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FREDERICKTON MEN TO FRONT

Cable From Soldiers of the
23rd Battery

LETTERS FROM OTHERS

Walter Burden, Wounded Three
Times and Now Prisoner, Tells
of Treatment—Private Jack
Markey Wounded.

The following Frederickton boys signed a cable from Shorncliffe on Friday saying that they were leaving for France with the 23rd Battery, under Major McKay. Karl Walker, C. H. Colwell, C. A. Clarke, B. H. Smith, D. F. Smith, L. H. Smith, C. B. Burden, J. M. McKay, W. J. Lawson, C. Archie Williams, G. H. Cummings, C. R. Townsend, S. E. Kitchen, C. J. H. Conway, J. W. McCandless and Frank MacGibbon.

Pte. Randolph Currie, formerly of Macdonald and who had been in the Canadian and American West for some years and was thought dead by his relatives until he was found to be in the 80th Battalion mobilized in Victoria, B. C., for the 2nd Canadian Contingent, is now fighting in Flanders with the 16th Battalion, known as the Canadian Scotch.

The first letter received since January 17 from Pte. Percy Gough, who went from Frederickton with the second front from the 71st York Regiment for the First Canadian Contingent, and who has been a member of the 12th Battalion was received by his mother last week. He has joined the 15th Battalion, known as the Toronto Highlanders, and is now in the trenches in Flanders.

The first letters received from Pte. Jones since he crossed from England to France were received in Frederickton on Friday. He enlisted in Toronto with the 7th Mounted Rifles, but later was transferred to the 2nd and is now fighting with them. He wrote to his mother, Mrs. M. Jones, that he went over to another battle that day expecting to find his brother, Pte. John Jones, but learned that he had left for the front a week previous.

Wounded and Prisoner—Private Walter Burden of Frederickton, three times wounded and now a prisoner writes—

"Here I am writing as a prisoner of war in Germany. I was captured on April 24 after being in the trenches for sixteen days. I was wounded three times once in the head, knee and hip, but they are only flesh wounds and don't stop me from moving about. The Germans are using us very well indeed for prisoners so you can run over to mother and tell her not to worry.

"In any letter you write to me don't say anything about war or Germany or else I won't receive it. We can receive parcels up to the weight of ten pounds, and I want you to send me some tobacco, a pipe, chocolate bars, two cakes of soap, gum and anything a fellow can eat. I want about \$5. We can receive these parcels free of postage, so you won't have to pay for any stamps. We get a free shave and a hair cut every week. We wash all our own clothes. We have to be inoculated five times—once every week for five weeks. I have been inoculated once, and it isn't nearly so bad as what we got in Canada. We are all allowed to write two letters each month and four post cards, one each every Sunday.

Private Burden's parents have sent forward a large package containing delicacies and necessities of all kinds. His address is: Private W. Burden, 2239, 12th Canadian Battalion, Prisoner of War.

Mrs. Isabel Smith died recently in Montague, Me. She was born in Campbellton, N. B., in the year 1837, going to the states some twenty-five years ago. She left one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, of Madison, and the two sons, George of Madison and Isaac of Montague; also a brother in Madison.

OFFICES TO LET

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GARDENING

GARDENS attended to by practical man. W. Dorey, 84 Paradise Row. 2317-6-5

DEATH OF JOHN IRVINE

An old resident of Milford passed away on Sunday morning in the person of John Irvine, who had been ill for quite a long time. He was born on Christmas Day seventy years ago at Fair Isle, one of the smallest islands to the north of Scotland. Early in the life he came to this country with his parents, who lived for a short time in the north of the province, then came to St. John many years ago, settling in Milford.

Mr. Irvine, though a loyal Canadian, never forgot the land of his birthplace, and about ten years ago paid a return visit to scenes of his boyhood. He was a well known member of the Longshoremen's Association.

The death of Mrs. Annie, widow of John Bayley, occurred at her home, Church Hill, Albert county, on May 22. She is survived by one son, four daughters, one brother and one sister, the latter Mrs. Margaret Bayley, St. John.

Mrs. Martin Watson died last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Hetherington, Andover. She was a native of St. John, but removed about thirty years ago. She is survived by three daughters.

William Edward McLean died on Sunday at his home in St. Stephen. He was seventy-four years of age and is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter.

Lendore Jones of Norton, who died last week, was fifty-eight years of age, and is survived by his wife and two daughters; four brothers, Dr. C. C. of Fredericton, Wilfrid T. and Calvin of Moncton, and Ephraim of Malden, Mass.; and two sisters, Mrs. Robert McKay of Malden, and Mrs. Atherton, wife of Rev. Wilton Atherton, Pettitodiac.

In Fredericton on Saturday, Miss Catherine McManiman passed away. She was eighty-two years old, was a native of Derry, Ireland, but had resided in Fredericton for many years with her brother, John. Two brothers, Edward of Fredericton and Michael of St. John, also survive.

Allen Delong, of Wilmet, Carleton county, died on the homestead, where he was born, on May 21, aged forty-one years. His wife and four children survive.

William O'Donnell, of Manhattan, Nevada, is dead. He was a native of Woodstock and is survived by a sister, Mrs. William Thompson, and one brother.

Mrs. Robert Simpson, aged fifty-one years, died at her home in Watson Settlement on May 18. Besides her husband, she leaves two sons and one daughter, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson came from Sunderland, Eng., about four years ago.

At Bath on May 26, Mary Hackett, wife of George Milbury, died in her ninety-third year. She leaves her husband, two daughters, a son and one brother. Mrs. Milbury was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Gideon Estabrook.

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GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE IS NOT SATISFACTORY

Berlin, May 30—Germany withholds its final decision on the demands advanced by the United States government in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until the receipt of an answer from the United States to the note which Her von Jagow, the foreign minister, has delivered to Ambassador Gerard, in reply to the American note received by the German government on May 15.

In its reply the German government declares that it is not its intention to submit neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attack by submarine or aeroplane; that it is investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Guilford, and that in all cases where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged, Germany will pay indemnification.

The reply urges that in the case of the Lusitania, which Germany alleges was armed and carried large stores of war munitions, it was "action in justified self-defense in seeking, with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy."

SAY LUSITANIA MEMBER OF BRITISH NAVY.
"The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The imperial government allows itself, in this connection, to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with the government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and carried expressly as such in the 'navy list' issued by the British admiralty.

"It is further known by the imperial government, from trustworthy reports, from its agents and central passengers, that for a considerable time practically by all the more valuable merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons, and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks.

"The imperial government, further, has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty, in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its merchant ships not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishable markings, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special indication to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British government also offered high prizes, and has already paid such rewards.

"The imperial government, in view of these facts, indignantly known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the admiralty staff of the German navy as 'unarmed.' German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always followed.

"Finally, the imperial government must point out particularly that the Lusitania, on its last trip, on an earlier occasion, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the Fatherland's service.

"The German government believes that it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking, with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

"The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard, and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition, and provides a penalty therefor. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

SAY EXPLOSION DUE TO AMMUNITION.

"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers were otherwise, in all human probability, have been saved.

"The imperial government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government.

"The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here and now, that it took cognizance, with satisfaction, of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the mediatory attitude of the British government."

Washington, May 30—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in government circles generally.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted tonight that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin, perhaps within 24 or 48 hours. This is expected to give the American government's understanding of the facts—that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns, that she sailed from the United States at Montreal; one daughter, Mrs. E. J. O'Neill, of St. George, and one sister, Mary, of East Boston.

The sympathy of many friends will go out to the bereaved ones in their loss.

The death of Thomas J. McGloin occurred at the General Public Hospital on Saturday after a few days' illness. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age and leaves three sons—John W. and T. Louis, of this city, and Norman L., of Montreal; one daughter, Mrs. E. J. O'Neill, of St. George, and one sister, Mary, of East Boston.

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BISHOP URGES NATIONAL SERVICE

Strong Letter From Front By His Lordship of Pretoria

NOT ENOUGH TROOPS?

Reads Minds of Men as Holding Belief That, Somehow or Other, Nation is Not Back of Them as Should Be

London, May 28.—The Bishop of Pretoria, who spent a month at the front in Northern France and Flanders, writes a letter to the Times on the urgent need of national service. After extolling the spirit of the troops which he describes as "amazing," the Bishop proceeds—

"It is all the more so when you realize that this spirit is there in spite of the fact that the men who show it feel in their bones that somehow the nation is not backing them as the nation could and should. That, I am convinced, is the feeling right through the army in France and Flanders, and the reason for it is not far to seek.

"After fighting desperately day and night for days and weeks with frightful losses, the men who are left are dog-tired and need a rest. Then they are called out to get this rest, and after three days are sent back into the firing line again. The only conclusion they can draw is that there are not enough troops available to take their places.

"Then battalion after battalion of infantry had to sit in the trenches, day after day and night after night, being pounded by high explosives from the enemy's guns, with no guns behind them capable of keeping down the enemy's fire, then the conclusion they draw is obvious, namely, that the nation has failed to provide sufficient guns or ammunition to meet those of the enemy.

"When, night after night, and day after day, the men in the trenches know that for every hand grenade or rifle grenade or trench mortar bomb which they throw at the enemy, they will get back in answer anywhere from five to ten, then the conclusion they draw is also obvious, namely, that the nation somehow does not realize the situation, or, if it does, has not made it its business to supply what is necessary. Man for man, they know they have nothing to fear, either from the German infantry or cavalry. They have proved it again and again. But they know also that it is little short of murder for a nation to ask men, however full of the right spirit, to face an enemy amply equipped with equally effective munitions of war. There can only be one impression left in the minds of men in such a case, and that is that somehow or other the nation does not know the truth and does not understand, and is not backing them, for knowing the Old Country as they do, they have no doubt that if Germany can produce these things, we can if we will.

"And yet in spite of it all, they keep cheering, they do their best, they die gladly. The fact is that as a nation we are not backing them in this spirit. We know it to be there. We recognize it as the finest thing in the world. We believe it is unconquerable whatever happens. So it is, but it will not win the war alone.

"It is this national spirit, backed by guns and high explosives and the legitimate munitions of war, which is going to smash the enemy of ours, and nothing else. Let me one think we are going to do it by descending to the level of the German war machine, is simply another method of chloroforming the nation and blinding its eyes to the real issue—the inadequate supply of big guns and high explosive shells and other legitimate munitions of war.

"Is this national government going to be the real thing, or is it not? Is this new government going to tackle the new business on the same ridiculous principles of voluntary service as heretofore, or in the only way in which it can be tackled, by the use of conscription? Is it going to tell the nation at once that we cannot win this war, and that we shall uselessly sacrifice thousands of lives, unless the government has the power given to it to call on man, woman and child, if need be, for whatever individual is most capable of doing anything directly or indirectly for the accomplishment of the one object before us—the smashing of the enemy?"

PASTORAL LETTER
HINTS CONSCRIPTION

Appeal of Archbishops of Canterbury and York is Significant—Call on Citizens to Respond Freely

London, May 28.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued the following joint pastoral letter, which is to be read in all churches on June 6:

"After ten months of war we see more severity of the ordeal which is putting the spirit of our nation to the test. The spirit arrayed against us threatens the very foundation of civilized order in Christendom. It wields an immense and ruthless power. It can only be decisively rolled back if we, for our part, concentrate the whole strength of body, mind and soul which our nation and our empire holds.

"We solemnly call on all members of

the church and urge upon all fellow citizens to meet with glad and unstinted response whatever demands of service or sacrifice the government desires to make. The great war, righteously waged, calls out that spirit of winning sacrifice with a plainness and intensity which nothing can rival. On behalf of righteousness and in our country's cause there is nothing too dear or too sacred to be offered.

"God has so taught us. Let us obey by what we give, and by what we do. May His will be done."

WOULD PROVIDE FREE MEDICAL AID FOR ALL CITIZENS

Maisonneuve's Health Officer Submits Plan to Reorganize Department and Establish Clinics

Montreal, May 28.—Ald. Pellerin, in an address to the Maisonneuve Council, said that Maisonneuve was rich and generous enough to look after the interests of the children of today, to whom the city looked forward to take up the duties of the men of to-morrow, by reorganizing the health department. The future greatness of the race was at stake in this matter.

Ald. Pellerin's plan for building up a modern, progressive health department will mean the addition of the services of four doctors, one dentist and one nurse. Their duties will include a systematic inspection of the schools and factories. Pupils of the city schools and factory apprentices requiring medical aid will be treated free of charge. There will also be added several free milk depots where poor mothers will be given milk free. An office will be provided for the chief medical officer and his assistants, where free medical consultations will be given to all desiring advice.

Ingersoll Cheese is good, for children, good for old people, good for everybody. Pure, wholesome, delicious.

SHIPBUILDING BOOM IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, May 28.—Reports received at the Department of Commerce indicate that since the outbreak of the European war the output of merchant vessels in the United States has increased more than 200 percent.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, but forty-one ships, with a gross tonnage of 148,000 capacity were being constructed in American shipyards. The next annual report of the commission of navigation will show that the number of ships under construction has been increased to at least 100, with a capacity of nearly 400,000 tons.

No official data, showing the exact activities of the shipbuilding firms of the United States for the last ten months is available as yet at the Department of Commerce, but unofficial advice recently ed there indicate that the current fiscal year will show a greater activity in the shipbuilding industry than at any other period in the history of the country.

The unofficial reports indicate that the number of ships under construction at the end of last July.

In addition to this, under the Ship Registry law of Aug. 18, 1914, foreign vessels with a registered tonnage of 200,000 have come under the American flag. It is probable that by the close of the fiscal year at least 30,000 additional tonnage will be added to the



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