENEMY ATTACKS CHECKED

Austrians and Germans Suffer Heavily and Fail to Gain Object.

[Canadian Press.] Geneva, June 9.—Via Paris, June 9.—A Cernowitza dispatch to the Tribune, dated Monday says:

"The Russians north of Stanislaw have repulsed all Austrian attacks between the swica and Lomnica Rivers. The Austrians attempted to debouch on the Dniester, but the Russians inflicted cruel losses upon them. Gen. Balin's divisions, operating southeast of Kolomea, suffered enormous losses on the Pruth, where the Russians have gained an important success since Sunday. Gen. Balin was unable to effect a junction with the troops of Gen. Von Linsingen."

Drive MacKenzie Back. A Tarnow dispatch dated Tuesday says: "The Russians are getting nearer and nearer the Vistula, driving before them the troops of Gen. MacKenzie, who probably will be obliged to fall back along his entire line. Since Sunday, the enemy's losses have been over 2,000 killed and wounded."

"The Russians again have occupied positions on the right bank of the Vistula."

"The Bavarian troops suffered heavily in the fighting between Grodek and Kormano."

"The Russians have stopped the German advance on the Dniester."

OFFICIAL REPORT. Petrograd, June 9.—An official announcement reading as follows was given out here today:

"In the Shavli district, Province of Kovno, the Russian army received reinforcements, changed his front, and made an obstinate attack in the direction of Double. On Monday our troops had left Double and occupied positions in front of Shavli."

"On the lower Dniester our advance has been satisfactory."

"On the left bank of the Vistula, north of Rawa, the Germans, taking advantage of a favorable wind, attempted to make use of poisonous gases."

"In Galicia, there has been stubborn fighting on the left bank of the Wisznia River. On June 6 the enemy succeeded in forcing back our troops, but the Russian counter-attacks captured 4,000 prisoners within 24 hours."

Fell Into Trap. "On the Dniester front there was fighting June 8. Between the Rivers Dniester and Louka, the attacks directed towards the Russians' right front were without result. In this fighting the Russians captured 300 prisoners, six of whom were officers, and two Maxim guns."

"On the left bank of the Dniester the enemy has increased his forces at Zhovtuzano, and they now extend from the forest to the railroad. On the right bank of this river, the Germans fell into a trap near Sivka. Two hundred of them were killed in a bayonet charge, and several prisoners were taken. Attacks by the enemy between Sivka and the Louka have been repelled."

AUSTRIANS CLAIM VICTORY. [Canadian Press.] Cologne, Germany, June 9.—Via London, a dispatch from the Austrian press headquarters on eastern front states that the Russian army in Bukovina, which had been strengthened by portions of the detachment already defeated at Kalusz, Eastern Galicia, has been fully cut off from the middle Galician forces of the Russians and is being driven back eastward. The victorious Austro-German forces from Kalusz are only a few miles from Stanislaw.

Gen. Balin's left wing is prosecuting a violent offensive movement. The advance of the armies of Gen. Linsingen, Surnay and Hoffman is proceeding by forced marches.

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, 67; lowest, 46.

Official temperatures for the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 60; lowest, 42.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COOL. The forenoon of June 9-3 a.m. Forecasts.

Today—Moderate to fresh winds, becoming northerly; a few local showers, but mostly fair.

Thursday—Northwest winds; fair and cool.

Weather Notes. The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Station. High. Low. Weather. Victoria 62 50 Cloudy Calgary 58 48 Clear Montreal 54 42 Cloudy Port Arthur 44 32 Cloudy Paris 60 48 Rain Toronto 70 48 Cloudy Ottawa 66 48 Cloudy Winnipeg 74 32 Cloudy Quebec 74 48 Cloudy Father Point 74 48 Cloudy

The barometer is now highest in Northern Ontario and just west of the Great Lakes, and lowest off the New England coast and in the Western Provinces.

The weather is cool throughout the Dominion, with a tendency towards showery conditions.

AMERICAN REPLY PUBLIC ON FRIDAY

Appeal to Sir R. L. Borden

[Toronto Telegram (Conservative).] You, Sir Robert Borden, may come out of this war the wearer of the biggest and brightest name in Canadian history. Or you may come out the architect of your party's ruin, the author of your country's shame.

Your honesty is undoubted and irrelevant. Canadians may say with Wendell Phillips:

"We are not interested in the honesty of a tortoise."

You, Sir Robert Borden, like all other Canadian premiers, are rich in the virtue that insures the personal honesty of the Premier. Are you equally rich in the vigilance that insures the public honesty of the Government? You have made all the mistakes your party or your country can afford to have you make. You have made more mistakes than you should have made.

Sir Robert Borden, it is not yet too late for you to bestir yourself. You and your well-meaning ministers have only to look to Manitoba and see how honesty in the purposes of a premier may fall to insure honesty in the practices of a government.

It is your duty, Sir Robert Borden, to make an independent inquiry into conditions in New York and in England, especially New York. You are the chosen leader of this Canada of ours. Your battle for honesty at Ottawa is easier than the battle for liberty in Flanders. Mothers and fathers are giving up their sons, wives and children are giving up husbands and fathers for the country. Canada speaks in the heroism of the dead and the sacrifices of the living, and tells you, Sir Robert Borden, that much has been given to you in the way of honor and opportunity, and much shall be required from you in the way of fidelity to duty. You are called to be a soldier in battle against the greed and favoritism that would clothe the name of Canada with shame. Will Canada's premier be less ready to live for honesty at Ottawa than Canada's soldiers are to die for liberty in Flanders?

GERMANS SUFFER BY SUBMARINE ATTACKS

Russian Undersea Boats Engage Ten Enemy Warships, Causing Explosions—Cruiser Hits Russian Mine and Steamer Hindenburg Is Blown Up.

[Canadian Press.]

Petrograd, June 9.—The Army Messenger, referring to the naval engagement on June 5 in the Baltic Sea off the Gulf of Riga, says that Russian submarines engaged no fewer than ten German warships, who were attempting a sortie into the Baltic. The explosions on board some of these vessels lead to the belief that damage was done by the undersea boats.

A German second-class cruiser, the newspaper adds, was struck by a mine June 4. She did not sink, but was towed into Libau.

A German steamer called the Hindenburg was blown up by striking a Russian mine.

German Submarine Joins Its Victims

Official Announcement Made by First Lord of Admiralty Balfour That One Has Been Sunk—Change in Prisoners' Treatment Rules.

[Canadian Press.]

London, June 9.—Official announcement was made today by First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour that a German submarine had been sunk and that six of her officers and 21 members of her crew had been captured.

Mr. Balfour announced also that German submarine prisoners hereafter shall be accorded treatment identical with all other German prisoners in British custody.

Valleyfield Plant Destroyed by Explosion Which Remains Unexplained.

SOME CURIOUS MATERIAL Bags Containing Unknown Substance Rouse Suspensions of the Police.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, June 9.—The police are investigating a mysterious fire, which practically destroyed the plant of the Valleyfield Iron Works last night.

Two men, Fireman Royal Mather and Frank Krall, a German employee of the works, were burned, following an explosion which has not yet been explained. This, coupled with the fact that something like a hundred bags of material, the nature of which could not be learned, but against which Chief Lussier was warned by Emil Stuber, the manager of the plant, is puzzling the firemen and police.

Mr. Stuber said the material was left by a previous tenant.

The fire at St. Laurent last night destroyed 16 stores and dwellings. The shell-making plant of the Canada Stove and Furniture Company was only saved by the timely work of the employees of the firm.

RUSSIAN COUNT KILLED.

[Canadian Press.]

London, June 9.—The Russian embassy announced the death of Count Peter Benckendorff, youngest son of Count Alexander Benckendorff, Russian ambassador at London. The count, who was a colonel in the Russian Horse Guards, was shot through the neck in action near Kovno.

Note to Germany To Be Sent From Washington Today.

LANSING NEW SECRETARY

Bryan's Resignation Is Expected to Impress Berlin With Earnestness.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, June 9.—Robert Lansing, counsellor of the state department today received his formal appointment as secretary of state ad interim.

After a conference with President Wilson today, Counsellor Lansing announced that the note to Germany would go forward to Berlin this afternoon and would be given out for publication in Friday morning newspapers. He said the United States would not wait for notification from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin of its receipt there before giving it out.

Mr. Lansing said the work of coding the note was under way. It is signed by Mr. Lansing.

BRYAN LEAVES OFFICE. Washington, June 9.—After two years and three months as Secretary of State of the United States, a little more than half of the Wilson Administration, William Jennings Bryan today returned to private life. His departure from the cabinet under sensational circumstances, because he could not join in the approval of the note to Germany, renews his principles to the cause which he declared he nearest his heart—"the prevention of war"—developed today not only a most unusual situation in the domestic politics of the United States, but a grave turn in its foreign policy. Staunch in his advocacy of peace, and firmly set against any communication to Germany which might involve the United States in war, Mr. Bryan found himself opposed not only by the President, but by a majority of the members of the cabinet in the methods of dealing with the situation.

Methods Differ. The President, in his letter expressing regret over Mr. Bryan's resignation, said he was not separating himself from Mr. Bryan in the objects sought in the present crisis, but only in the method by which they were to be accomplished. Mr. Wilson and his advisers are equally anxious to prevent war, but in asserting the rights of the United States they hold it absolutely necessary to affirm the American position in such a way as to leave no doubt abroad of the firm intention of the United States to enforce its rights if necessary to secure protection for American citizens on the high seas.

Be Ready. Officials and diplomats who have followed the situation closely have pointed out that the President stood with Mr. Bryan, but only in the method of dealing with the situation.

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